Education—1922

Colleges, etc.

Alabama.

REV. T. H. CONNOR CHAIRMAN OF THE TRUSTEE BOARD OF LINDEN ACADEMY MAKES STATEMENT

By Kamm Reporter 8/23/22

Linden Academy was established in 1907, has turned out thirty-five graduates, of which the greater part are now teaching, and are holding other important positions in the state. This school is supported by four associations, owns six acres of land near Linden, the county seat of Marengo County on the L. & R. R. Four teachers, Prof. G. and Mrs. Austin, Prof. R. L. Turr and Miss Margaret Bonner, con oses the faculty. Twenty boardi students, 185 city students. Dr. W. Shields is one among the fo most leaders of this institution. L den is a progressive to for col ed people

Education—1922.

Colleges.

Arkansas.

T. SMITH, ARK. AMERICAN
RIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1922

COLLEGE BUYS SITE FOR NEW HOME

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 24.—(United Press)—A forty-acre site in Fulk's addition has been purchased for the new home of Philander Smith College, according to announcement of the Board of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal church here. The purchase makes possible the completion of the long-contemplated plans for moving the negro college out of the city, to permit greater room for growth.

NAMES INSTRUCTORS ON U. OF A. FACULTY

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
MAY 21, 1922

Board of Trustees Selects Eight New Members at Meeting Here.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Arkansas yesterday in the office of the superintendent of public instruction, eight new members were added to the faculty, seven of them, including the athletic director, filling vacancies. All heads of departments, however, were re-elected, with the exception of the superintendency of the Branch Normal School for negroes at Pine Bluff. R. E. Malone, president of the negro A. and M. College of North Carolina, was elected to this position, succeeding C. H. Smith, who has been acting superintendent. Smith resumes his former position as heaed of the normal mathematics department.

The board accepted a bequest of $5,000 given under the will of Mrs. Clementine Boles. Interest on the fund is to be used in providing scholarships for three relatives of the donor, after which it is to be used for scholarships to other worthy students.

The upper two years of the Medical College were restored by order of the board, the clinical faculty to be drawn from the staffs of the four hospitals of Little Rock. Board members attending the meeting were Joe Mahoney of El Dorado, F. K. Browning of Piggott, Hugh A. Dinsmore of Fayetteville. Frank Pace of Little Rock, and the governor and J. L. Bond, who are ex-officio members. Pres. J. C. Futrell also was present, and W. H. Cravens, financial secretary of the board.

New Teachers Selected.

Following are the new teachers:

J. F. Davis, M. A., University of Wisconsin, and now an instructor in that institution, to be assistant professor of mathematics.

I. C. Story, M. A., Cornell University, now an instructor in the University of Wisconsin, to be instructor in English, succeeding J. S. Dakin, resigned.

Irene Shaley, M. A., Columbia University, now head of the Department of Physical Education for Women in the Pennsylvania State Teachers' College, to be head of the Department of Physical Education for Women, succeeding Emeline Green, resigned.

Theodore Ghonert, Ph. D., University of Wisconsin, now head of the Department of History in the Texas State College at Denton, Tex., to be associate professor of history, succeeding L. S. Hamilton, resigned.

Francis A. Schmidt, B. A., University of Nebraska, now director of athletics at the Universtiy of Tulsa, to be director of athletics and professor of physical education for men, succeeding Geo. W. McLaren, resigned.

S. J. Brandenburg, Ph. D., University of Wisconsin, and now a member of the faculty of that institution, to be head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, succeeding J. S. Waterman, who goes on leave of absence to the University of Chicago for further graduate study.

Carrie Plunkett, B. S., Iowa State College, formerly a member of the University of Arkansas extension forces in home economics, to be instructor in home economics, succeeding Jean Hill, resigned.

Lo Ree Cave, M. A., University of Wisconsin, now a member of the faculty of the Kansas State Teachers' College, at Hays, Kan., to be assistant professor of home economics, succeeding Miss Blanche Gray, resigned.

Education – 1922

Colleges.

District of Columbia.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY WAS ONCE LOCATED IN SLUM DISTRICT

Baltimore Afro-American

Beer Gardens and Blaze Amusements Formerly Surrounded Largest Colored College

5/26/22

MANY RUSH TO ENTER

Poor Whites and Indians Brought Spades To Dig Way Through School

Washington, D. C., May 25—Howard University, located here, now the nation's largest colored college, with an enrollment of over 1,600, was at one time located in the slum section of this city, declared Prof. Walter Dyson, speaking of the founding of the University at the recent Charter Day exercises.

The original campus of the University contained about one hundred, fifty acres purchased at a cost of $1,000 per acre. Without one cent in the treasury, the deal was closed and much of the land immediately sold in building lots. About $17,134 was raised.

The original property of Howard University was bounded then as follows: On the west by Georgia Avenue as far as Florida Avenue; on the south by Florida Avenue, as far as Fourth Street; on the east by Second Street, from Elm to the Soldier's Home. The northern line extended from Second Street, near Soldier's Home, to Georgia Avenue.

Within this large tract, four plots were never owned by the University—one, the American League Baseball Park, another, a part of the land now occupied by Corby's Bakery; another, the northeast corner of Georgia and Florida Avenues, now occupied by the Koss Pharmacy, and surrounding buildings. The fourth plot was the extreme northwest corner of the tract, near Harvard Street and Georgia Avenue.

Beer Garden Everywhere

It may be interesting to know that this part of the city was not in 1867 within the city of Washington, but in the country where the University is now located was a slum section, cabaret section for white people. The American League Baseball Park of today was then a big amusement park and beer garden. At the northern extremity of the University property, near the Soldiers' Home were other beer gardens. It was for this reason, among others, that the property was sold for a Negro School.

The price demanded, $1,000 an acre, would seem to indicate that the property was desirably located. Not at all. The price demanded for the land was its value estimated in the "greenback" currency of the time. "Greenback" was the name given to the paper money that flooded this country during the Civil War, raising all prices suddenly and abnormally. This hill was not, at the time of purchase, a location generally desirable. The thing which, somewhat later, improved this section of the city was a federal enactment making it illegal to open a saloon within a radius of one mile of the Soldier's Home. This law was the salvation of Howard University.

When it became known that the University was opened, two things happened. First, applications came in from all manner of people asking admission; second, men began to speculate as to the aims and purpose of this new Institution.

Brought Spades To College

It was impossible for some to believe that Negroes were being permitted to enter college. Many applied, asking if it were true that Negroes could enter. Married men applied to enter and, if possible, to bring their wives. Many, without money, made application. Many, without preparation, except the ability to read and write, wished to enter. They wrote to learn if preachers only were admitted. Poor white boys, from Louisiana, applied for admission. White students at Oberlin wished to come; they thought it would be cheaper here. It was a new thing in the country—a University where black and white, old and young, married and single, ignorant and informed—all could enter, with or without money. They brought with them in many an instance a pick or shovel or spade. They came to dig, literally, to dig their way through school. It was they who, in a large measure, drained this hill, graded it, and cut these streets we now enjoy.

Education – 1922.

Colleges.

Florida.

$20,000 SCHOOL DESTROYED

Afro-American Baltimore Md 6/16/22

Jacksonville, Fla., June 15—Association Negro Press—The Administration building of Florida Memorial Baptist College was destroyed by fire. Damage amounts to $20,000.

Education - 1922.

General

Colleges

The series of fires of unknown origin that have occurred in the states of Alabama, Texas, North Carolina, Ohio and Tennessee, destroying valuable buildings and their contents on the grounds of leading Negro institutions of learning, has created much alarm throughout the country and the theory has been advanced that the fires may be the result of some organized effort at incendiarism.

East Tennessee News
Knoxville Tenn.
11/2/22

One of the leading institutions in the state of Texas, for the education of Colored girls was the first to be visited by fire that destroyed one of the largest and most costly buildings; then within a few weeks the report of the burning of a building at a college in Selma, Alabama, was flashed to the country. Hardly had this report been spent before the news of the burning of one of the finest buildings of Wilberforce University, completely destroying the building and its contents and entailing a great loss, was noted. Only last week the spacious and costly Industrial Building on the campus of Biddle University, North Carolina, was rendered a complete loss by a disasterous fire.

Early Tuesday morning, of this week, before the breakfast bell had been sounded at Crarey Hall, of Morristown College, forty-one miles from Knoxville, one of the young women of the hall noticed a volume of smoke and flames burst forth in the building and in a very short time the finest building on the campus was a mass of flames. The several hundred occupants were able to escape with their lives only, all of their belongings being completely destroyed. The inadequacy of the fir edepartment of the small town and the high elevation of the building rendered the efforts of the firemen useless and the onlookers were powerless to stop the blaze. The building was valued at $100,000 and carried insurance to the extent of $35,000.

The mysterious burnings which have occurred recently have been the cause of a special conference with the authorities and an investigation will be started at once.

College Men In Drive For Education

Chicago Whip
4/15/22

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Announcement has just been made by national secretary, Norman L. McGhee of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity of the recent formation of chapters of the organization at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City; the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, West Virginia, and a new chapter at Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. This brings the roll of chapters of the Alpha Phi Alpha up to 42 in number, comprising nearly every leading American college and university.

Within the next tew weeks the fraternity is to begin its annual "Go to High School, Go to College" campaign with final efforts centered on the week of May 8 to 14. Simultaneously throughout the country its various chapters will conduct an intensive campaign among the students in the graded and high schools urging them to increase their educational equipment. Meetings are to be held in churches, halls, high schools, and various assembly places where speakers will present the appeal of the fraternity to the youth of the nation to continue through the graded and high schools and take up colegiate and professional work in order that they may be better fitted to serve their race and country.

The national campaign this year will be under the direction of the Commission on General Affairs of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity composed of Attorney Daniel W. Bowles, St. Louis, Mo., chairman; Lucius L. McGhee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dr. Homer Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; William J. Powell, Champaign, Ill.; Ralph O. Lanier, Lincoln University, Pa.; Homer S. Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Wilmoth H. Baker, Wilberforce, Ohio.

WESTERN COLLEGE

Offers courses in High School, Normal and College work.
Divinity School For The Training Of Ministers.
A Model School For The Training Of Teachers.
Special courses offered in Music and Commercial Subjects.
Located on Ridge Heights. One of the most wholesome spots in Kansas City.

School opns September 18, 1922. For further information address, Clement Richardson, President. 2101 Woodland Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

EXIT SHINE BOYS.

Chicago University Co-eds Offer Third Paradoxical Industry.

Commercial Appeal
10/18/22

(Chicago Tribune-The Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—To the ranks of the millionaire newsboy and the capitalist rag picker there was added today another paradox of industry when Misses Elsa Ellison and Constance Croonenberghs, sophomores at the University of Chicago, hung out their shingles as shoe shiners in Ida Noyes Hall, the university woman's building.

Both girls are members of the Sign of the Sickle, an honorary society, but they maintain everyone should work and the law of supply and demand seems to have chosen them as polishers of shoes. The negroes who formerly held the concession have been chased from there, and the girls, with a full equipment of rags, brushes and other paraphernalia, started up today with the approval of the university authorities.

Memphis, Tenn.

The girls will be on duty from 11 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., and they have made special regulations concerning the charges. For patrons with feet of No. 7 size or smaller the charge will be a dime, but for feet larger than No. 7 15 cents will be the toll.

NEGRO EDUCATORS TOUR SCHOOLS HERE

STANDARDIZATION TO BE TOPIC AT CLOSING SESSION AT MEHARRY

Nashville Tenn. Globe
11/7/22

Forty heads of Negro colleges and other educators and representatives of the National Medical Association, who are attending a two-day conference at Meharry College, spent Tuesday morning visiting the laboratories of Walden, Roger Williams, Pearl High School, Fisk and the A. and I. State Normal School. After inspecting the work of the various institutions members of the party expressed themselves as favorably impressed.

The delegates dined informally down town and spent the afternoon at a business session, which opened at 2:30 o'clock at Meharry. A discussion of ways and means by which lower grade colleges may attain higher standing was held.

"Standardization" is the topic of a discussion at an open meeting at the auditorium at Meharry at 7:30 Tuesday night. This session will conclude the conference.

The discussion at the night session will be a continuation of Monday night's subject, angles of which were taken up by Dr. George Johnson, dean of Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, who gave an outline of standardization to which this school adheres; Dr. N. P. Colwell, secretary of the council on medical education and hospitalization of the American Medical Association, outlined the advance in standards in medical schools since the beginning of such education in America and others.

Columbia University Has Not Changed Questionnaire

The St. Louis Argus
10/27/22

Associated Negro Press.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 4.—Adam LeRoy Jones, director of admissions at Columbia University, said last Friday that the entrance questionnaire sent out by Columbia had not been changed in the last several years. Asked if the Harvard questionnaires had any questions in common with one at Columbia, he said: St. Louis, Mo.

"Only one. We have a question which asks whether the applicant is white or black.

State College for Negroes Is Doing Much Good for the Race

GALVESTON TEX. FARM NEWS
NOVEMBER 10, 1922

President W. B. Bizzell of A. and M. College Commends Work of J. G. Osborne, Principal—B. F. Bullock, in Charge of State Fair Exhibit, Tells of Work of School.

BY AUSTIN E. BURGES,
Staff Writer for The Semi-Weekly Farm News.

Texas supports a state school for higher education of negroes at Prairie View. It is officially known as the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College. Not every white citizen of Texas knows this. Dr. W. B. Bizzell, president Texas A. and M. College, College Station, called the attention of the agricultural editors of Texas to this school last July when addressing those who were attending the first annual conference of Texas agricultural writers in conjunction with the farmers' short course.

Was Bizzell's Childhood Playmate.

In speaking to the editors about the school President Bizzell said: "I doubt if many of you are aware of it, but I am president of a negro school. To those who do not know this, permit me to say that I am president of the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College and am taking my duty seriously. This is the negro land-grant college in Texas, and by virtue of my connection with the land-grant college (Texas A. and M.), I am president of the negro college.

"The principal, Dr. J. J. Osborne, and I were childhood playmates. His father lived on my father's farm and he and I grew up as boys together. After I went away to college I lost sight of him. One day a man came into my office at the A. and M. College and reminded me that he was J. G. Osborne. I asked him what he had been doing since we were boys together on my father's farm and he replied, 'Well, after you went away to college I continued in school in the little negro school in the old community. Then I went to Bishop College at Marshall, Tex., and took my A. B.

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REEL 15

degree. Then I went North and took my M. A. degree and M. D. degree.' He also advised me that he was located at Navasota, where he was practicing medicine. I told him to go home and pack up his household goods and go to Prairie View. He went to Prairie View as professor of biology and college physician and surgeon.

Treated Flu in Original Way.

"When the war came on, as you know, influenza swept over our training camps and hundreds of our patriotic young soldiers died of this disease. We had a number of negro soldiers in training at Prairie View. I visited the institution in the midst of this epidemic. When I arrived at the college Dr. Osborn came out to see me. He looked careworn and haggard. He showed clearly that he was losing sleep and undergoing great anxiety. On investigation I found that he had a great many cases of influenza, but to my surprise I found that he had not lost a patient.

"I expressed surprise at the results he had obtained and asked him how he accounted for it. He said, 'Influenza is a very insidious disease. It has the effect of greatly reducing the vitality. The best treatment of the disease is to put the patient to bed at once, put him on liquid diet and give him very little strong medicine.' Months after the war I heard other doctors say the same thing, but he succeeded in a remarkable way in safeguarding the lives of the soldiers under his care by intelligent methods of dealing with this disease. Dr. Osborne was later appointed by the board of directors principal (head) of the Prairie View Normal and Industrial College and has served in that capacity since that time."

What Prairie View Teaches.

While inspecting the exhibits at the state fair recently the writer came to the booth of the Prairie View Normal. Remembering the things that Dr. Bizzell had said about the school, he stopped to make further investigations. The information which follows was given by B. F. Bullock, who was in charge of the exhibit.

The general purpose of the Prairie View Normal and Industrial College is to give industrial and teacher training to colored people. Teachers leaving the school are issued certificates ranging from state second grade to state permanent, according to the number of years they have spent in study there. About 60 per cent of the colored schools in Texas, the informant said, are taught by graduates and ex-students of Prairie View. Instructors in the school are drawn partly from Texas and partly from Southern and Northern universities.

Courses Offered.

The school offers the usual four-year course in agriculture. Some of the graduates become agricultural demonstration agents and some become teachers under the Smith-Hughes act. There are eighteen Smith-Hughes teachers in Texas. A four-year high school course in agriculture is also given.

The college offers a four-year course in home economics and also a four-year high school course. There are many of these women graduates teaching in the colored public schools of Texas.

There are various mechanical courses offered. Graduates from them go into the trades, especially shoemaking and tailoring. A three-year nurse training course is offered. This course includes enough of medicine to enable the nurses to fill prescriptions.

Agricultural Leaders.

Among the graduates of the college will be found one state leader, two district agents, fourteen farm demonstration agents, nine home demonstration agents and one state home demonstration agent who do work among colored people.

The total enrollment of the college is 500 this year. There are about 100 disabled soldiers at Prairie View under the care of the veterans' bureau. All boys must have uniforms and drill three times a week under the instruction of a United States army officer. Many students work their way wholly or partly through the college. The student labor fund provided by the legislature helps to pay some of them.

Only in recent years has the school attained the dignity of college rank. The college began granting B. S. degrees in 1920. Considerable credit is due these colored people who are going quietly about the work of helping themselves and being content with such places in life as a better education will secure [illegible]

Radio Christmas Gift To School for Negroes

N. Y. C. POST
DECEMBER 22, 1922

Six Hundred Pupils of Talladega College in Alabama Made Happy by Present From Son of Its First President

[Special Correspondence of the Evening Post]

TALLADEGA, Ala., December 16.—Talladega College, a school for instruction of negro boys and girls in the industries, is particularly renowned among Southern schools for the beauty of its campus. It stands on an elevation overlooking the city of Talladega, in northern Alabama, among the foothills of the Blue Ridge. It was founded two years after the close of the Civil War, the first chartered school in Alabama open to colored people.

Talladega is one of the schools of the American Missionary Association, whose work in the South began with the conviction that if the negro pupils were ever to become more than an elementary race they must be taught, first of all, to serve themselves and to look forward to their own teachers and preachers. This was some fifty years ago, since which time the school has made great progress. The original building at Talladega was built by slaves as a school for the sons of their masters, and in war times was converted into a prison for Federal soldiers.

It is a far cry from that day to the present Talladega College, with its twenty buildings clustered about the original campus, with its fifty professors and instructors in its several departments, and its annual average attendance of 600 pupils, preparatory, collegiate, college, and theological; with its industrial departments in wood working, in iron, and printing; also in agriculture with a farm of 800 acres, equipped with machinery, tools, and stock, and also with its own hospital.

"Talladega College is one of the great institutions of the South," was the comment made recently by Dr. Edwin Noah Hardy, executive secretary of the American Tract Society. "It is a fine tribute to the work of the American Missionary Association. Among its graduates are many of the progressive leaders of the South. Many of them are serving in the work of the American Tract Society itself. Pupils who go to Talladega are hungering for knowledge, and Talladega is satisfying this need in so far as it is able to do so within the limitations of its resources."

In spite of the great progress made at Talladega the ever-ambitious boys and girls of the school in the last year were unable to satisfy one of their ambitions. This centred around the desire for closer communication with the outside world. Radio is the new golden key for which the students of this school have been searching. Notwithstanding the absence of any radio receiving instruments at this school, the students have long shown an active interest in radio. One particular reason for special interest on the part of Talladega is that for seventeen years the one who guided the destinies of this school as president was a Congregational missionary and a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1873, the Rev. Dr. Henry Swift de Forest. Dr. de Forest moved to Talladega College in 1879 and took with him his family, including his sons, Lee and Charles, and his daughter Mary. Lee de Forest remained at Talladega until he entered the Mount Hermon School in Massachusetts preparatory to entering the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1903.

The fact that in the year 1907 Lee de Forest perfected the three-element vacuum tube, an essential element in the development of radio communication, was known to the students and professors at Talladega and recently Dr. William Harvard Holloway, professor of extensions, wrote to Mr. de Forest, telling him of the ambition of the students and asking what the cost would be to install a radio outfit in the college chapel which might serve the townspeople as well as the students.

The upshot was that a radio receiving apparatus was received at Talladega recently as a Christmas gift, and before many weeks the school will be in a position not only to pick up Schenectady, Pittsburgh, Newark, Chicago, and other important radio centres, but also to send their own message to the cities of the North.

Seen at the office of the American Missionary Association, 289 Fourth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Lane Leomis, associate secretary, paid this tribute to the fine influence of Talladega in the education of the negro race.

"The American Missionary Association has long been proud of the work carried on at Talladega," said Dr. Loomis. "It is one of the best schools being supported by the association. The Rev. Henry Swift de Forest, as the first president of Talladega, laid the foundations for a truly great undertaking. In 1904 a beautiful college chapel in memory of President de Forest was built, known as the De Forest Chapel, with accommodations for nearly 1,000 persons.

"It is indeed a pleasure to hear of this gift by his son, and Talladega as well as the American Missionary Association welcomes this opportunity of using radio communication to spread still further the influence of Talladega."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education – 1922

Colleges

North Carolina

Famous Old Presbyterian University Changes Name

New York Age 7:11 2/25/22

Biddle, at Charlotte, N. C., Now To Be Known As The Johnson C. Smith University, In Memory of Late Husband of Large Giver

(Special to The New York Age).

Charlotte, N. C.—Biddle University is no more—that is, it is no more Biddle University. Henceforth it is to be known and denominated as the Johnson C. Smith University, the change being made in order to honor and perpetuate the memory of the deceased husband of Mrs. Smith, the school's largest individual contributor.

This action was taken by the Board of Missions for Freeman, and was announced through the *Afro-American Presbyterian* in its issue of February 2nd, 1922. The decision was reached by unanimous vote of the Board.

The name "Biddle" will be pepetuated through being affixed to the present main building, formerly called the Administration Building. Hereafter this structure is the Biddle Memorial Hall.

It is probable, however, that it will be many years before the school is universally known other than Biddle.

The gifts of Mrs. Smith to the institution came at its most needed period. Since September, 1921, she has given $115,000 for buildings; in addition, she has contributed a sufficient sum for the erection of an arch over the main entrance to the campus. Her further benefaction will provide a permanent endowment fund of large size for current expenses and enlargement and upkeep of the university.

Dr. H. L. McCrory is the present president of Johnson C. Smith University, and he is also editor of the *Presbyterian*, which is the official organ of the colored Presbyterians.

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THE WALDEN MEMORY PERPETUATED AND THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO ENLARGED

Southwestern Christian Advocate
2/9/22

By Secretary T. Garland Penn.

IT COULD NOT HAVE BEEN DONE WITHOUT THE CENTENARY! What? The purchase of a new site at Nashville, Tenn., for The Walden School, formerly known as Walden University.

This purchase like others by the Board of Education for Negroes during the last three years, has been made possible by the increased giving of the Methodist Episcopal Church through the Centenary. Truly, as Bishop Robert E. Jones said in his great address at Detroit, "The Negro thinks the Centenary is a special dispensation for him."

Several big things have been accomplished in a recent purchase of new Walden property at Nashville.

Memories Kept Green

Walden University, later known as Walden College, had somewhat declined, due to reverses such as fire and lack of continuous administration that was productive of results

The real truth, however, is that the decline was due to inadequate funds to do what was necessary to replace losses and give proper backing to administration. Te decline seemed to augur for Walden nothing but a merger into some other institution, or discontinuance. Yet it was the first institution begun and operated by the old Freedmen's Aid Society. To discontinue or merge was like losing your first born. Then, it is the only institution among Negroes, bearing the name of the sainted Walden. To many of both races it seemed base ingratitude not to foster and develop the institution bearing the name of him who was one of the founders and first Corresponding Secretary of the Society. The Negro in Methodism has never been an ingrate, nor have white men who have helped them to a better life suffered for want of love appreciation and support. May it ever be thus.

Therefore, the purchase of the new site pleases the Negro, and we now have a permanent memorial to Bishop J. M. Walden. John Braden, a white man and pioneer, was the first President of The Central Tennessee College, later Walden. He was one of the true and tried who came South at the close of the Civil War, and began a life of service for the newly-emancipated freedman. His work is to be perpetuated by the new purchase.

Two Great Institutions Helped

The purchase of the new property costing $155,000 provides adequately for the beginning and development of a new Walden. All the holdings of the Board of Trustees of Walden College, with any trusts attaching thereto, have been formally transferred to the new location, the cost of which has been more than twice as much as the old site. All interests of every sort connected with the old site of Walden College will be amply provided for in the buildings and grounds at the new location. Walden secures a larger and better site in a very much more advantageous location. By reason of the fact that it is separated from Meharry Medical College by a sufficient distance, it will have opportunity to grow on its own account, while the discipline of both institutions will be more satisfactory.

The buildings and grounds of the old Walden College are turned over to the Meharry Medical College, making possible the expansion of Meharry to meet future needs for the next fifty years of the Negro race in the training of Negro dentists, physicians, pharmacists and trained nurses There will be adequate space for the erection of new buildings that Meharry may need in the future. As for Meharry Medical College, the institution secures a cash endowment of one-half million dollars. an increase in real estate of more than double its present holdings, and a very considerable number of buildings in which all the student body now residing in the city may be housed upon the campus. One of the conditions upon which Meharry Medical College was to receive the $300,000 from The General Education Board and The Carnegie Corporation was that the Board of Education for Negroes should not only give $200,000 cash on endowment, but also make available all the old Walden property for Meharry. As will be seen, all conditions have been met .

The Best School Site in Nashville.

The new Walden property was formerly known as The City View Sanitarium for white people. Truly, this site is well named "City View," for the hill on which the buildings are located commands an excellent view of a large part of the city of Nashville.

It is just one quarter of a mile off the Nashville-Murfreesboro Pike barely outside of the city limits. It is connected with the pike by a good macadamized road. It is only about fifteen minute's walk from the old Walden site and only eight minutes' walk from the South Hill Street crossing of the Radnor-Nolensville street-car line.

There are three large buildings arranged in an east and west line. The "men's building," which will be used for the boys' dormitory, and the "administration building" front north and are about thirty feet apart. On the other side of the administration building and some fifty feet from it is the "women's building" fronting east that is towards the other two buildings. This will be the girl's dormitory.

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING: It contains five bathrooms, sixteen bedrooms, office, sitting-room, two dining-rooms, kitchen, serving-room, three store-rooms and furnace in basement and two rooms in the attic. The building has hardwood floors throughout main part of the downstairs. It has two-story porches front and rear, large sleeping porch. Most of the walls are papered. The building is ninety feet on the front with hall in the rear.

THE MEN'S BUILDING: Concrete block construction with nearly all of the interior partition walls of brick; three-story and attic, furnace and coal rooms in the basement. The building contains twenty-eight bedrooms, five bathrooms, one sitting-room, one ward twenty by twenty-five feet. It has a three-story porch on the front; fitted with steam heat and electric lights. Dimensions, forty-one by eighty feet exclusive of porch.

THE WOMEN'S BUILDING: This is new with brick walls, concrete foundation, slate roof; two-story with basement and attic; nine foot finished basement under almost entire building—dining-room, kitchen, furnace. coal and other rooms therein.

Tennessee
Education - 1922
Colleges

Boys' Dormitory New Walden Property

Girls' Dormitory New Walden Property.

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Education – 1922
Colleges, – Change of Heads

Alabama

EASON IS DEFEATED; SAUNDERS ELECTED PRES. OF COLLEGE

5/20/22

Birmingham Ala.

Reed

The School Board of the Birmingham Baptist College met several days ago, and their meeting was not the happiest occasion of their history. From reports from those near the ringside, quite a battle of words was indulged in and some few drastic arraingment of fellow opponents. When the smokes were cleared away and the final vote taken, the Venerable Dr. J. H. Eason, for many years President of the Baptist State Convention, was defeated as President of the College, and Prof. S. L. Saunders was elected. The Board is divided according to reports; Rev. Mr. Eason was defeated by a majority of one. Rev. John W. Goodgame, Chairman of the Board presided over the deliberations. From general statements, Mr. Eason has been rather free in his expressions regarding his brethren and somewhat plain in his writings. Whether the matter is at an end with the vote was not learned by a representative of this publication, and Mr. Eason states that his interest was to build up a substantial school for this community and this section of Alabama, and was lending his energies alertly in that direction. He infers that outside emisaries in the hands of his enemies accomplished his defeat and would not make a statement regarding the future of the institution.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
JULY 13, 1922

HEADS NEGRO INSTITUTE

Little Rock Man Will Succeed Brooks At Central Alabama.

J. M. Sutton, of Little Rock, Ark., will be the new president of the Central Alabama Institute for Negroes. The president, Dr. R. N. Brooks, will go to Samuel Houston College, Texas. Dr. I. G. Penn will preach at the Gay Theater Sunday morning for the St. Paul's Methodist Church. Dr. Penn will also speak at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, at which time he will introduce the new president.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education — 1923

Alabama.

Colleges, — Change of Heads.

Howard D. Gregg, formerly a department head in the New York Urban League, and latterly a professor of sociology at Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla., has ent to the board of trustees of Bethel College, Montgomery, Ala., his resignation as president of that institution, a position to which he was recently elected by the unanimous vote of the board. New York Age 7/14/23

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PET 15

Education—1922
Colleges,—Change of Heads.

Delaware

Dr. W. C. Jason Resigns Presidency of State College of Del.

Wilmington Advocate
9-16-22

Dissatisfied With Lowering of Standard of School

DOVER, DEL., Sept. 1.—Dr. W. C. Jason, one of the leading colored educators in the country and the leader of education in Delaware, has proffered his resignation to the State Board of Education as president of the State College for Colored Students. In a letter accompanying his resignation he explains the situation in regard to the State College, which appears grave and serious enough to give the colored people cause for apprehension. While the Service Citizens has been most generous in improving the physical side of the State College for Colored Students at Dover, the scholastic side seems to be suffering.

Dr. Jason came to State College twenty-seven years ago, and is the only president the institution has ever had. He has shown marked ability in the development of the institution, and is held in the highest regard, not only by members or our race, but by the leading white men and women in the State. He is a clergyman of the M. E. Church, but has not announced whether he will return to the ministry or not. His resignation has not been accepted, but a committee of the trustees has been appointed to select a successor, and Dr. Jason has been asked to continue until a suitable selection has been made.

The letter which he addressed to the State Board of Education follows:

"Gentlemen: I had hoped that it would not be necessary to call your attention to the following, but present conditions leave me no choice.

"The State Legislature at its last session made provision for the establishment at the State College for Colored Students, of a standard high school. Although this was not mandatory it was evidently intended by the Legislature and certainly expected by the colored citizens that this would be done without unnecessary delay.

"I have been told repeatedly that our work is practically of high school grade but that fact has never been given official recognition. Our Board of Trustees were ready to make any changes required to secure such recognition whenever advised as to what those changes should be. Nothing happened.

"After waiting vainly for someone else to take the initiative, I began in August of last year to seek for a man to serve as principal of the proposed high school. My best efforts failed to find one with the necessary qualifications who could be secured for the salary our board could pay.

"Considering the office of principal, essential in such reorganization, I made application for a principal's certificate and was informed that to secure such a certificate a special examination was necessary. The examination was attempted and proved unsatisfactory. Because of advanced age, or inadequate technical training, or the numerous other duties incident to my position as president of the school, or for some other reason, I was not considered a proper person to be so honored. My next concern was to secure a faculty. After a year of effort I am unable to present a full corps all of whom are are satisfactory. For example: A teacher of household economy who has given excellent service for several years cannot qualify because not a college graduate and a Hampton graduate in charge of mechanic arts department is disqualified for the same reason. Both of these were secured in response to a demand for efficiency in service and have met expectations.

"With a greatly increased attendance, our board of trustees would feel warranted in asking for a larger appropriation in order to pay the much larger salaries necessary to attract specialists in these and other lines of instruction. The present enrollment does not justify a great increase in expenditures.

"The matter of attendance is the most important of our cares. Solely for the benefit of the colored children of the State does the State College exist. It cannot function if the children and the school are not brought together.

"There is no high school south of Wilmington to which colored children may go except the State College. Many of the rural schools do not offer subjects above the sixth grade. All students of high school grade and many in grades seven and eight. except those in or near the city of Wilmington, must look toward this school for further study or go without school advantages is they remain in the State.

"That they might avail themselves of the facilities here offered, aid in the form of transportation has been given to a few for two or three years, but, last year the funds available for this purpose failed when the year was half over. Those unable to meet the full cost of boarding were compelled to create a debt or leave school. Some of the special districts paid for their colored students, others paid nothing.

"I am receiving daily letters from children in different sections of the State, stating that, having completed the work offered in their local school they would like to attend the State College, and asking if there will be any help offered by the State. So far I have been unable to gain any information which would enable me to answer this question.

"It is an illogical situation that children should come under the provisions of a compulsory school law with no schools available near their homes and no means provided for reaching the one school which they could use. It is the axiom that anything which ought to be, can be. If these conditions ought to be changed, some way can be found to change them.

"This, briefly, is the situation: The pledge of an equal opportunity to all children requires a high school for the colored chillren in lower Delaware. Such a school has been authorized by law, but is as yet unorganized and efficient because: (1) There is no legally qualified principal; (2) The faculty does not in all respects meet the requirements of the State Department of Education; (3) No provision is made for the attendance of pupils for whom the school is intended; (4) There seems to be no one working on the problem who has both the will and the power to effect a solution.

"In the name of the children who most need and justly claim your consideration, I appeal to you for immediate, action of some sort—any sort—which promises relief.

"Aside from all questions of right or justice, I beg of you as men, to do something—quickly.

"Respectfully yours,
"W. C. JASON."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEEL 15

Education — 1922

Georgia

Colleges, - Change of Heads.

BISHOP J. S. FLIPPER LEAVES FOR SAVANNAH

Atlanta Constitution

Bishop J. S. Flipper left for Savannah last night to attend meetings of the Park Normal and Industrial institute trustee board. Rev. J. Coleman Lawrence, president. 5/16/22

It is said the school's growth has been the most interesting and helpful in its history. Rev. Dr. R. H. Singleton will deliver an address on "The Negro and Self-Help" at the closing day exercise Wednesday.

A few of the trustees are Dr. W. G. Alexander, Presiding Elder J. A. Hadley, H. D. Canady, Revs. T. J. Linton, John Harmon, C. A. Wingfield, L. R. Parker, J. T. Wilkerson, President John H. Lewis, Dean J. A. Linsay and Dr. P. W. Greatheart.

PRES. WARE OF A. U. RESIGNS

Savannah Tribune

Ill Health Forces Him Him To Give Up Work At The School.

8-3-22

West Townsent, Mass., Aug 1—By reason of his continued ill health, President Edw. T. Ware has felt constrained to resign the presidency of Atlanta University after fifteen years of service in that capacity, twenty-five in all. His resignation was reluctantly accepted by the trustees, and he was made President Emeritus. He was also elected a regular trustee and made president of the board. The institution will thus continue to have the benefit of his advice and services. His home will be in Montclair, N. J.

The executive committee is charged with the task of finding a new president and proposing his name to the board. In the meantime, Dr. M. W. Adams of the faculty, who has served as acting president during the three years that President Ware has been ill, will continue to act in that capacity.

The new president, when chosen, will have an enviable opportunity. One year ago the institution became free from the burden of debt, and was able last year to come through with a small operating surplus, without the use of legacy money or of any funds derived from extraordinary sources. With the reputation gained during its fifty-three years of history, its splendid body of graduates and its many friends, it is ready for still further advance under a new administration.

Education—1922

Colleges,—Change of Heads

SEND NEW PRESIDENT TO CLARK UNIVERSITY

Atlanta Constitution

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 21.—The board of education for negroes representing the Methodist Episcopal church, with headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, announced Tuesday the election of Rev. J. W. Simmons, of Winfield, Kan., to the presidency of Clark university, Atlanta.

8-22-22

REV. J. W. SIMMONS.

A few weeks ago Dr. Harvey Andrews King, president for the last seven years, resigned. A committee consisting of the resident bishop, Ernest G. Richardson, and others representing the board at Cincinnati, and local trustees in Atlanta have been diligently seeking for the best man available for the position.

President-Elect Simmons is 40 years of age. He was educated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa.; Columbia university, New York, and Boston university. He has traveled extensively over Europe and in various parts of the world. In 1909 to 1917, he was a missionary to India, being five years principal of the Calcutta Boys' school, and three years principal of the Balwin Boys' High school. Since 1919 he has been professor of religious education in Southwestern college, Winfield, Kan.

He has had military experience as an officer in the Bengalore Rifle Volunteers. He was once second lieutenant and later promoted to captain. The bishops in India requested his return to India.

Clark university is on a new era of prosperity. Recently the erection of a new central building costing $210,000 known as Leete hall and Crogman chapel and extensive improvements on all the other buildings during the summer puts the physical property in the best of condition for extensive work. The board announces plans are being worked out to follow the inauguration of the new president for a reorganization of Clark on a real university basis with schools of liberal arts, law, commerce, music, home economics, together with the Gammon Theological seminary on adjoining campus, and Meharry Medical college at Nashville, Tenn., will make the university scheme complete.

Georgia.

THE REVEREND J. W. SIMMONS INAUGURATED

Atlanta Independent

12/21/22

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Inauguration exercises were held at Clark University Tuesday, the 12th, at 10 A. M. Rev. J. W. Simmons was officially inducted into office as president of the university during rather elaborate, formal exercises. Bishop Ernest C. Richardson, president of the board of trustees, Clark university, presided. The opening hymn was outlined by Rev. D. M. Stanton; invocation by Dr. J. W. E. Bowen. "The Place of Clark University in the Educational System of the Church for the Negro Race," was discussed by Dr. I. Garland Penn. "He Was Despised," by Handel, was sung by Miss Susie S. Smith. Words of greeting were given by President John Hope, of Morehouse college, Dean Marian W. Adams, of Atlanta university. Greetings from Africa were brought by Bishop Mathew W. Clair. "Fear Not, O Israel," from Elijah Mendelssohn, was very effectively rendered by Miss Lillie Bell Carter. Address was also delivered by Dr. Philip M. Watters, president of Gammon Theological seminary. There were other numbers by the chorus and orchestra. The most important address of welcome as regards President Simmons and the policy of his administration was given by Mr. J. C. Arnold, representing the Alumni Association, and was as follows:

"It is indeed a pleasure to stand upon this platform today with such distinguished men and to have a part on the program upon such an occasion as the day demands. As the representative of the loyal Alumni Association of Clark University, I come to bring greetings to our president who officially takes the reins of this institution today. We, the sons and daughters of Clark, have seen our Alma Mater rise to the point of one of the recognized and one of the best institutions of learning in the South. About ten years ago, with bleeding hearts, we saw the sun begin to sink—and then we saw that sun, as it were, halt in its course—and a new day came forth and with eagerness and jealousy for her standing and rating, we have seen a gradual rise until today we can be justly proud of the attainments. In looking over the pages of history, we find that no forward looking people are satisfied as long as there is another point higher to be attained unto, and so are we.

"As we look about us we recognize a physical plant that will be hard to equal anywhere in the South, with unlimited opportunities to become the greatest educational institution in the South and one of the best in the world. Brick and mortar help materially to build a great institution, but only in part. Men and women build an institution when they have a vision and a mind to do so. Men and women who are large and broad enough to realize that trust which is theirs. Frankly speaking, many of my people have become skeptical of the white men and women who come into our midst in our educational institutions throughout the South saying that there are no more like the old type who came down following the Civil War and who have given their lives that we might have a man's chance. We, the members of the Alumni Association of Clark University, do not agree in toto with this assertion; we have but to look about us on the two hills here together, and at our sister institutions and find some who are just as true, and just as loyal, and who believe in our possibilities, as those who are now spending the evening of their lives and those who have laid down their mantels and gone into the great beyond. What we want at Clark university is men and women who believe, unqualified, that the brains of the Negro is just as capable of assimilating the arts and sciences in the very highest branches, as any human being under the sun, who believe in a curriculum that will fit the Negro to take his place as a man, not as an object of charity, but his place upon the same stage with the Anglo Saxon and the coming keen Japanese. We want those, who believe in a curriculum and a faculty that will meet the requirements to place Clark in the A-1 class and give her the same standing as Howard and Lincoln (Lincoln has just recently been qualified). We want the day to come when a degree given from Clark university will bear the same weight as the same degree from any university in the country. We want a leader who sees before him not a college under the name of a university, but a real university as is in the minds of our honored board of managers at Cincinnati, and so well outlined upon this very platform by Dr. I. Garland Penn and Dr. McVeety. We want a man who has the vision and after the vision will draft a program and leave no stone unturned until it is a reality. There is no reason why with such a man and with the great Methodist Episcopal church, the greatest of all churches in the world, behind the proposition, that the goal cannot be attained, and I might add—the great Methodist Episcopal church has spread her wings to all parts of the world, and today is building a school upon a hill overlooking the Vatican at Rome, against the protest of Catholicism. This same church of which we rejoice to be a part, believes in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and stands behind Clark. We believe today that a new day, the brightest of all has dawned and in the coming of Dr. J. W. Simmons, a man with the superior intellectual attainment from the best institutions in the United States and by reason of his broad travel coming in contact with the highest and best and with the experience of an educator, that the man is now at the helm who will lead Clark university to those ideals that we believe in.

"Sir, I greet you on behalf of the Alumni Association of Clark University and pledge to you here publicly our whole hearted support in making Clark the greatest educational institution in the South. In closing, permit me to quote the words of David Starr Jordan:

"'Today is your day and mine: the only day we have: The day in which we play our part—what our part may signify in the great world we may not understand, but we are here to play it, and now is our time.'

"Again I greet you, and welcome you on behalf of the Alumni Association of Clark University."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922.

Maryland.

Colleges, - Change of Heads.

Work Not Started At Bowie Normal School

Baltimore Afro-American

Bowie, Md., March 9—Work on the new artesian well to furnish water for the ~~State~~ Normal School yet, according to Principal Leonidas James. The school has been closed for three weeks, and the pupils sent home because of lack of water supply and crowded dormitory conditions. 3/10/22

Work on the well is expected to begin any day, Mr. James said. Neither members of the State Board of Education or of the state legislature have visited the school this year.

CLAYTON WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY STARTS $36,000 CAMPAIGN

Afro-American
10-27-22

Baptist Institution Plans Removal Into New Quarters on McCulloh St.

Baltimore, Md.

A campaign to raise $36,000 for Clayton-Williams University will be launched at the present home of the institution, 26 W. Biddle street, Friday of this week.

The campaign is to complete the payments on the commodious building recently secured at McCulloh and McMechen streets, and for other needs. Rev. Edward Sparks is chairman of the campaign committee. The campaign will end next May.

Clayton-Williams University was founded in 1907, and has done praiseworthy work in training men for the Baptist ministry.

It is co-educational and its students have comprised many adults deprived of early advantages. Normal, collegiate and theological courses are among the branches offered.

The trustees include Revs. J. H. Green, chairman; A. B. Callis, secretary; J. W. Jones, treasurer; M. D. Willis, J. G. Sweeney, Arthur Bone, L. L. Reed, R. T. Winn, E. W. Dromgoole, R. D. Johnson, Junius Gray, S. J. Edward, Simon Williamson, S. J. Winder and James H. W. Williams.

The faculty follows: Willis D. Winston, A. M., D. D., president; A. St. Clair Phillips, A. M., B. D., dean; James A. Fry, D. D.; A. J. Frye, B. D.; William H. Montague, M. D.; Robert D. Johnson, B. D.,

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922

Missouri

Colleges, – Change of Heads.

JEFFERSON CITY MO. NEWS
MAY 5, 1922

RICHARDSON DEPOSED AS LINCOLN U. HEAD

Vell Known Negro Educator Has Made Most Excellent Record.

It became known yesterday that in spite of the protests of a large number of leading negroes of the state that President Clement Richardson has been deposed as head of Lincoln University. The date for President Richardson's removal was set for September 1. No successor has been selected as yet.

While reports are meager regarding the cause for President Richardson being displaced local negroes who are familiar with the case say the charge against Richardson is that he is a Democrat.

President Richardson was believed to have been a Republican by all who took the trouble to make inquiry but since he has never been active none had any way of knowing. As head of the largest negro educational institution in the state his record has been very good and there are many who resent his removal.

Rev. Enos L. Scruggs, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, denounced the effort of politicians to replace Richardson in a sermon some days ago when the movement became known publicly.

A LAW DECLARED INVALID.

Kansas City Sun

State Supreme Court Rules Lincoln Institute Is Not University.

Jefferson City, June 19.—An opinion delivered in the supreme court this afternoon holds invalid the act of the legislature creating Lincoln Institute a university.

For this purpose the legislature passed an appropriation act setting aside out of any money not otherwise appropriated in the school fund, this being in addition to the regular appropriation of nearly $400,000 for support and maintenance.

Judge Higbee, who wrote the opinion, holds that the general assembly was without power to pass the act in the face of the constitutional provisions and that the only way Lincoln Institute could share in the public school money was to have been made part of the state university.

The came came to the supreme court on a mandamus to compel the state auditor to pay a warrant drawn on the half million dollar appropriation. This writ in mandamus is denied.

The effect of this is to place Lincoln Institute back in the status of a state normal school.

LINCOLN UNIV. STILL REMAINS

Court Decision Does Not Affect The Law Changing From Institute To University. Applies To Unappropriated Fund. Will Be Corrected.

St Louis Argus
8-25-22

The much heard story about the status of Lincoln University following the decision of the supreme Court in which that tribunal held that the legislature had no power to appropriate the school funds to carry out the act, has been very much exaggerated.

The only question before the Court was appropriation of the $500,000 to buy grounds, and building etc., and that was the only question passed upon by that body. The statement appearing in the daily press to the effect that the decision of the Court would invalidate the bill creating the University, is a mistatement of the case. Nowhere in the decision do we find where the court deals with the status of the University.

The appropriation clause of the bill creating the University provides that the money shall be paid from the school fund. The court decides that it should have been made payable from the general fund, the reason being that the constitution directs how the school fund shall be spent, and the Lincoln University, being established by an act of the Legislature, has no claim nor can have any claim on a fund provided by the constitution and the use of which the constitution otherwise directs.

All reports to the effect that the University has been declared illegal; that the Board has been declared out of office; and so on are entirely untrue. The appropriation is considered morally binding on the next Legislature, and it is expected that it will promptly correct the error when it again meets.

A NEW LINCOLN "U." HEAD.

Kansas City Sun 7-29-22
Kansas City Mo.

Dr. Inman E. Page of Oklahoma City to Succeed Clement Richardson.

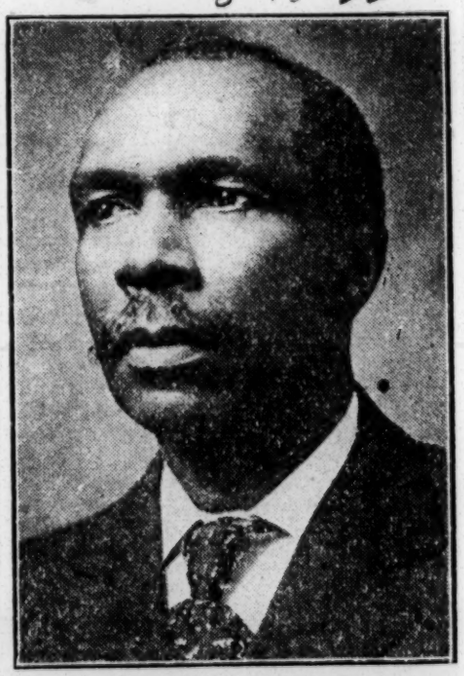
The board of curators of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, met here Tuesday night in the New York Life building and elected Dr. Inman E. Page, Oklahoma City, Ok., president of the universitw to succeed Clement Richardson. Dr. Page is a former president of the institution, and is superintendent of the Negro schools of Oklahoma City.

Dr. Page wil meet with the board of curators next Monday in Jefferson City, to consider the contract for the erection of a boys' dormitory there at a cost of $100,000

PRESIDENT PAGE VISITS ST. LOUIS

St Louis Argus
8-18-22

Newly Elected President Of Lincoln University Tells Of The Work



INMAN E. PAGE

Inman E. Page, was graduated from Brown University, Providence R. I. in 1877. In the fall of the same year he became Vice President of the Natchez Seminary, Natchex, Miss. In 1878 he was elected Vice President of Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo. At the close of his second year in this position he was elected president of this institution. He held this position for 18 years, and resigned in 1898 after accepting the presidency of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University, Langston, Oklahoma.

After resigning this position in 1915 he served as president two years at the Western Baptist College, Macon Mo., and two years at Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn. He has just closed his first year as the head of the Oklahoma City Colored Schools.

Although he has resigned this position to become president of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., we are reliably informed that the Superintendent and Board of Education of Oklahoma City are ready to welcome him back at an increased salary.

He has the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Brown University Providence, R. I. and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Wilberforce University, Ohio, and Howard University Washington, D. C.

Mr. Page has been elected president of Lincoln University for an indefinite period, and has already entered upon the discharge of his duties. Last week he was in the City attending the meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge. He is getting out the annual catalogue of the University, selecting teachers for his faculty, and inviting the State to co-operate with him in making Lincoln University a potential instrument in the work of the uplift of the Negro race.

The fall term of the University will begin on the 11th of September next Already hundreds of young people are applying for admission. Present indications point to a large attendance and a very successful year.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education—1922

Colleges—Change of Heads.

Pennsylvania.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY GETS HIGH EFEICIENCY MARK

Clipped from Ohio State Pioneer

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa., Dec. 1st.—The recent action of the Board of the Association of Colleges of the Middle States and Maryland, adds one more Negro institution of higher learning to the list of accredited colleges of the Middle Atlantic States.

Today, on the occasion of an address to the students of Lincoln University by Hon. Roland S. Morris, Ambassador to Japan under President Wilson, George Johnson, Dean of the College of Lincoln University, announced that Lincoln had been recognized as an A-1 institution.

On November 20th the Commission on institutions of higher education of the Middle States, comprising New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland, took action to include Lincoln University in its list of approved colleges. The association gave their approval of Lincoln University and their recognition of its degree only after several months of searching investigation in which the quality of the class room and laboratory instruction, the standard of admission and the facility for carrying on strictly college work were given the fullest examination. The Dean pointed out that the significance of this action is that credits and degrees from the institution will be recognized as on a par with those of such institutions as Columbia, University of Pennsylvania and Princeton, the leading institutions of the country.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922.
South Carolina.
Colleges – Change of Heads.

DR. MOTON'S BROTHER NEW VOORHEES' HEAD

New York Age
6/17/22

(Special to The New York Age).

Denmark, S. C.—The Rev. Dr. E. R. Roberts has resigned as principal of Voorhees Industrial School, to take effect October 1, 1922, and the executive committee, at a call meeting on June 9, elected as his successor Professor J. E. Blanton, a Hampton graduate, who has been superintendent of the Penn Normal and Industrial School at St. Helena's Island, S. C., for the past seventeen years.

Dr. Roberts served nearly four years, but his advancing years made him realize the need of lessening his responsibilities and he voluntarily suggested to the school trustees the advisability of selecting a younger man as principal. He has been connected with Voorhees School since its founding, serving as trustee and secretary of the board of trustees. It is probable that he will continue with the school as field agent. He has been a minister for more than forty years, and for eighteen years was director of Sunday-school and young people's work for the American Baptist Publication Society. His home is at Florence, S. C., where he owns considerable property.

Professor Blanton is a half-brother to Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. He travelled as financial agent for Penn School with marked success. He will take up his work at Voorhees Institute sometime during the latter part of September.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education, — 1922

Colleges, — Change of Heads.

NEW PRESIDENT COMES TO WALDEN

PROFESSOR AND MRS. LOVELL TRANSFERRED TO CLAFLIN COLLEGE, ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Thomas Russell Davis of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Sent Here By Board

Nashville Globe
12-23-22

The Board of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Cincinnati, Ohio, has approved the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of Walden, and elected Professor Thomas Russell Davis, A. B., A. M., of Little Rock, Ark., to the Presidency of Walden Collegiate Institute, formerly Walden University.

The new President is thirty-four years of age and a very highly educated Christian gentleman. He has been for several years Professor of Social Science and Economics in Philander Smith College. For several summers he has been chosen by the State Board of Education of Arkansas as one of the foremost conductors of the state summer normal in which he is now engaged at Hope Arkansas.

President Davis graduated from Howard University in 1914 with the Degree of Bachelor of Art after eight years of thorough work in the preparatory school and college. He took an additional two years in Chicago University, receiving the Degree of Master of Arts from that important institution. He has been the director of the College Literary Societies in Philander Smith College. He is a member of Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church at Little Rock, Ark., and the director of the Teacher-Training Class in the Sunday School He is identified actively with all modern Christian movements.

The new President is married. Mrs. Davis was one of the best known teachers in the Louisville Public Schools, and since being at Philander has had charge of the Kindergarten Department of the practice school. They have no children.

The new President comes from one of the best known families in Arkansas. He is a layman and proposes to give his life to the education of the race as an educator.

As a student and teacher, he is known to be aggressive, alert and resourceful. Being in the morning of life, with scholarship, health and consecration, the institution has never had a more promising administrator, since the lamented John Braden's time.

President Davis was the unanimous choice of the Board of Trustees made up of such capable men as Bishop I. B. Scott, Chairman, Dr. J. H. Hale, Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Hon. J. C. Napier, Dr. G. W. Hubbard and others. The Board of Education for Negroes confirmed the nomination after the most careful consideration.

With reference to the new President, Dean Kelley Miller of Howard University says "he is a man of broad vision and grasp on things in general. He is qualified in scholarship and character, and equipped with the requisite experience to undertake the Presidency to which he has been elected."

Dr. E. L. Parks, a Methodist of high standing, and now Dean of Men at Howard, says of President Davis that "while in Howard he was active in Y. M. C. A., was editor of the College Journal, and won a membership in the debating team. He will make marked success in whatever he undertakes."

Dr. J. M. Cox, President of Philander Smith College, pronounces Professor Davis one of the most valuable and trusted men he has ever had on his faculty.

The new President will be in the city to meet the Board of Trustees and to formally take over the institution.

Dr. I. Garland Penn of Cincinnati, Ohio, Corresponding Secretary, Board of Education for Negroes, is also in the city to be present on behalf of his Board to make the transfer.

Dr. Penn and President Davis will be present at Clark Memorial Church Sunday morning and also meet the alumni and friends in a Mass Meeting held in Walden Chapel Sunday afternoon at 3:30. The alumni and all friends of Walden are invited to be present Sunday afternoon. Dr. Penn and President Davis will speak.

Former President, J. H. Lovell has been transferred to Claflin University, Orangeburg, South Carolina, where he is to be Professor of College Mathematics, and Mrs. Lovell a member of the faculty. The Board of Education for Negroes in electing Professor and Mrs. Lovell to Claflin has made provision so that in point of remuneration they will be as well provided for as they have been, and in the meantime meet the expressed wish that Mrs. Lovell get nearer her native state, North Carolina, and her people, in the interest of better health. Their children just entering college will have the benefit of Claflin University, one of the oldest and largest of the institutions under the Board of Education for Negroes.

It is expected that the new Walden property will soon be turned over to the Board of Education for Negroes, and work begun on the Central Building, so that everything will be ready for the formal opening of the institution in the fall.

This new outlook for Walden is most gratifying as they enter the property with so well prepared President for its administrator. The faculty is yet to be chosen.

The friends of the Old Central Tennessee college, later Walden university and now Walden college, are glad to see the historic institution take on new life in its new, well appointed home on the hill overlooking the city of Nashville.

Ceremonies as New President Takes Up Task

Chicago Defender
12-16-22

T. R. Davis, Howard University Graduate, Made Head of Walden College

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15.—T. R. Davis, the new president of Walden college, entered upon the duties in his new field during the summer and helped to work out the details for the new school plans at the new site in its new role as Junior college. The fall term opened Oct. 3 under the most auspicious circumstances. The formal opening of the school took place Oct. 16.

Ministers Present

The Tennessee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was just closing and the preachers attended in a body. Dr. I. Garland Penn, secretary of the board of education for our people of the Methodist Episcopal church, was master of ceremonies.

The occasion also marked the formal acceptance of the school back into the system of schools of the Methodist Episcopal church. The conference laid on the table in cash for the school over $1,600, and the alumni and friends about $500, making a total in cash of over $2,100.

At this time Dr. Penn introduced the new president and bespoke for him a year of faithful and devoted service, assisted by his faculty, encouraged by the friends and backed by the great Methodist Episcopal church.

Howard Graduate

The new president is an A. B. from Howard university and an A. M. in sociology from the University of Chicago. He has also taught in the colleges of the church for several years. He brings youth, scholarship and culture to his work, and with the assistance of his equally amiable wife has every reason to more than meet the demands of the hour.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1928

West Virginia

Colleges - Change of Heads.

BRUCE RE-APPOINTED

Kimball, W. Va., Aug. 30.—Prof. R. C. Bruce, former Assistant Superintendent of the Washington colored public schools, has just been reappointed as principal of the Kimball High School, Kimball, W. Va. Mr. Bruce, who enters upon his second term, is also supervisor of the Tidewater graded schools. His salary is said to be $4,000.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REL 15

Education - 1922.

Kansas.

Commencements.

WESTERN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Kans

The commencement exercises of Western Baptist College, which began last Thursday with the oratorical contest and ended Thursday, June 8, were highly interesting and all sessions were fervently attended. Much credit is due President Thompson for the splendid success achieved during the years and for the high standard established in this representative school. There is some talk of the school losing the services of Dr. Thompson but the Sun freely predicts that it would be a calamity as well as a misfortune to the race for either the school or the city to lose the inspiring presence of this representative citizen.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922

Alabama

Common Schools, Condition of

BIRMINGHAM'S SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR COLORED CHILDREN

Birmingham Reporter 7/21/22

During the entire life of Birmingham there has been little or no effort to provide school buildings for colored children. In the district there are nearly eighty thousand Negro people and an entire population of quite two hundred and twenty thousand, and one small decent building in a location unfit for school purposes; it is the Thomas school building, out near the Avondale mills and near the quarters of some furnace. The other buildings are not ordinary cattle stalls and reflect on the wisdom and justice of the Birmingham citizens, and especially those who have charge of affairs and can, if they would, make things partially decent.

There is a building program on now for the schools of this city; one school has been let for colored people in North Birmingham at a cost of fifty-five thousand dollars, and we are informed that it will be heated by coal stoves and will be lighted with coal oil lamps. It is hardly reasonable to believe such thing and yet we are reliably informed that the Board of Education has let a contract under such a plan.

The colored people have complained and their white friends have complained. Now that the available cash is on hand there should be no effort at stinygness or fixing things by the common methods for Negroes. While the school buildings are a disgrace to the city and just the kind of shacks to make criminals out of Negroes, the race would be far better off if we were to continue in these shacks until at such time as the Board of Education would see the need of spending the money for buildings as if they were building for human beings and not an ordinary herd of cattle.

A building has a great deal to do with shaping the mind of a child; it has something to do with holding the dignity and respectable poise of the teacher. Regardless of the intelligence, the moral status of the child or teacher, it can but be hindered and injured if it associates long with unsightly buildings and indecent arrangements such as this force has undergone for the past score of years. It is alarming! A foundation for the white High School will cost approximately, it is stated, a million dollars, and there is a question as to whether this amount will be spent for the ten or fifteen buildings needed for Negro children. There should be no special appeals to the Birmingham people for just treatment of the Negro people; they are a part of the citizenship; they have been loyal to the city, to the state and the nation and are entitled to such recognitions and comforts as the educational funds are providing for other people.

Mr. John A. Vance, writing to The Birmingham News a few days ago called attention to a few things that might be noted by the citizenship of this community. The letter is worth the attention of our readers and those who are concerned in Negro education. Here is what he says:

GREEN SPRINGS PARK.

To the Editor of The Birmingham News:

It is said it will take $25,000 to start to develop Green Springs Park, and wind up with an expenditure of $100,000; and who will it benefit? If we are to scrap East Lake on account of a few fanatics, why should we put $50,000 to $100,000 in a piece of woods two or three miles out where three-fourths of the people of Birmingham will never go?

Why not take this money and build an industrial school for the colored people? Few people of Birmingham know of such a place. On the corner of Eighth Avenue and Ninth Street there are about eight hundred young colored boys and girls crowded up in fourteen shacks striving for an education. There you find shoemakers, tailors, cabinet makers, sewing, cooking and all kinds of work in the industrial line being taught. It would be a treat for any one who appreciates this work to call on Prof. Parker and have him to show them through his school and see the great work he is doing.

It is a shame and disgrace on Birmingham to see the surrounding condition of these people.

The city owns a solid block between Eighth and Ninth Avenues and John and Joseph Streets, where a suitable building could be erected for this purpose.

It was also understood that the Slater School, corner Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, would occupy the present cite of the industrial school. This school has about 2,200 children huddled up in a few shacks, fire-traps, just about fit for goats to live in.

Now the colored people are with us as citizens, laborers and taxpayers, as thousands of them own property, and are due some consideration.

I insist that good citizens call at this school and see the good work Prof. Parker is doing. JNO. A. VANCE.

Mr. Vance is moved to write respecting the colored people's disadvantages for an education because of some money that might be spent at Green Springs. It is not important to us whether they have a park at Green Springs or one at any "spring," and whether they should have it there or not is of no concern to us and we print the article from Mr. Vance, not opposing the Green Springs proposition, but to help to lay emphasis on the woeful lack of school building in this district and in an effort to show that the colored man is not alone in his complaint. These buildings are an outrage and the colored people have gone so long without decent ones, if any are to be built they should be the best and most substantial kind, modernly arranged and equipped. The method of building buildings for Negroes is an extravagant use of public funds; these buildings should not be erected with any sense of merely building for Negroes; they should be built with the hope of reaching the needs and in keeping with the growth of the city and what is demanded now and what might be reasonably expected for the future. The Negro people would be happier, we believe, if one or both of the races could have decently and properly equipped buildings and since the Negroes have suffered longer than any other group in Birmingham and have no place to teach their children, in fact, it seems that they would be of first consideration. Throwing up a few brick and stone for the present will not be satisfactory and in time those in authority will have need to be ashamed of the fact because of public criticism both within and without the state as will naturally come to our government. And of this criticism the Negro will bear his share. The children in fact, it seems that they would be of first consideration. Throw-citizens out of Negroes when there is nothing done to encourage their higher senses and their finer qualities. The Negro is appealed to by the aesthetic side of life as other people and when that is kept from him, his animal powe. is developed and from this we get our criminal element; this is not only true with the black race, or the Negro race, it would be true with any other race, if it were so treated. School buildings and a better curriculum is what is needed in this district.

ALABAMA AND EDUCATION.

Editor The Advertiser: Montgomery Advertiser

The next State administration is committed to a continuance of the development and advancement of education in Alabama.

Education has no better and truer friend than Honorable W. W. Brandon, and he will do all that he possibly can to advance and promote it. In all probability the Democratic State convention in Montgomery on September 6, 1922, will give an unqualified endorsement to education, and adopt a plank in the platform committing the party to renewed efforts in its behalf. 9-5-22

The people of Alabama were never more aroused and enthusiastic on this subject. Besides the great interest manifested in the public schools, two important movements are in progress in the State to raise $1,000,000 each for our two great educational institutions, the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Alabama has made wonderful progress in education in the past few years. Each year shows a decided progress. In this connection a statement showing what the State is doing for education will be interesting.

For the scholastic year ending September 30, 1921, the last year available, the appropriations for public schools and educational institutions were as follows.

Public schools	$3,031,182.14
High Schools	230,750.00
Erection rural school houses	283,972.13
Vocational education	150,600.29
Educational revolving fund	99,903.57
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	352,780.00
University of Alabama	278,000.00
Ala. Girls Tech. Institute	75,056.52
Boy's Industrial School	128,721.28
Ala. School for Deaf & Dumb	102,000.00
Agricultural schools	75,000.00
Normal schools	168,305.96
Alabama Home	78,939.33
College A. & M. Arts	50,000.00
School bonus fund	197,000.00
Miscellaneous appropriations	170,285.79
Total	$5,472,767.01

For the fiscal year ending September 30 1921, the total receipts of the State were $13.430,728.63.

Of this amount $5,472,767.01 or over 40% were expended for education and educational institutions.

This is a magnificent showing. It does not include city appropriations, and county school tax for education. The following is the value of school property in Alabama:

University of Alabama	$1,410,000.00
Ala. Polytechnic Institute	713,000.00
Ala. Girls Tech. Institute	575,500.00
Agricultural schools	212,400.00
Ala. Industrial schools, boys	224,609.44
Ala. Ind. school, negroes	29,589.49
High schools	835,931.00
Normal schools	2,432,156.00
N. E. A. Institute	261,325.00
School, Deaf and Blind	520,308.42
Public schools	8,768,745.00
Total	$15,739,873.35

J. T. GORMAN.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 31, 1922.

Educations—1922

D. C.

Common Schools, Condition of.

SCHOOL NEEDS OUTLINED BEFORE CIVIC BODIES

(Washington Tribune
Washington D. C.)

11-4-22

In an address before the Federation of Civic Associations, in the District Building last Friday night, Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent, in charge of colored schools, urged the orgaization, which is composed of represenatives from 20 civic organizations, to see that the colored children of the District are adequately provided for in the school building program.

Mr. Wilkinson called the attention of the Federation to the fact that there is only one Junior High School for colored pupils. He said there should be at least three. He also emphasized the crying need for a commercial high school building. This would separate the commercial department from Dunbar and give more room there for the literary work of that school.

The Federation adopted resolutions requesting that colored girls be given an opportunity to enter the library training classes, conducted for white girls, at the public library. Dr. U. J. Daniels introduced the resolution and it was forwarded to the librarian, Dr. George Bowerman.

Officers of the Association are to be elected at the November meeting, which will be Friday the 24th.

Education—1922
Common Schools, Condition of.
Indiana.

CITIZENS WISH FOR SEGREGATION IN INDIANAPOLIS

Chicago Defender

Four Times as Many Ask for Separate Schools as Are Against the Idea

12/23/22

By ALVIN D. SMITH

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 22.—Despite the many protests from various organizations of the city the Indianapolis school board voted to erect a high school for Race students.

The place suggested by the board for the school was the old workhouse building, located in North Indianapolis.

The local N. A. A. C. P. and the Monday Luncheon club are going to sue the school board. An appeal will be issued from these organizations to citizens for the support of the suit.

The organizations will further educate some of the leading "weak-backed Race men" to the importance of not having a separate school. It is said that several of the so-called leading Race men sent letters to the school board asking for the separate high school. The board said that there were four times as many letters asking for a separate high school from Race citizens as there were against.

The object of the two organizations mentioned above is to show up those of the Race who spoke in favor of this Southern segregation. It was said that two present members of the local business league spoke in favor of a separate high school.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education—1922 Maryland.

Common Schools, Conditions.

SUPERVISION OF STATE SCHOOLS ROTTEN TO CORE

Afro American 9-15-22

George W. Overton Exposes How J. W. Huffington Retards County School Progress

BOWIE "GRADED SCHOOL"

Former Anne Arundel Co. Head Advised Pupils Not To Go There

(Official correspondence backing up statements here will be printed next week.)—Ed. Note.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—The administration of colored rural school of Maryland, which has strained under the direction of J. W. Huffington, white, State supervisor, cracked last spring with the closing of Bowie Normal School for lack of water and unsanitary conditions.

Smarting under the criticism of his administration that has poured in from all sides, Mr. Huffington's hand is seen in the dropping of Miss Mary F. Wigginton, supervisor of Prince George's county school, and George W. Overton, supervisor of Anne Arundel county schools.

The last-named for the first time free to speak, issued the following statement from his home, 401 Tea street, N. W., here:

Didn't Resign, Was Dropped

"In the edition of last week I note that you published an article stating that I had resigned my position in Anne Arundel County. No **I did not** resign. I was **just dropped** from the system. Because I absolutely refused to become a tool in the hands of the educational authorities (higher up) in carrying out a specially arranged program for colored schools, designed to hamper rather than advance them, it was deemed wise to get rid of me at once—hence I was dropped. Therefore I did not resign.

"The education for the colored children in the State is rotten to the core as the result of its one-sided State supervision, and will never improve so long as the county supervisors are denied, by the State Supervisor, the right of initiative to work out their convictions.

"For more than a year I have refused to accept from the State Department a typewritten statement—"Good for supervision in colored schools"—when regular supervisors' certificates are already printed, but used exclusively for white supervisors—yet they all the while **required** and **received** from me the same professional preparation.

Ask To Head Bowie

"While in Easton, I was approached by Huffington and request to accept the principalship at Bowie Normal School. I flatly refused. Another **State Official** then came up and insisted that I and my wife were just the people for the position. When I asked the privilege of talking the matter over with Prof. Goodloe, principal at that time, I was requested not to as it was a secret arrangement. Then and there I washed my hands of the matter.

"A few months later I was again sought out to accept the position of Assistant State Supervisor, in case such a position was created. I refused to consider it as I knew too well that I could never work in such close quarters with Huffington and get creditable results. Again I refused to consider because the financial part bordered onto the ridiculous.

"The teaching of broom-making, cobbling, patching, weaving, etc., in the rural schools during the time which should have been put on the text-book subjects, was prohibited by me, hence, I was supplanted by what the county office termed—"A purely rural man."

Supervisor Failed To Visit

"My annual report to the State Supervisor was purposely lacking in definiteness, because he did not make a single visit, (with me) to any of my schools to observe the work, showing such little interest in my teachers, I felt he deserved to know nothing as to their improvement and abilities.

"Last June in my commencement address I advised that the graduates of the high school seek higher training in worth-while institutions and not waste time and money at that so-called Bowie Normal, which is not even a good graded school. James and Huffington were in the audience, hence—you guess the rest.

"On several occasions I was advised by the county office to "Lay off the State Department," but I told the office, as long as the Department supported such a State supervisor, for whom I had little or no respect, I neither cared to serve or be served by the department or any of its branches, and if I should embarrass the county office, then get rid of the embarrassment, for to me, Principle is greater than Position.

Left County At Top

"I enjoyed supervising in Anne Arundel County, a county which came from the bottom to the top in five years. The teachers were faithful and earnest at all times, the people of the county gave unstinted help and would have done more if it had been requested; the children themselves were eager to learn. My association with the supervisors brought to me nothing but joy and happiness, for it was at the supervisors' meeting that we could discuss the future of the children.

Pickens will be the speaker.

Education - 1922

Common Schools, Condition of.

Maryland

Bill Provides $330 Less Pay for Colored Than White Teachers

Pittsburgh Pa. American 1/19/22

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 27.—Duplicating the old policy of robbing the teachers and citizens of tax payer's funds, the education bill of State Superintendent Albert S. Cook, white, was introduced in the legislature here recently.

Uuder the Cook plan, the minimum salary for any colored teacher in the State would be $40 a month or $320 a year. The minimum salary for any white teacher would be $650 a year. White teachers throughout the State will therefor draw twice as much as colored teachers doing the same work.

The bill likewise provides for raises in salary based on grade of certificate and length of service, but it is so drawn by Superintendent Cook that the highest-paid colored teacher will not receive as much as the lowest-paid white teacher.

The Cook bill places the minimum salary for colored high school teachers at $95 a month or $760 a year. The minimum salary of any white high school teacher in the State is set down as $1150 a year. The difference in salary between colored and white high school teachers doing the same work therefore amounts to $550 a year.

The appropriation for the Bowie Normal School this year is put by Superintendent Cook as $23,000, an increase of $9,000. No provision is made for the replacing of the boys dormitory destroyed by fire a few months ago. White state normal schools are allowed increases of $87,000.

Gov. Ritchie Vetoes Colored School Bill

Afro-American Baltimore 3/3/22

Annapolis, Md., March 2.—Efforts of Crisfield authorities to replace the present barn with a model colored school failed when Governor Ritchie vetoed the following bill passed by the Legislature:

A measure authorizing the County Commissioners of Somerset County to levy $10,090 for a school building for colored children in Crisfield.

Legislature refused to pass the bill over his veto. The Crisfield Times, white, refers to the present building as a disgrace to the county.

True Conditions at Normal School Brought Before Voters

Washington Tribune D.C. 3/18/22

CITIZENS ARE AROUSED

Politicians to Feel Force of Voters at Coming Elections

Bowie, Md., March 14—Dissatisfaction and indignation of the colored people of Prince George County, Maryland, over educational conditions culminated Tuesday night, in a mass meeting of the Welfare League, here. The large hall in which the meeting was held was crowded with people from many points in the county.

The main topic of discussion was the shameful conditions at the Maryland Normal and Industrial Institute at Jericho Park. For ten years Prof. D. S. S. Goodloe served as principal of the school. He is of the new type of colored men, fearless and independent. Last fall, simply on the advice of the white state supervisor of colored schools, a new principal named Leonidas James was appointed. But because of his attitude toward certain important questions dissatisfaction began with the opening of the school.

It was brought out at the meeting that there was an attempted murder at the school, which is said to have been hushed up. It was alleged that water from an open ditch was used at the school resulting in the death of a student, but this fact was kept from the knowledge of the State Board of Education; also that tainted and spoiled food was served to the students at the school. It was alleged that money paid by the students for board, was used for other purposes and the students given food worse that served in a penal institution, and that the truth about these things was kept from the State Board of Education, and the Governor, by these responsible.

A resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice, condemning the present educational situation and commending the teachers of the Normal School, who were loyal enough to their people to register a protest against the insufferable conditions there. This protest was signed by every teacher in the school.

The school was closed about a month ago, on the plea that there was not sufficient water there to supply the school, and that the great Commonwealth of Maryland could not spend the means to supply it. This it is alleged was a boomerang; the real reason for closing the school being to throw the teachers out of work because they signed the letter of protest.

The League also condemned the Representatives from Maryland who failed to vote on the Dyer Bill in the House. Of the six Representatives from the State of Maryland, only one voted for the bill. Four of the Representatives are Republicans and three of them were conveniently ill at the time of the vote and the fourth one was present but failed to vote for or against the bill. Prince George County is in the Fifth District which is represented by Hon. Sidney E. Mudd who is serving his third term in Congress.

Racial consciousness is being aroused in Maryland and there is some talk of the colored people looking after thieir own interests, wherever possible. Two or three of the Congresional Districts of the State are populated with a large, growing and intelligent colored group. These people are becoming restless under unkept promises and are discussing the possibility and probability of putting up men of their own race for Congress in the election this fall. Co-operation, race pride and persistent effort are the topics before the colored people of Maryland; the spirit of the meeting of the Citizens Welfare League last Tuesday night at Bowie may spread over the State which will result in the colored people of the State realizing their opportunity and using it to the best advantage.

HUFFINGTON'S HAND SEEN IN SCHOOL MUDDLE

Takes Steps to Crush Maryland School and Improvement Ass'n By Hitting At Teachers

SUPERVISOR A VICTIM

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

Mrs. Wigginton, One of Most Efficient, Released In Prince George

Upper Marlboro, Md., July 24.—The hand of J. W. Huffington, white, State supervisor of colored schools is seen in the dismissal of Mrs. Mary F. Wigginton, supervisor of colored schools in Prince George's County. 7-28-22

The reason assigned for Mrs. Wigginton's dismissal is said to be that officials declare that getting over the county to visit the 42 colored schools is hard work, and that a man is needed. A white woman however, has been retained as supervisor of the white schools in the county.

The real reason said to be behind this unpopular action of Mr. Huffington is his opposition to the Maryland School and Improvement Association and his desire to crush it. The Association, of which Mrs. Wigginton is a member, held meetings in several counties of the State this year and aroused the citizens to work for better school conditions and equal salaries for colored school teachers.

The Association aroused the ire of Mr. Huffington last winter by an article holding him responsible for the miserable conditions in some county schools, for the low salaries paid teachers and demanded his resignation. At the meeting in Prince George's County, Hugh M. Burkett of Baltimore, so severely arraigned the school authorities, that Superintendent Orem, white, got up and left.

Following this incident, Mr. Huffington is said to have warned all supervisors in the State against joining the Association, and against assisting in promoting monthly meetings in the counties.

Mrs. Wigginton Well Known

Mrs. Wigginton is one of the most efficient and well-known supervisors in the State. Hundreds of friends in the county, white and colored have written their protest against her dismissal to the county commissioners.

In the past year, official reports show that thru Mrs. Wigginton's efforts, teachers and parents in the county spent over $2,000 of their own money for school improvement, libraries, etc. Teachers and trustees associations have nearly $2,000 additional in a local bank, and the children themselves repaired 62 pair of shoes, made 795 garments, caned 25 chairs, made 136 dresses, 84 baskets, 112 mats and 125 articles of furniture. As the results of her good work the county now has eleven new schools, and 24 active community leagues working for better community conditions.

BUWIE NORMAL STUDENTS WILL IRON, NOT WASH

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

Fight Against Rules Leads To Modification of Washerwoman Education Plan

8/19/22

FORMER PRINCIPAL SPEAKS

Baltimore, Md.

Goodloe Says Neurotic Educational Clown Is Wrecking State System

The hard and fast rule of Bowie Normal School requiring girl students to wash the boys' clothes including the bed linen and personal linen has been modified according to announcement made by Principal Leonidas James, backed by the authority of the State Board of Education.

According to the new rule "students will pay laundry fee of $5.00. This fee will cover the cost of laundry supplies and payment for doing the washing. The girls in the future will do the ironing but not the washing of clothing."

Under this rule girl students will be relieved of the washing, but will be compelled to do the ironing whether they like it or not. This rule is also backed up by another rule which compels students to donate one hour's work every week day to the school.

Although every male student at Bowie Normal School signed a petition declaring the board was ille, the new announcement also continues the rule that students will not be allowed to receive boxes of food from home except on Thanksgiving, Christmas, Good Friday and Easter. Only on these holidays will students be permitted to supplement their school fare with dainties from home.

The lack of water supply which caused the closing of the school last February has been remedied and a new well bored. The school is expected to open on September 20th.

Goodloe Speaks

Commenting on recent articles concerning the miserable condi-

tions at the Normal School for which Supervisor J. Walter Huffington, white, is said to be responsible, Don S. S. Goodloe, former principal of Bowie sent the AFRO-AMERICAN the following statement this week:

"Permit me to say how glad I am; that your paper and the intelligent Negroes of the State of Maryland are awakening to the fact, that conditions in our schools are deplorable for many reasons; the first of which is the evident determination on the part of a neurotic educational clown to drive ut of the State system every Negro with an opinion of his own and to replace such with subservient, spineless race traitors.

"For instance, Mr. Leigh, supervisor of colored schools in Howard County was held up as an example for all of our Negro boys and girls. It was obvious that this creature was no more fit to deal with decency in boys and girls than a mangy hyena is fit to deal with the tenderness of a young rabbit. Yet he was the trusted advisor of a certain man, who in my humble judgement is the most dangerous enemy our people in Maryland have ever been afflicted with.

"It is true of course that this man is dangerous only because of his being white and of our people being colored, but the fact remains that he is slowly but surely murdering the opportunities of our boys and girls.

"If we, Mr. Editor, permit this without protest to the limit, it will only prove what is evidently his theory, that the Negro is absolutely inferior and not deserving of any other kind of training than the miserable brand for which he is surely laying the foundation.

"Mr. Editor; it is your duty and mine and that of every other Negro MAN and WOMAN in the State of Maryland to see that this sly, insidious, dangerous, degrading program is fought to a finish, without counting any popularity costs."

HUGH BURKETT afro-american SENDS LETTER 8/4/22 TO HUFFINGTON

Baltimore Md

Asks State Supervisor Schools Did He Have Hand in Mrs. Wigginton's Dismissal

MARLBORO SPEECH WAS HIS

Hopes Woman Supervisor Would Not Be Dropped For Speech He Made

Hugh M. Burkett sent the following letter to Supervisor J. W. Huffington, white, yesterday:

Prof. J. W. Huffington

Supt. of Colored School

in Maryland

Dear Sir:

My attention has just been called to a news article in the AFRO-AMERICAN captioned "Huffington's Hand Seen In The School Muddle. The article further states that your ire was raised by an address made by me at a meeting in Prince George's County, and that the dismissal of Mrs. Mary F. Wigginton is a probable result.

I hope that the news article is wrong; that the dismissal of Mrs. Wigginton is not the result of my address and has not the remotest connection therewith.

I write this open letter to you to exonerate Mrs. Wigginton in the fullest degree for any statement I made. For each and every statement made by me in this fight for Better Educational Conditions in this State I assume full and absolute responsibility in every way morally, mentally, physically and financially.

You, Mr. Huffington were not present at the meeting and any report that came to you came second-handed, in order therefore that you and the public might get first handed what I did say let me repeat:

Repeats His Speech

First: I charged the State of Maryland, the State Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendents including yourself with a little, discriminating and unfair policy in the matter of education for Colored Children. If the dismissal of Mrs. Wigginton is the result of this statement, was I not right? What further proof is needed of unfairness?

Second: To practice reprisal upon a widow woman and take from her a source of livelihood for something a man has said, what further proof is needed of littleness? Why not challenge the man to account?

Third: I said to offer a bill in the Legislature to pay white teachers one salary, and black teachers another, both holding the same grade certificate is discrimination; let me repeat, not only is it discrimination, **it is little, mean, and unfair discrimination.** Am I wrong? Why discharge Mrs. Wigginton?

Asks About Teachers' Salaries

The pretext is that the work is too heavy for a woman. Has Mrs. Wigginton complained? Did she ask for a release? Or is it the policy of State superintendents to release all lady supervisors, white as well as black.

Or is it that the county schools are pursuing the same blind policy of Baltimore City schools, of losing most of its wealth in intellect because of its poverty in pay.

Or is it maybe that this admittedly capable supervisor has lost too much of the State's time in trying to solve the **sphinx of the age** "Why an incapable white teacher should receive higher salary than a capable black teacher both holding the same grade certificate but black teacher with a harder job."

Or why white superintendents are urging colored teachers to become efficient while at the very same hours the same superintendents are urging poorly paid colored teachers to prepare themselves for better work while the miserly salary paid colored teachers will not permit them paying expenses out of the State to prepare while within the State there is neither means or place for preparation.

Let me hope Mr. Huffington, that the news article in the AFRO-AMERICAN is wrong, that worthy Mrs. Wigginton has not been dismissed but that she has been released to accept a bigger and higher position, probably at the Bowie Normal School when it re-opens, where work, brains and backbone are so evidently in need.

Very respectfully yours,

H. M. BURKETT

DENIES ASKING DISMISSAL OF MRS. WIGGINTON

State Superintendent Says Supervisor's Release Came From Her County Superintendent

afro-American

DEFENDS BOWIE SCHOOL

Baltimore, Md.

Huffington Thinks It Proper for Girls To Iron Boys' Clothing

8-11-22

The reporter of the AFRO-AMERICAN called at the office of the State Supervisor J. Walter Huffington, white, with recent articles from the AFRO-AMERICAN in which he was accused of having a hand in the dismissal of Mrs. Mary F. Wigginton, county supervisor of Prince Georges County.

Mr. Huffington was asked if he would make any comment on the charges set forth in the articles that Mrs. Wigginton's resignation resulted from her activities with the Maryland School and Improvement Association which had attacked his administration.

To this he replied "No." He produced the State School law to show that the question of county supervisors appointments was under county control. They are county appointments and the State Department takes the recommendation of the County Superintendent. In this particular case he was certain that the change was made to promote the efficiency of the service in Prince George County. Mrs. Wigginton was a good administrator, so the reports of the County office showed, but she lacked practical class room supervision ability, he said.

He added that the change was made on recommendation of the County Superintendent together with a change in the white department.

The reporter asked him the following questions about Bowie. "Was it true that the State Department withheld salaries contracted and why?" This he said he could not answer and referred him to the State Superintendent who is not in the office at present.

"What is being done to correct the physical conditions publicly complained of at Bowie?" He stated that the appropriation for the coming year was $44,687 while last year it was only $14,000.

He said that a well had been dug which was now producing 50 gallons of water per minute, that the course of study would be standardized with an addition of two years normal work; that an electric light system was being installed and that the number of pupils allowed in one room was being reduced to two.

He also stated that some criticism had been made of having laundry done by the girls. He declared this criticism was of recent origin and that this order was being modified. Hereafter, girls will do ironing only and a fee would be charged for laundry.

He stated that during the last five years the enrollment in the State high schools had increased from 100 to about 700 and that it was to his interest to bring the colored department up as far as possible.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922

Tennessee

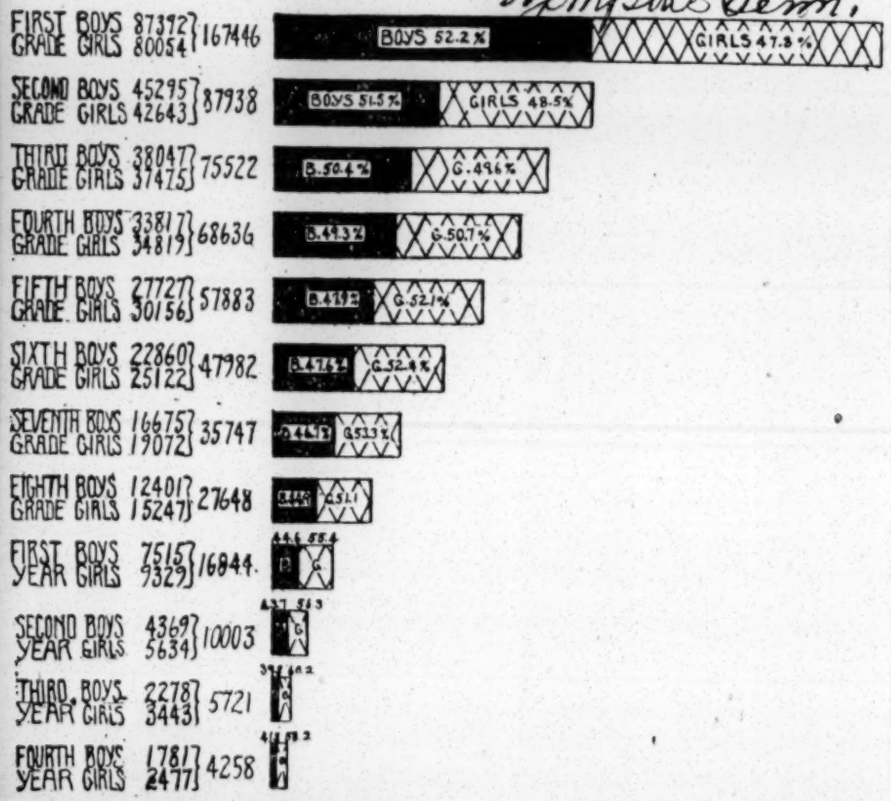
Common Schools, Conditions

Few Pupils Complete High School Course

Commercial Appeal 2/12/22

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES IN ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE STATE

Memphis Dem.



RURAL NEGRO SCHOOLS IN SOUTH CLOSED TO GET MORE COTTON LABORERS

Negro Ford

Logic Is That Pupils Can Accomplish as Much by Dragging a Bag Between the Rows as Attending School, Causing Labor Shortage

10-7-22

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 28.—And this is the way one of the Memphis dailies tells the story of Negro education:

"The beckoning field of snowy white cotton now is about demoralizing the rural Negro schools in attendance. So many of the Negro students at the country institutions have felt the call of the cotton bag and boll that the board of education deems it necessary to close the schools temporarily on Friday, September 8, it was announced yesterday.

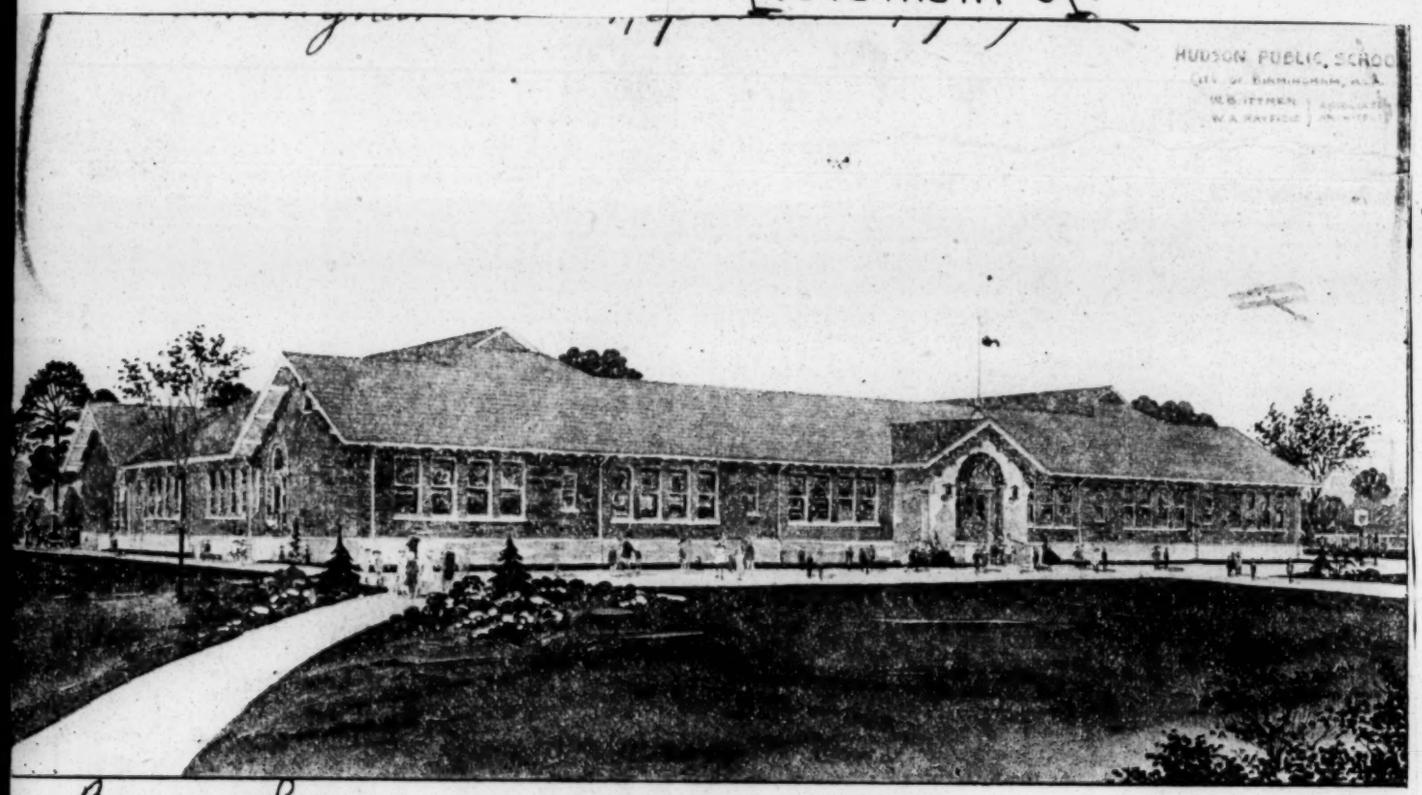
"The board took this step as an alternative to enforcing the State's compulsory attendance law. Members of the board believe the Negroes are needed badly in the cotton fields, and can accomplish as much for the economic condition of this section by dragging a bag between the rows as by enforced attendance at school, and consequently causing a labor shortage.

"The board will decide at its meeting early in October the date for the reopening of the Negro schools. About 7,000 students are affected by the closing order."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education-1922. Alabama.

Common Schools Improvement of.



Birmingham Reporter 4/1/22.

THE HUDSON PUBLIC SCHOOL

Birmingham, Alabama

This picture is of the public school at North Birmingham, located in the center of a four-acre plot, and in the center of a large and growing Negro population. The building is setting 100 feet from the main thoroughfare, has twenty rooms. The style of design is Mission Architecture. It has one main entrance and four side entrances leading from all corridors to the ground. The structure is 133 feet 6 inches by 210 feet. It is of hollow tile, one story, with a court 65 by 86 feet, which makes a very beautiful and modern design.

Last Saturday a representative of this publication, together with a school official, visited the site and inspected the building. It is a modernly built school. It will be heated by coal stoves and is without electric lighting apparatus, which reduces its comfort and attractiveness. We were told by officers that these necessary conveniences can be placed at a later date and the present structure is so built that it can be done without affecting the style, beauty and arrangement. There are plans on foot to make a complete drainage of that plot of land and fill in certain low places; when this is done the colored people of Birmingham and the citizens generally will have need to boast and feel proud of this effort to build a creditable school building for the citizens of that section particularly, and for the Birmingham people generally.

The construction work is done by Mr. C. W. Hadnott, a very efficient and successful contractor, and the plans were drawn by the well-known architect, Prof. W. A. Rayfield, who is also one of the professors at the Industrial High School.

The school is named in honor of the late B. H. Hudson, who was for more than twenty years cashier of the Penny-Prudential Savings Bank, of this city, one of the leading pioneer citizens of the district, and one among the most favorably known men of the Negro race.

RURAL SCHOOLS ARE DISCUSSED BY MISS PEARSON IN REPORT

Twenty-Five Buildings Used in 1921-1922 While Coming Year Will Find Only 15 Necessary For Work

Some interesting information concerning the rural schools of Montgomery county is contained in the annual report of Miss Cora Pearson, county supervisor of education, recently submitted to the state department of education. In her position of supervisor, Miss Pearson has been brought into intimate touch with the work of the rural schools of the county.

One of the most interesting features of the report is that part which deals with the objectives to be undertaken in Montgomery county rural schools next year. These include the following:

"Beginning with the building of a course of study with emphasis on the rural life of Montgomery county.

"Laying the foundation of a more permanent teaching corps.

"The training of teachers in service. Besides more effective supervision, we are planning to make teachers meetings more nearly conform to the needs of specific groups.

"The laying in of equipment which the county board of education is not expected to supply. This should include rural libraries, musical instruments, the ornamentation of grounds, etc.

"Further development of schools as community centers, special emphasis being placed on using them as recreational centers.

"To make the schools an asset to the county, culturally, industrially, socially and commercially."

The report shows that while 25 buildings were used during the 1921-22 term for white children, when the next term opens in September there will be fifteen buildings. There will be three large schools accomodating elementary and junior and senior high schools; five large schools accomodating elementary and junior high schools; four three-teacher schools, and three two-teacher schools. On the subject of transportation, it is mentioned that in addition to the 19 trucks already owned by the county, twelve new ones have already been purchased, representing an expenditure of $36,660. The equipment of the buildings will approximate $40,000.

Ten libraries representing an investment of $300 have been placed in the schools.

The report gives some interesting points concerning the work of the year with $265 in the treasury. [illegible] was paid into the treasury and $465 used, leaving a balance of $214 to carry over to next year. The expenditures represented a Victrola, song books for the school, subscriptions to two magazines for teachers, a medicine chest supplied with emergency material, seat work material for the first grade, playground equipment to the sum of $100, milk for children unable to buy for themselves, and other expenditures. The association staged a membership drive resulting in an increase of 80 members.

At Cloverdale school receipts for the Parent-Teacher Association amounted to $276.45 and expenditures $228; at Chisholm, receipts $87.50, disbursements $70.20; at Pike Road, the activities in and around the school represented the raising and spending of $1,033. Of this $337.90 was raised by the Parent-Teacher Association; the rest by the school, through small sales, gifts, entertainments and other sources. "The activities of this school have been very interesting and commendable," says the report.

The Ramer high and elementary schools raised and spent $2,332. $600 of this was used in installing a moving picture machine, $350 in its maintenance, $500 in the school annual and $500 in athletics.

Hope Hull raised and spent $163, used partly for supplying hot lunches to children and partly to purchasing a victrola. Other small associations have done good work during the year.

The association in the community of the new consolidated school at Pintlala has purchased a grand piano and installed it in the new building.

Mention is made by Miss Pearson in her report of the success of the Home Products shows held in the county last fall; and of the interest taken in rural affairs by the farm section of the Chamber of Commerce, the civic clubs of Montgomery, the county home demonstration agent and county farm demonstration agent; and the increase of interest in the rural school system on the part of citizens of the county in general.

The report shows that when the 1922-23 term opens in September, there will be five new school buildings one costing more than $100,000 and the other four $50,000 each; and that a $30,000 addition has been built at Pike Road, and a $50,000 addition at Capitol Heights. All of the large schools are located on ample grounds, the smallest being ten acres and one tract containing 83 acres.

Teachers whose work came under Miss Pearson's supervision held teachers' certificates as follows: Third grade certificates, 1; second grade certificates, 18; first grade certificates, 27; life certificates 7; professional certificates 9.

According to the report, "the big problem in instruction was to get teachers to realize that teaching is not mere page assignments of work to be learned in text books; to think in terms of the child rather than in terms of text-book content."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

What Readers Are Thinking

Helping Educate Negroes

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am in the backwoods of Alabama, sixteen miles from town or railroad, where for three years I have been doing what I could to help improve the backward conditions among the colored people.

There is quite a mass of them in here. They are as a rule very poor. Farming is the only work, except that a few sawmills are scattered about and employ some of the boys and men some of the time. Many of the larger boys and men have left the community. Women and children, boys and girls of school age, do most of the farm work. Life for them is hard. They have almost no money most of the time—little at best. Yet they are hopeful.

No public school is provided for the ...dreds of children about us. There ... several hundred within w... stance of the Kowalia School ...iggest and best in the county ...negro children. It is a private sc... supported wholly by voluntary co...butions. Our school plant, of ...acres, five good buildings and some l... stock, is still in good condition, f... from debt, and is increasingly helpf... in the community life.

We are trying to give the children a good elementary education, including domestic science, shop work and agriculture. We are trying to wake up their minds, fire their ambition, lift up their ideals and point the way for them to a larger life. It is a task, for there is pulling against us poverty, the deadweight of the great mass of ignorance that has hung on for years, and seeming contentment that with many has grown up, too. But the task can be done, and is slowly being done.

We have just closed what was said to be one of the most successful terms in the life of the school. Six boys and girls finished our course, all anxious to go on with their studies until better fitted for service. All went immediately to work at what was available—farm work in the community.

I am hoping that Tribune readers will want to share with us again in the work. I know that they are busy elsewhere with calls—but here is one of the very needy sections of the Southland, where the condition of the neglected mass helps to make more complex and difficult the problem of the race. Here are hundreds of children not provided for by county or state or nation who cannot provide for themselves through their parents.

Our regular school term is about eight months. Some of the work is kept up all the year. It takes $7,000 to carry it. Hardly any of the money is guaranteed to us. From day to day, and from week to week, throughout the year, the task of trying to find the means must be faced.

If the needs were not so real and fundamental and our work of such vital importance in the effort to meet the needs, I would not urge its consideration upon anybody, but I am for the time the voice of the neglected children, and must call in spite of my preference not to do so.

Checks are made out to C. Ames Brooks, treasurer, or to C. A. Powell, principal, and sent direct to the school.

For further information write the principal. C. A. POWELL.

Benson, Ala., July 8, 1922.

CONSOLID...ION OF SCHOOLS IS PLANNED

The Montgomery Advertiser 9-16-22

Macon County Is Making Progress Toward Decreasing Number of Buildings

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE, ALA. Sept. 15.—Macon county's school system is making steady progress towards consolidation of schools, as shown by a comparison of the educational facilities, of today with those of a few years ago. They are today 17 schools in the county, while a few years ago there were 28, showing how Superintendent W. B. Riley has been able to carry out his consolidation program. Although the county is not able to progress as rapidly in this respect as some other more wealthy counties, the policy of consolidation is being steadily pushed.

The new accredited high school at Shorters is an interesting example of the work already accomplished. Two trucks and other vehicles are already employed in transportating county pupils to school, and the consodidation work which began some years ago is showing progress, with a number of small schools merged in larger ones, reducing the total number of schools in the county nearly one-half.

The Shorters high school, the city graded school at Notasulga, and the high school and graded school at Tuskegee have already opened, while county schools will open next Monday. Indications point to increased attendance, the number of white children of school age being 1,433, an increase of 333 over last year, while the figure for colored children is 8,624, an increase of 1,710. As these figures show, the negro population of the county is very much in the majority: and one of the 28 school districts in the county has only one white child of school age, according to the census.

The percentage of illiteracy among white children, and white people of all ages in the county, is low. Of the 1,437 white children of school age, only 47 are illiterate, according to the census report.

HUDSON SCHOOL IS DEDICATED BY BIG PROGRAMME

DR. C. B. GLENN DELIVERS CHIEF ADDRESS—DR. POLLARD, OF SELMA, ALSO ONE OF THE CHIEF SPEAKERS.

The Hudson School at North Birmingham, 37th street and 33rd avenue, was dedicated Monday when Dr. C. B. Glenn, Superintendent of Education, delivered the dedicatory address. Among the chief speakers were Dr. Robert Thomas Pollard, of Selma University. Dr. R. B. Maclin, Mrs. Cora Jordan White.

The school covers nearly four acres of ground and one of the most attractive buildings in all the southland for colored people. The program started at 9 o'clock Monday morning and continue until late in the night of the same day. It was announced that the building was erected at a cost of fifty-five thousand dollars, with twenty-four rooms and will accommodate eleven hundred students.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES

Montgomery Advertiser 12-12-22

Editor The Advertiser:

The United States Bureau of Education publishes a biennial survey of education which contains many interesting facts and statistics relative to the public schools of the United States.

The last survey was for the scholastic year ending September 30th, 1920. The total value of public school property on that date was $2,409,719,120, which has largely increased since.

For the scholastic year, 1920, the total expenditures for the public schools were $1,036,151,209, of which $970,120,298 was for instruction in the schools, and $66,030,911 for the expenses of operation.

The number of teachers in the public schools were as follows:

Male	95,654
Female	583,648
Total	679,302

These figures show that only 14% of the teachers in the public schools are men.

In 1920, Alabama had 12,599 teachers in the public schools. In 1920, the total enrollment in the puplic schools was as follows:

Boys	10,774,511
Girls	10,803,805
Total	21,578,316

These figures show that there were 98,294 more girls than boys enrolled in the schools and that the total enrollment was practically one-fifth of the population of the United States.

United States Leads Others.

The United States spends more for education than any nation in the world, but notwithstanding these enormous expenditures for public instruction, the United States Commissioner of Education stated in a public address a few days ago that there are 5,000,000 adults in the United States that can not read and write, and that there are 6,000,000 children in the United States within the legal educational ages, not enrolled in the schools. He further stated that it will require millions of more dollars to educate them.

In the South, the principal problem of illiteracy is the negro, and the North, the foreigner. The following statement shows the value of school property and how much each State expended on t... public schools in 1920:

	Value School Property 1920	Total Receipts forSchools 1920
Alabama	$ 18,642,852	$ 8,536,419
Arizona	7,385,125	5,169,835
Arkansas	17,100,180	7,832,111
California	110,997,295	42,550,837
Colorado	24,070,384	13,461,256
Connecticut	40,015,380	15,104,584
Delaware	3,518,636	1,641,312
Florida	13,547,784	6,809,026
Georgia	21,295,145	9,113,652
Idaho	14,825,839	6,809,026
Illinois	171,518,064	65,164,643
Indiana	67,675,607	40,629,053
Iowa	67,006,509	34,462,413
Kansas	46,225,422	25,979,325
Kentucky	27,345,540	7,862,961
Louisiana	21,745,918	9,856,558
Maine	15,177,499	6,224,283
Maryland	17,000,000	4,967,988
Massachusetts	119,547,100	36,349,761
Michigan	102,852,396	41,703,397
Minnesota	74,535,725	31,166,054
Mississippi	12,000,000	4,027,130
Missouri	71,725,000	30,914,683
Montana	11,671,213	11,486,670
Nebraska	42,145,281	15,569,990
Nevada	2,531,875	1,403,797
N. Hampshire	8,373,192	3,999,245
New Jersey	102,852,396	38,738,364
New Mexico	5,432,495	3,660,210
New York	299,419,114	106,613,095
N. Carolina	24,057,838	11,543,891
N. Dakota	25,344,208	11,837,413
Ohio	170,573,000	58,510,499
Oklahoma	35,895,481	19,634,068
Oregon	23,476,822	9,755,234
Pennsylvania	229,493,182	73,550,156
Rhode Island	14,378,291	5,008,415
S. Carolina	19,181,101	6,334,261
S. Dakota	17,509,827	10,415,758
Tennessee	21,979,491	8,869,991
Texas	71,385,492	32,297,188
Utah	18,969,787	6,461,275
Vermont	7,752,288	3,486,907
Virginia	22,424,104	11,868,220
Washington	44,204,268	20,275,095
W. Virginia	27,95,733	11,463,286
Wisconsin	58,458,765	23,974,163
Wyoming	5,468,782	3,089,569

Total ... $2,409,719,120 $970,120,298

These figures show that Alabama stood 32 in the value of public school property and 31 in the amount expended for public schools in 1920.

J. T. GORMAN.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 11, 1922.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 15

Education - 1922

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Virginia

TEACHERS ARE FOR HIGHER STANDARDS

Norfolk Vir. Journal

President Lee Urges Them To "Raise Children To Higher Levels And Make Friends With White Neighbors."

3/4/22

ADDRESS OF HELPFUL NATURE

(By Mrs. Annie E. Vick)

On Wednesday, February 22, the Tidewater Teachers Association held one of its most interesting and profitable sessions. Promptly at 10:00 a.m. President J. S. Lee called the meeting to order. Prelude,—organ, by Prof. J. H. Lissimore. After devotionals, Miss Susie Howell extended a very cordial welcome address, which was responded to in well chosen and timely words by Miss Mildred Dudley, of Norfolk, Va. The High School Choral Club rendered choice selections.

President J. S. Lee, made remarks in which he urged the educators to raise children to higher standards, make friends with white neighbors, search and research for growth, check this mad rush of lawlessness, and go back to the Bible.

Prof. Joseph H. Saunders, Supt. of Schools, Newport News, addressed the teachers. Prof. Saunders said, "Every child should be highly educated, white and colored." Prof. Saunders gave a very excellent address on, "Language Methods." Solo, "The Lord Is My Light," by Prof. L. F. Palmer, which was enjoyed by all. Address by Prof. Miles F. Connor, "Definite Objects in Education." This address was pregnated with many helpful thoughts and suggestions. Prof. Connor said, "The real teacher stands next to the real preacher,—The teacher of the public schools."

Mr. G. L. Palmer, a member of the city school board gave expressions assuring that he and others will continue to do all in their power for education.

At 1:30 the Association adjourned for luncheon and the teachers and visitors went to John Marshall school, where a delicious luncheon, of ham sandwiches, salads, pickles, cocoa and ice cream and cakes was served. The appearance of the building in neatness and arrangement of work in the classrooms, the deportment of the students serving were worthy of much commendation.

At 2:15, the Division meetings were held at the John Marshall High School, room 10, with Prof. L. F. Palmer, presiding. Miss E. M. Bullock acting secretary. The representatives elected as chairman for the next session was Miss Olivia Anderson, Portsmouth, Va. The question of teachers' salaries was discussed.

The Grammar Grade met at the A. M. E. Z. church. Mrs. Helen B. Hunter presided. Miss Nanie Hughes acted as secretary. Prof. Fred Alexander, principal of the white High School addessed this division on the "Objectives of the School." The address was masterly delivered and brimful of wholesome thoughts.

The Primary division met at the Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Griffin of Portsmouth presided. Miss Mary Robinson, secretary. Miss Idella Berry, Supervisor of Primary Methods, Newport News, had a model class in Silent Reading. The class was conducted in a most helpful way.

On the recommendation of the president, the next meeting will be on Armistice Day in order that the teachers may be able to attend the State Teachers Meeting in Richmond on Nov. 23rd and 24th.

A committee was appointed to make an Educational Survey in Tidewater Section of Virginia. Profs. J. R. Dungee, Y. Henry Thomas, L. F. Palmer, Mrs. Helen B. Hunter, Mr. W. E. Riddick, Mr. S. L. H. Clarke, Miss Constance Fuller, Mrs. C. D. Potter, Mr. E. J. Southall and Miss Mary Gibson, are the committee. The Association closed with thanks to President Lee, the teachers of Newport News, and citizens for this very well planned, profitable and pleasant session of the Association.

COLORED PEOPLE MAY GET LARGEST SCHOOL IN CITY

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Plans As Announced By Board Of Education Are For Building Length of A City Block, Costing Near Half Million.

2/30/22

MALTBY STREET AND RESERVOIR AVE. SITE

Developments so far advanced by the city School Board and B. F. Mitchell architect indicate that the colored people of Norfolk are to have the largest school building in the city in the very near future.

This news has been received by Norfolk's colored citizens with much thanksgiving and hope. The announcement states that work will begin on the building in the late fall, provided that funds for its construction are available. That proviso is the only thing that has kept the colored people from giving forth a genuine shout, but it is the confidential belief by the whole Norfolk colored citizenry that council will provide the funds for the much needed structure.

School Board Acts.

The School Board has assured the people along that it was developing plans for adequate housing facilities for the colored children and now that the plans are almost completed according to the announcement, the citizens state that it appears that the matter of school housing will soon be directly up to the council.

The building as now being planned will have approximately seventy class rooms and a length of 450 feet. It is to be three stories in height, of reinforced concrete and absolutely fireproof. The proposed school is to be erected at the corner of Maltby and Reservoir avenues. This site is already the property of the city. An elementary, trade, high school and auditorium, with a seating capacity of about 1000 are included in the unit. This arrangement makes the structure in reality a four in one proposition. Another decided advantage in the building as planned is that the auditorium has been arranged so that entrance may be had into without passing through the class rooms. This in reality will provide a handsome civic assembly room for Norfolk's colored citizens.

There will be thirty class rooms in the high school section, thirty in the grammar school and the trade school will be provided with large rooms where instructions in automobile mechanics, wood-working, electrical working, plumbing, masonry, nursing, cooking, washing, drafting and sewing will be given. The building will be three stories high and its cost is expected to not exceed $450,000.

NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION

Nashville Globe

General Assembly and Officials Support State Wide Program

11-24-22

Nashville, Tenn.,

By Wm. Anthony Avery

Hampton, Va., Nov.—That North Carolina citizens, both white and colored, have succeded in finding a way to keep together by working together for a common, worthy cause—the care and nuture of God-given children—was the opinion expressed by Dr. Wallace Buttrick of New York, president of the General Education Board, at the recent, two-day conference on North Carolina's Program of Negro Education, which was in Raleigh, N. C., under the auspices of the Division of Negro Education (N. C. Newbold, Director) in the State Department of Public Instruction (Dr. E. C. Brooks, Superintendent).

PROGRESS THROUGH CONFIDENCE.

Doctor Brooks, who came into office in January, 1922, outlined the progress which North Carolina has made in Negro education during four years. Early in his administration, at an educational conference, representative Negroes issued their "Declaration of Principles." In this document they made a vigorous appeal for cooperation, mutual confidence, and racial integrity. They spoke against the appeal to force which encourages mob law. This declaration restored mutal confidence and made it possible for white and colored citizens to go forward in education.

"This declaration," said Doctor Brooks, "brought co-operation, peace and harmony. The repudiation of appeal to force captured the hearts and minds of the best people in North Carolina. Of course, there are still injustices and defects. To go forward, however, we must have standards by which we can measure our progress. Today Negroes in North Carolina are confident men and women. It is the duty of the State to back up the confidence of these people. North Carolina has confidence in its colored people."

SIGNS OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

Director Newbold declared that North Carolina has kept faith with the colored people and "made good" in its State educational program, involving 935,000 for Negro schools in its local educational program $1,525,000, and in its Negro public school teachers' salary program, involving $1,500,000.

Some of the important outlays in North Carolina's Negro education program, carried out during the past year, follow:

(1) Construction of two dormitories at the Slater Normal School and a combination building to be used as a gymnasium and auditorium, together with industrial classes—cost $134,000.

(2) At Elizabeth City Normal School an administration building—cost, with equipment, about $125,000 nearing completion; also a principal's home, a three-teacher practice school, together with heating, water and sewerage system, costing $40,000—total spent at this school about $170,000—total spent at this school about $170,000.

(3) At Fayetteville Normal School an administration and class-room building, a dormitory for girls containing seventy-one rooms, and a water-sewerage system—all nearing completion—cost $166,000.

"The small balance of only a little more than $11,000 on the $500,000 State appropriation for the three colored normal schools will be used within the next sixty days," said Director Newbold. "The General Education Board has appropriated $125,000, which will be used in equipping these three normal schools. All the State's appropriation will be used for construction. These three schools are using annually the maintenance fund provided; namely, $75,000.

(4) New building being constructed at the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, cost $145,000.

(5) Hospital building for tubercular Negroes, now building, cost $100,000.

(6) Division of Negro Education, with eight workers, is now a component part of the State Department of Public Instruction—cost $15,000.

(7) Teacher-training organized in nine private schools—cost $15,000.

(8) Teacher-training in summer schools and for high-school and vocational education—cost $50,000.

(9) Eighty-one "Rosenwald Schools"—total cost $330,387.

NEED OF CLOSER CO-OPERATION

Director Newbold emphasized "two distinct facts: (1) that the program of North Carolina for Negro education, as far as it is initiated by the State government and is carried forward by State authority is functioning in a fairly satisfactory manner; (2) that many local communities have not been aroused to do their duty in giving Negro children public school facilities."

He raised this fundamental question: "How may the public and private Negro schools of North Carolina co-operate helpfully to the best advantage of the Negro people and the State of North Carolina?" He stated that some Negro leaders in North Carolina "appear to be alarmed and

fear the State may in some way overshadow or crush out the private schools. The primary purpose of both public and private schools is the same; namely, to educate and train for good citizenship the Negro children of the present day. By 'good citizenship' I mean 'a citizen who is accounted worthy in a Christian Commonwealth, a Christian Nation. . . . Conscious of its shortcomings in the past, North Carolina now wants to do its duty. . . . The State of North Carolina is no conscienceless organization. It has no designs upon any individual or organization that exists for moral or legitimate purposes.

QUESTIONS OF STATE-WIDE IMPORTANCE

Director Newbold submitted six questions, on which an inter-school commission, composed of Negro leaders, will report at the Winston-Salem meeting of the Negro State Teachers' Association:

(1) Will it be possible for the religious denominations or groups concerned to make an authoritative survey of all of the private elementary schools, and, where it seems wise, consolidate with the public school authorities so that a strong community school may be established in lieu of two or more weak and struggling schools?

(2) Would a survey or an examination of the private high schools prove helpful?

(3) Would it not be wise economy and sound educational policy for the schools struggling to maintain themselves as colleges to become standardized immediately as junior colleges?

(4) Will the private colleges accept normal-school graduates as candidates for the junior class in a four-year college course?

(5) Will the organizations which own and operate the private Negro colleges be interested in bringing up to a standard that will entitle them up to a standard that will entitle them to an accredited rating without question?

(6) Would it be wise to agree upon a common nomeniature by which the same grade of work in public or private institutions would be known by the same name?

NEW SCHOOL IS NAMED FOR BURT

Daily Leaf-Chronicle
Clarksville, Tex.

COLORED PHYSICIAN IS HONORED BY HIS RACE IN MASS MEETING

Cod 50, PPW 12-8-22

The new colored high school building which is being erected by the city is to be christened the "Burt High School," in honor of Dr. Robert T. Burt, one of the leading colored physicians of the city. Announcement of this decision at a mass meeting of the patrons of the school at St. Peter's A. M. E. church, on November 30, is made in a letter from A. M. Gilbert, principal of the school, addressed to Supt. A. J. Smith, member of the board of education and the building committee.

At the mass meeting Dr. Burt thanked the people for the honor, saying "my heart is heavy, and I feel more like weeping than speaking. I want to pledge myself to be loyal to my people and always to hold up the name of this school."

Building Committee Concurs.

In a letter replying to Prof. Gilbert, F. N. Smith, chairman of the building committee of the board of education, notifies him that the building committee has decided to concur in the wishes of the meeting and thus name the school. The school is scheduled for completion and occupancy on Jan. 1.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education—1922

Delaware

Common Schools, Improvement of

New School Dedicated At Delaware City

Philadelphia & Wilmington

Advocate

(Special to the Advocate)

The new school at Delaware City was dedicated on last Sunday afternoon before a large assemblage of pupils and teachers and visitors from all over the State. The speakers for the occasion were Mr. Henry P. Scott, Dr. Joseph H. Odell, Dr. Conwell Banton, Dr. W. C. Jason, Dr. William Jester, Miss Ina G. Barnes and Editor Robert J. Nelson. Rev. K. C. Stewart of St. Georges, served as master of ceremonies. Greetings from Mr. Pierre S. duPont and the following resolutions were read by S. Marcellus Blackburn. The program ended with two yells for Mr. duPont, led by Philip Sadler, and the benediction by Rev. W. W. Hoy, pastor. Mt. Salem U. A. M. E. Church.

Resolutions were adopted thanking Mr. duPont for his interest in the education of the race.

Education—1922

Florida.

Common Schools Improvement of.

JACKSONVILLE TIMES UNION
JUNE 4 1922

Contract for School Awarded Saturday

Consolidated Colored School on th Southside Will Cost $34,972, and Heating $5,999.45.

The board of public instruction yesterday awarded the contract to O. P. Woodcock for the erection of the consolidated colored school to be erected in South Jacksonville, the bid being $34,972. Mr. Woodcock being the lowest of eight bidders. Contract for the heating and plumbing was let to Hooker & Lightbody Company for $5,999.45, the lowest of six bidders.

This school will be located off the St Augustine and Mandarin road about one mile from the limits of South Jacksonville. It will accommodate the pupils of the present Phillips, South Jacksonville and other colored schools within a radius of about three or four miles.

This school will be a two-story brick structure, up-to-date in all respects

Education – 1922. General

Common Schools Improvement of.

NASHVILLE TENN AGRICULTUR
JULY 1, 1922

School Problems of the Southern Negro

By Isaac Fisher, University Editor, Fisk University

ever causes there may be of dissatisfaction with certain phases of race relations in the South—relations which we believe are growing better, in spite of some things which point to another conclusion—the South is my home. I want to see it prosper; I want to see the people of both races join hands in good will and contentment; I want it to be able to meet the world without apology or explanation relative to its race relations; I want it to stand in the very forefront of all movements which are related to the good of the Republic.

Against whatever has seemed to me to be inequitable in the relations of the two races in the South, I have made firm but kindly protest to *Southern whites and colored people alike;* and when certain tendencies on the part of many white people in the South threatened to result in the alienation of the colored people, and their reluctant departure from this section to other parts of the country, I did not hesitate to say that the thoughtlessness which was driving away the South's best laborers was not only a grave mistake calculated to harm the South itself, but that it did violence to the South's best self. This I have done because my heart is in the South: and next to my love for my own people, faults and all, is my abiding good will for the South.

I have written this to show that I am not a hostile critic of the South glad to have an opportunity to write unkindly of conditions here; but a citizen of the South, although colored, and as loyal to it as any white man born south of the Mason and Dixon Line.

The Negro's School Problems

(Continued from page 5.)

schools. There is no statement more frequently expressed than that the white people of the South pay for the Negro's schools without any aid from the colored people.

No one will want to rob the South of one iota of credit for what it has done in maintaining schools for the Negroes; but the Negro pays a much larger share of the expenses of his schools by direct and indirect taxation than he is generally given credit for. At the same time, the education of *all the children in a community* is one of the duties which every State owes to its safety and to morality; and it can not rest content in the fact that *it does not exclude entirely* from the opportunity of education all of the children of the poor.

Out of this general indifference has grown the gravest evil connected with the Negro education in the South, i. e., the unequal distribution of the public school funds between the two races. In 1909 the Southern Educational Association made open acknowledgement of the existence of this evil in the following demand: "We insist upon such an equitable distribution of the school funds that all the youth of the Negro race shall have at least an opportunity to receive the elementary education provided by the state." In appealing for a "larger share" of the school funds for the Negro, the University Race Commission, a body of Southern white men, recognized the existence of the evil by saying that, "The inadequate provision for the education of the Negro is more than an injustice to him; it is an injury to the white man."

Here are certain figures based on the report of the United States Bureau of Education for 1916 on Negro educatio (No. 39, Volumes 1 and 2); and the conditions which they create. Summarizing them, they are:

(a) Too short school terms. Professor Monroe Work estimates that on the basis of the number of days that schools are open, it would take a Negro child in the states of Maryland, Texas, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina 16, 18, 17, 19, 19, 20, 22, 26, and 33 years, respectively to complete the elementary grades.

(b) Poor school buildings. Through the generosity of Mr. Julius Rosenwald it has been possible to secure larger appropriations from the states of the South for better school buildings. But the great need for school buildings that are moderately comfortable and ample has hardly been touched.

(c) Insufficient equipment. In many schools for Negroes, there is practically no equipment of real educational value.

(d) Too few teachers. This follows naturally from small appropriations for salaries. This results in the overcrowding of children thereby reducing the efficiency of the teachers employed.

(e) Small salaries for teachers. It is a ground of frequent complaint by colored teachers that not only are salaries low for those who are poorly prepared to teach, but that a Negro teacher who has had the very best professional training is rarely ever paid the same salary as a white teacher doing the identical work.

(f) Too few teacher-training schools therefore poorly prepared teachers.

(g) Inadequate supervision. The negro schools are left too much to their own devices; and since many of the teachers in them have been poorly trained, there is no possible progress in the work, either for the pupils or the community.

(h) Failure to enforce compulsory

Despite the amounts spent by the South for colored schools, and the newly-awakened interest in Negro education in many communities of the South, here is still remaining over large areas not only a general indifference about the subject, but also considerable latent opposition to the education of the colored people. This is markedly true in rural sections where the majority of Negroes live. The feeling still persists that to educate a colored child is to "spoil a good field hand."

Because of this apathy and oft-times opposition, many Southern school officials, fine and fair as they can be in their desire to do what is fair and wise, and to improve educational opportunities for colored children, often find themselves almost powerless to take any affirmative measures to cure conditions which they themselves deplore.

Much of the indifference, both apparent and real, to the educational needs of the negroes is due not so much to hostility as to the feeling that the white people are already doing a very generous part in providing for colored

Annual Per Capita Expenditures per Child of School Age in Certain States.

	For Whites	For Negroes	Of Population Whites were	Of Appropriations Whites receive	Of Population Negroes were	Of Appropriations Negroes receive
Alabama	$11.21	$ 2.00	57.5%	89 %	42.5%	11 %
Arkansas	9.07	4.14	71.8	84	28.1	16
District of Columbia	33.00	32.00	71.3	73	28.5	27
Delaware	11.53	5.23	84.6	91	15.4	9
Florida	19.23	2.44	58.9	92.6	41	7.4
Georgia	13.16	2.59	54.9	87	45.1	13
Kentucky	11.43	9.70	88.6	91	11.4	9
Louisiana	16.46	1.81	56.8	92.6	43.1	7.4
Maryland	14.63	7.04	82.0	90.5	17.9	9.5
Mississippi	8.20	1.53	43.7	80	56.2	20
Missouri	22.00	16.66	95.2	96.2	4.8	3.8
North Carolina	9.64	3.70	68	85	31.6	15
Oklahoma	22.60	11.52	87.2	96.8	8.3	3.2
South Carolina	11.97	1.23	44.8	89	55.2	11
Tennessee	11.44	5.76	78.3	88	21.7	12
Texas	9.06	6.90	82.2	88	17.7	12
Virginia	14.08	4.13	67.4	87	32.6	13
West Virginia	17.80	17.00	94.7	95	5.3	5

Negro Yearbook of 1918-1919, which show how grave has been the handicap under which Negro children in the South labor, and concerning and against which the Southern white men quoted above have protested.

Since these figures were compiled there has been some notable progress made in curing some of these inequalities; but the general relative proportions have not yet been seriously changed.

Once these facts are admitted—and it is difficult to escape them—there is nothing to do but set down the results which would inevitably flow from the attendance of Negro children at school.

Another cause of complaint usually given is that the administration of the schools for colored people is such that the latter either are permitted no voice in their management or are given entirely too much. For example, it is often said that where the colored people have no representation on the school boards, it is impossible to have an unfit colored teacher removed, since the white board, knowing so little about private life of the colored people, is unwilling to believe anything uncomplimentary to a candidate for a school position, or against a Negro teacher who has been elected, and on the other hand, it is held that often the white school officials turn the colored schools too completely over to the care of colored trustees who are not always elected with a view to the knowledge of what is best for the schools.

Space does not permit proof and argument of the items set up here, nor discussion of remedies for the evils named. But any white person interested in improving school facilities for the colored people in his community may test the truthfulness and accuracy of the statements made by taking this summary and inquiring faithfully: "Are any or all of these conditions true of the community or state in which I live?"

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

VINEGAR BEND DEDICATED ROSENWALD SCHOOL.

Mobile Forum 10/13/22

Another new Rosenwald school house was dedicated Sunday, October 8, at Vinegar Bend, Washington County, Ala. The dedication exercise was in charge of Isaiah J. Whitley, principal of the Mobile County Training School. Other speakers on the program were Prof. Clinton J. Calloway, field agent of the Julius Rosenwald school fund; Prof. M. H. Griffin, state Rosenwald agent, and Dr. E. T. Belsaw. A large crowd attended Mobile, Ala.

This school building project was started more than five years ago, when Principal Whitley invited Prof. Booker T. Washington, Jr., who was then State Rosenwald agent, to come to Mobile County and assist in arousing interest in building schools. A building committee was organized with Dr. E. T. Belsaw as chairman, Mr. James R. Knox, secretary. Other members of the committee are Mrs. B. C. Fonvielle, James Fund supervisor; Dr. H. Rogers Williams, Mr. J. W. Glover, Miss M. L. Carington, directress of Domestic Science, Mobile County Training School, and Mr. T. W. Tobin, Sr. As a result of their labors among the people six beautiful Rosenwald Schools have been built in Mobile County and two in Washington County. The committee will next center its efforts in building a beautiful Rosenwald school for teacher training. They will cooperate with the training school in a drive for $5,000, which begins Oct. 15 and runs through November.

OPEN PRIVATE SCHOOL IN WINCHESTER

The Guardian

RESENT PUBLIC SEGREGATION WITH PRIVATE RACE SEPARATION—PARENTS PAY EXPENSES AND HIRE COLORED TEACHER—STRANGE SPECTACLE FOR MASS.—WILL IT BRING DESIRED RESULTS? — CITIZENS NEVER CONSULTED EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE

Mass. Boston 11-4-22

The new "private" school for colored children opened in the New Hope Baptist Church, on Cross street, Winchester. The establishment of this school resulted from charges by parents that discrimination was being made against their race the Winchester public schools. The class today consisted of 12 pupils, ranging from the second to the fifth grades. The teacher is Miss Sarah Washington Colored, of West Medford.

The teachers will be entirely by parents of children attending the school, and they are also providing the books and stationery. The school committee was asked to supply these, but replied it did not have enough books and material on hand to spare.

The committee did supply Miss Washington with a list of books used in the town public schools, and she will conduct the same courses of study as are in vogue in the corresponding grades of the other schools.

APPEALS TO NEGRO TO STAY ON FARM AND PROSPER

JACKSON TENN. SUN
DECEMBER 10, 1922

A strong appeal for further agricultural development among negroes is made by R. T. Butler, colored farm agent for Madison and Haywood counties. His communication is as follows:

To the Jackson Sun:

I desire to give a few facts from my diary that the farmers and others interested in the products of the soil may have an idea of the agricultural activities among the colored farmers.

In Madison and Haywood counties, I have nine active communities organized into community clubs, subdivided into corn clubs, cotton clubs, pig clubs, community sanitary clubs, etc.

In these clubs we have a program in which instruction is given in preparation of seed bed, selection of seed, stock judging, rotation of crops, sanitation in the homes, better attendance at school and other subjects all of which are educative.

The average colored farmer is skeptical when you talk new methods or scientific methods. He relates a story of fifty years ago, to which I listen with as much interest as I ask him to listen to me. Finally, he agrees to let his boy have one acre, which becomes an outstanding proof of my argument, and the next year I don't have much trouble with that farmer. He gladly joins me in preaching the gospel of better methods.

The result of the club plots this year has been remarkable, especially those who carried out full instructions. The cotton plots did well, but would have yielded 20 per cent more had it not been overtaken late in July by the boll weevil. Quite a change has taken place with the culture of corn and cotton with my club members. Most of them plow their land during the fall, fill the gullies, terrace and spread out the manure. Disc in the spring, which gives a splendid seed bed. With a well selected seed, and the proper culture, as much on a level as possible, you can hope to have results.

Prosperity has crowned our efforts this year; cotton sells at a good price, other products are bringing fair prices, such as eggs, chickens, live stock; in fact everything the farmer produces will bring him a nice return for his labor, and why complain? Complain? Yes, there is a great unrest, especially among the young farmers. They are leaving the farms in great numbers, going to the cities to take up public work. I believe it will cause a calamity. Sixteen young farmers have left the Denmark community and gone to northern cities. Other communities are being taxed heavily. I think that the average thinking man will agree with me that the real "hustling" young man can build up his fortune here on the virgin soil of the South better and faster than he will ever be able to do in the far northern cities. This exodus is going on rapidly.

The public schools are growing better, teachers' salaries are somewhat increased, buildings are being improved, new buildings are going up, farmers have more money, more to eat, more live-stock, and an opportunity to feed every other vocation, and why should we complain. Come on and join our agricultural campaign for the year 1923 and have something to eat and to sell.

The farmer that stays away from the city and comes when he has business is having success. If you'll stay off the streets every Saturday and look after your interests at home, I assure you that there will be more corn in our cribs, better houses to live in, a more agreeable family, and peace and prosperity will be upon every hill. Too much running to town. Yes, I know it isn't, but I am offering you my advice, and I most candidly believe that it is the best for my people.

Religion? Yes, we all have that. In some sections of this and Haywood counties we find fine church buildings that are worth from $1,000 to $2,500, and within a stone's cast is a little shanty school house that might bring $10 in stove wood. Are we thinking? I am appealing to the ministerial forces, by meeting the conferences, associations and other such gatherings to use their influence to have better educational facilities. You can do it. Where the people have been awakened to this needed condition you will find good school buildings, better ministers, and a happy rural people. The minister should be the ideal leader in everything for the uplift of the people, but in a few instances the minister preaches two sermons a month, lives fifty miles away from his congregation and says nothing about the educational condition of his people. In every section where there is an up-to-date cultured preacher we have had [illegible] trouble in erecting new school [illegible]. I refer to such ministers as [illegible] J. T. Dotson, Denmark; Carter [illegible] nark; Shannon, Cerra Gorda; Odeneal, Brownsville; Harden Smith, Brownsville; Holloway of the St. John community; J. H. Hudson, and many others I could mention. The people are paying these ministers more salary that take an interest in their schools than those other little fellows that tell them that they are "doing more for their children than they are doing for God" We are lining up nicely. I have the hearty cooperation of the best ministers, teachers, and doctors who find time to accompany me out into the rurals and help preach the gospel of better home living in the rurals.

Lane College, South Jackson High School, North Jackson school, Dunbar High School at Brownsville, all of which have agricultural clubs, are some of the principal centers through which I have operated.

During this agricultural year I have traveled over 7,500 miles in my car, over 1,400 miles by rail and walked 92 miles. I have visited 42 plots more than 350 times, had 184 telephone calls, lectured to more than 4,000 people. Our agricultural fairs have been a great success and could be made better. No prizes are being offered to club members for their efforts on the plots. We need help and consideration. We are planning greater work for the next year. A. B. DeBerry of Denmark, president of the County League of Farmers, is requesting the community leaders to meet early in January with the county agent and help formulate a plan for the year's work.

Hoping many will be made to see our efforts as never before, I am

Yours truly,
R. T. BUTLER,
Negro County Agent

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education—1922 General.
Common Schools, Improvement of.

NEGRO PROGRESS IN SOUTH REACHES PEAK, SAYS DUNN

Times-Picayune

Churches, Schools Strengthened in Year; Financial Independence Certain

12-1-22

New Orleans, La,

A multitude of reasons for thankfulness were discussed by Reverend H. H. Dunn, secretary of the A. M. A. League, during Thanksgiving services held at Straight university yesterday at 11 a. m. J. P. O'Brien, president of the university, presided and music was furnished by the student choir.

Taking as his text verses from Psalm 117, "Praise the Lord, all ye nations; praise him all ye people. For His merciful kindness is great towards us and the truth of the Lord will endure forever. Praise ye the Lord," Reverend Dunn quoted from great statesmen of the day the belief that a revival of religious sentiment is all that will save civilization.

"Our country is still in the process of readjustment to meet the new demands brought about by the great war," he declared. "However, we are grateful that the miners' strike and the railroad employes' disturbances that threatened to paralyze the industries of the country have been settled and that Congress is expected to legislate in the mutual interest of both labor and capital. It should also make us happy that our nation is at peace with the world, though war clouds still hover over Europe and Asia."

REASONS FOR THANKFULNESS

"There are many reasons why our nation should be grateful. The crops of the year are bountiful, the great system of schools both private and public is being strengthened, the acquisition of property on the part of the masses is on the increase, and the spirit of good will is more prevalent.

The negroes of the country despite the handicaps of various sorts have made wonderful advances during the year in the acquisition of property and in education. No race of people similarly located has advanced as rapidly and made more substantial progress. The race came out of slavery penniless and today has seventy-two banks with a total capital of $6,250,000 and with resources of $20,000,000 and doing an annual business of $100,000,000.

"There are 1,176,797 negro children in the public schools of the South, taught by 38,401 teachers."

"Another outstanding business achievement of the race," he said, "is the Poro college and annex founded by Mr. and Mrs. Malone and located in St. Louis, Mo. This building with equipment cost $718,000. It has 150 persons employed and 30,000 agents throughout the country."

SUBSCRIPTIONS AID WORK

Regarding the educational advancement of the negro race during the year. Reverend Dunn added the factor of self-help to the aid given by Southern states. A great many funds, he said, inculding the John F. Slater, Jeanes and Rosenwald funds, have done marvelous work in increasing the number of better-trained teachers, better rural and city schools and Y. M. C. A. buildings.

"The summer high school of St. Louis," declared Reverend Dunn, "ranks first among the negro high schools in the country. The plant is valued at half a million dollars with an annex costing $63,594. Enrollment for the current year is 1778 with a faculty of fifty-five persons."

About higher education and the awakened interest among the negroes, Reverend Dunn said:

"Under the direction of President J. Stanley Dirkee, Howard university in Washington, D. C., has been put on the approved list of colleges. Its enrollment this year numbers 1954 students and a faculty of 173. A new dining hall and home economics building cost $201,000 has just been dedicated. The institution is now in the midst of a strenuous campaign to raise $250,000 for its medical department.

"Fisk university has been placed under the Carnegie Foundation which gives it superior rating and added prestige. This institution has graduated 1211 young men and young women during its history. President McKenzie states that the present enrollment of the institution this year is 484, and the faculty numbers forty-five.

"Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute, Hampton, Va., under the leadership of President James E. Gregg has witnessed a most remarkable degree of progress. A four-year collegiate normal course has been added to the school's curriculum. The school has an enrollment of 2002 students including 637 in the summer school. This institution has 1100 acres and 140 buildings.

ENDOWMENT SOUGHT

"Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn., is pushing to the forefront under the leadership of its new president, Dr. John J. Mullowney. A vigorous campaign is being waged to raise a half-million dollars endowment fund which will be matched by an equal sum. The school has an enrollment of 643 and a faculty of forty-five competent instructors.

"Tuskegee institute has just completed four teachers' cottages at a cost of $16,000. The hospital for negro soldiers situated one-half mile from the Tuskegee hospital will be completed by February 1, 1923. This hospital is being erected at a cost of $2,500,000 and when completed will cost three millions of dollars. The enrollment of this year of the institution is 1600 and the faculty numbers 231.

"Talladega college, Talladega, Ala., is the finest and best equipped college for negroes in the state of Alabama. A boys' dormitory costing $71,000 is now under construction and funds are being collected for a $100,000 science hall."

In like manner, the speaker told of the strides made by Morehouse college in Atlanta, Atlanta university, Wilberforce university in Ohio and of Southern university in Louisiana.

"The Louisiana Legislature," he stated, "at its last regular session voted to appropriate $225,000 for building and maintenance of Southern university at Baton Rouge and an additional $80,000 was appropriated for the erection of an institute for the deaf and dumb. President Clark said that the girls' dormitory and new dining hall costing $60,000, and a brick steam laundry costing $10,000 have been completed. The enrollment of the school this year is 640 and 200 were refused admission because of lack of accommodations. The faculty numbers forty-four. There are twenty-two buildings and 500 acres of land..

"President W. T. Holmes of Tougaloo college, located at Tougaloo, Miss., on a 500acre farm has a faculty of thirty and an enrollment of 400 students.

APPROPRIATIONS GIVEN

"President Royan of Alcorn A. & M. college, Alcorn, Miss., reported an enrollment of 400 students and thirty members of the faculty. At the last meeting of the Mississippi Legislature the sum of $200,000 was appropriated for new buildings and the old buildings of the institution have been renovated.

"Professor R. S. Grossley assistant supervisor of rural schools for negroes for the state of Mississippi, is conducting a constructive program for the negro rural schools in the state of Mississippi. The program for the current year calls for the erection of eighty Rosenwald schools and teachers' cottages with an expenditure of $400,000.

The Florida A. & M. college at Tallahassee has forty officers and instructors, twenty-two buildings, 250 acres of land and a total of 319 students.

The following is the enrollment in the New Orleans public schools:

		No. teachers
McDonogh 35 H. S.	..700	21
Evening School	746	20
Thomy Lafon	2600	47
Evening School	1000	16
Bienville School	1427	23
Evening School	 366	12
Valena C. Jones	1191	19
Evening School	 236	6
A. P. Williams S.	.. 882	19
McDonogh No. 6	 911	20
Daneel	 807	12
McDonogh 24	782	15
McDonogh 32	 659	13
James Lewis	513	9
Marigny	514	10
Fisk Branch	252	4
McCarthy	281	4
Lee Station	 62	2
Lawton	 165	5
Cut Off Road	 103	2
Waifs' Home	 52	2
Total	14,154	285

"The Bayou Road closed temporarily while a new building is under construction, has an enrollment of 900, with a faculty of twenty-two. It will cost $116,000.

NEGRO ALLIANCE ACTIVE

The Colored Educational Alliance of which the Reverend H. H. Dunn is president, and Miss M. D. Coghill and Miss Cornelia Polk are secretaries, has been active during the year in pushing a campaign for better educational facilities for the colored youth of the city. This organization now has a petition before the school board asking for the establishing of a normal school, two junior high schools, the erection of four grammar school buildings and three annexes and that provisions be made for another evening school and for a supervisor of music and drawing.

"The school board has just purchased a square of ground at Third and Claiborne streets at a cost of $30,000, on which will be erected a junior high school for the negroes. The building on the site will be used as a temporary school until plans are perfected for the erection of a permanent junior high school building.

"Professor A. C. Harris, formerly connected with the boys' high school of the city, has been elected superintendent of negro schools.

"The New Orleans colored summer school conducted at Straight college with A. E. Perkins, director, had an enrollment of 475 teachers, the largest summer school conducted for negroes in the state.

"Dr. J. P. O'Brien, formerly of Talladega college, has been recently elected president of Straight college. The college opened this fall with the following departments: College, teachers' college, senior and junior high school, and Daniel Hand school. The enrollment is 400, and the teaching force numbers thirty-six.

The report of Professor Leo M. Favrot, state agent for rural schools for negroes in Louisiana and his assistant, Professor A. C. Lewis, shows substantial gains during the past year. A program for better trained teachers, and more adequate school facilities for the colored youth of the state is being vigorously pushed. Twenty-five training schools and summer normals were conducted for negro teachers. Thirty Rosenwald schools were erected during the year at a cost of $99,768 and J. S. Jones, formerly of Southern university, was appointed by the Department of Education as building agent and supervisor of Jeanes teachers.

"Principal J. M. Frazier of Baton Rouge High school for negroes states the 2000 negro children of Baton Rouge are housed in three brick buildings, one which is valued at $90,000, and that there are 200 in the high school.

"Bishop R. E. Jones of the Methodist Episcopal Church reported that the work throughout his area has had a most prosperous year. The sum of $117,000 was raised for missionary and educational purposes. The New Orleans area leads all of the areas of the church by giving 91 per cent of its apportionment. Here in New Orleans the Old Folks' Home has been remodeled at a cost of $18,000. The church plant located on Franklin street has been purchased at a cost of $12,000. The Southwestern Christian Advocate, with Dr. L. H. King as editor, has a weekly circulation of 14,000. New Orleans university has an enrollment of 511 students and a faculty of twenty-five instructors.

CHURCHES SHOW GAINS

"Tulane Avenue Baptist Church, under the pastorate of the Rev. E. D. White, has completed a remodeling project involving an expenditure of $16,000. Union Bethel A. M. E. Church under the pastorate of Rev. E. D. Williams is now worshipping in their new church edifice valued at $75,000. E. J. LaBranche has just completed the erection of a drug store on Orleans and Claiborne streets costing $30,000.

"The outstanding charity of the community is The Times-Picayune Christmas fund, F. P. Farrell, chairman. This fund distributed toys to 7000 poor negro children last Christmas.

The inter-racial committee work of the state is directed by W. W. Hadnott, dealing with negro welfare activities.

"A. Lawless, general superintendent of the Congregational Church work among the negroes, has stressed the principle of "self help" throughout the field. The goal before the churches for the present year constitutes the establishing of a newspaper, the raising of a first aid church fund of $25,000, the raising of $7000 for the Angola mission in Africa, the erection of a centrally located headquarters building costing $30,000 and the support of one of the A. M. A. schools.

"The A. M. A. League of which the Rev. H. H. Dunn is secretary, raised last year the sum of $10,000 for the support of school work of the American missionary in the South.

"As the negro race in America views its accomplishments of the past, it sees many things for which it should be grateful and of which it might be justly proud. But the achievements of the years to come must be on a larger scale and done in a more efficient way."

Education — 1922

Common Schools, Improvement of

Georgia

ADVANCE SCHOOL WORK TO BEGIN AT BEACH

Savannah Tribune

Pupils From Cuyler Will Be Members of Tenth Grade.

Georgia f

2/9/22

Tomorrow afternoon about fifty-five boys and girls will be given their diplomas from the Junior High department of the Cuyler street school. Coming out of school at this period of the year, it will be impossible for them to enter classes elsewhere, and with the stagnant business condition employment would be difficult to secure. In order to benefit them, the idea of opening a ninth grade class at Beach Institute was pressed. It immediately met hearty approval and hurried plans are being prepared for this class to begin next week.

The beginning of this class at Beach has the approval and support of Supt. Gibson, as well as the principal and teachers at Cuyler. The curriculum as used in the white high school has been adopted. The class will be directed by Rev. A. E. Gregory of the First Congregational church.

All of the students and others desiring to join the class are urged to be at Beach Monday for registration. The class work will begin Tuesday morning.

Beach Institute is admirably suited for school work and compares more favorably than several of the modern school buildings.

Negroes Give Views Regarding School Site

Savannah Tribune 2/9/22

A large delegation of negroes appeared before the school committee of the Bond Commission and the building committee of the Board of Education Thursday morning to discuss the selection of a site for a combination senior and junior negro high school.

Three proposed locations were discussed. They were in Mayson and Turner Roads, off of the West Hunter car line about three blocks and 2 blocks from Ashby Street School, a subdivision of the Citizens Trust Company, west of Ashby Street and a location in the Fourth Ward bounded by Cain, Jackson and Highland Avenue.

The Board of Education already has selected the tract in the subdivision of the Citizens Trust Company, west of Ashby Street.

Among those speaking were the Rev. P. J. Bryant and A. D. Williams, who favored the site at Cain and Jackson; P. L. Glenn, Will King and H. D Canady, who favored the tract in the sub-division of the Citizens Trust Company sub-division.

The schools committee of the Bond Commission took no action.

WRETCHED CONDITIONS FOUND TO OBTAIN IN CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Savannah Tribune, Georgia.

11-10-22f

Nearly Three Hundred Children Without Desks—Hundreds Without Full Quota Of Books And Many Refused Entrance In Junior High As Well As Elementary Schools.

An investigation this week into conditions obtaining in the public schools of the city has brought to light startling disclosures. Many persons partially conversant with the schools have known for some time that they were not just what they should be, but we doubt seriously whether they were aware of the wretched conditions which are to be found in the colored schools this term.

A thorough investigation of the four large city schools and one of the large county schools has revealed a condition of affairs which we are inclined to believe, is not to be found in another school system the size of Savannah's. That the pupils in many of the grades are being denied that training which they should receive is easily established by a glance at the overcrowded conditions in more than half of the class rooms in the system, and that the teachers in most instances are having forced upon them many more pupils than they can properly handle is shown by the fact that in every class room, save about a half dozen, the average number of pupils she is called upon to teach is far in excess of the number which is recognized by good authority and common sense as being the maximum limit for any teacher. This investigation has shown that there are approximately three hundred children in school every day who are without proper seating and desk space, that there are scores of children without their full quota of books, that there were many children turned away from the elementary grades because of lack of accommodation and that the junior high has since school opened, refused entrance to more than a half hundred pupils who finished the elementary grades of the system and that the number of double sessions has been cut down in spite of the fact that the enrollment this year is larger than last year thereby giving more pupils to a teacher or making no provision for them at all

Overcrowded Classes

At all of the schools, except Cuyler, an overcrowded condition of the rooms obtains. In the first, second and third grades at all the schools, except Cuyler, there are from 1 to 21 pupils more per room than there are seats and desks to accommodate, the surplus being taken care of by putting two children in the ordinary single bench and three in the double benches, using improvised stools and chairs and any thing else to sit upon in the side aisles, and the window sills, as in the case of several rooms at East Broad, being used as desks. In all of the classes where it is necessary, it is pitiful to see two children occupying a seat which was originally designed for one. They, of course, are crowded beyond description and show every sign of the discomfort which they must endure during the whole school period. The largest number of pupils per class was found at Woodville where in the first and second grades the teachers each have 71 children in a single session class. The smallest number also was found in this school, this being the sixth grade with 35 pupils. In one of the overcrowded rooms at East Broad, 2-1 38 desk seats, window sills, boxes and chairs accommodate 51 pupils and in two other grades, 2-3, and 2-2, the 97 and 99 children, respectfully, in the double sessions must find sitting space on 84 desk seats, chairs and any improvised stools available. The largest number of pupils handled by a teacher was found at this school where in 1-3 the teacher has under her supervision in the morning and afternoon classes 116 pupils. At West Broad street school there are but three grades in which the number of desk seats equals the number of pupils in several rooms the children being doubled up on a single seat bench or tripled up on a double seat, while at Maple Street school there is a similar number of grades with adequate accommodation out of the total number. At Cuyler the only difficulty experienced in this line is in one of the Junior High classes, 9B, where there are 73 pupils, the surplus being taken care of by seating several of the pupils two to ordinary single seats. In other words, there are 278 children attending school every day for whom there is no desk seat accommodation, distributed in following manner: 70, East Broad; 81, West Broad; 44, Maple; 12, Cuyler and 94, Woodville. The average number of pupils per teacher was found to be 50; East Broad 50 West Broad; 44 Maple; 54, Cuyler; 63 Woodville.

Book Shortage

In all of the schools there was found to be a shortage of an adequate number of books to supply all the pupils. In some schools this shortage was found to be more acute than others. At East Broad there was one class in which 30 children were short of books; in another 26 and in another there were no books for the afternoon B class. At West Broad there is one double session class of 95 children in which one half the children are without books, and several others clases where there is a slight shortage. At Maple the book question did not seem to be as acute as at the above schools. The matter of book rentals has given many parents much concern since all of them had to pay this fee before their children could enter school, yet in hundreds of instances their children have not yet

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

been supplied all their books regardless of the fact that school has now been in session practically a month and a half. Then, too, there has been some complaint on the condition of some of the books given the pupils, they being in some instances dilapidated and rather unsanitary to handle.

Pupils Turned Away

It is scarcely believable that there is not room enough in the Cuyler Junior High to accommodate all the children from the elementary grades who applied for entrance within the past month or so and yet that is exactly what our investigation shows. There are over a half hundred children, to be exact 56, who finished the elementary schools of the city, who were refused entrance at the Junior High and are now on the waiting list. Several of these children despairing of the long wait have matriculated at several of the private schools while others are waiting for something to happen—we know not what—whereby they may enter this school and further prepare themselves for a livelihood. Added to these children who have been denied entrance into the public schools are scores of younger children who on account of lack of accommodation have been turned away and have been forced to enter private schools or be left out into the streets.

Cutting Down Double Sessions

At all of the city schools it was found that the number of double sessions was cut down this year. At East Broad where each of the 14 grades had double sessions last year only 10 are doubled this year with an increased enrollment over last year. At Cuyler the number of double sessions has been decreased from twelve to nine with the enrollment increased and at West Broad and Maple there has also been an elimination of several of the double sessions without a decreased in the number of pupils. This, of course has caused a great overcrowding of the grades and also the turning away of hundreds of pupils who could not be accommodated. The double sessioning of a great number of grades as last year was far preferable to the present arrangement.

These are but few of the conditions obtaining in the schools which need immediate remedy and we fear that our description has but mildly express-

ed the pitiful plight of both pupils and teachers in the great majority of class rooms in the system.

Savannah Tribune, Sat.

WRETCHED SCHOOL CONDITIONS

The investigation which the Tribune has been carrying on this week into conditions obtaining in the colored public schools has disclosed some very startling facts, facts which should call for immediate attention by the school authorities. We scarcely believe that some of these conditions could obtain in an enlightened community such as this and yet they do.

We wonder if there are any appreciable number of persons who knew that there were this fall hundreds of children who were unable to get into school because of a lack of accommodation; or whether they knew that there were hundreds of children who have paid for their books and have not yet received all of them; or whether they knew that in many of the grades the children are packed in like so many sardines in a box, two occupying the space of one and three taking up the seating capacity of two; or whether they knew that some of the teachers are called upon to teach as many pupils in a single class as there should be in two classes; or whether they knew that there were over a half hundred children who finished from the elementary grades of the system, who could not secure entrance into the Junior High and had to be put on the waiting list and are still patiently waiting for an opportunity to continue their schooling. 11-10-22-

These are facts, indisputable facts, which the Tribune investigation of this week has brought to light. We scarcely believe that the Board of Education is fully conversant with all of these wretched conditions, otherwise they would take some steps to remedy them. We have known all along that conditions were bad but until we made our rounds of the schools this week we did not know how wretchedly bad these conditions were. We have always looked upon the colored teacher as a sort of wonderful piece of human machinery to do as well as she did but now we consider her nothing short of marvelous to see how, under these most adverse conditions, she is able even to keep order in her class room. We have thought the Negro children have done well under the conditions they were attending school but now we think them almost superhuman bits of humanity to endure some of the hardships which are imposed upon them in some of these crowded school rooms.

There is no wonder that on every side parents are complaining about their children being backward in their studies. Could anything else be expected when such woeful conditions are to be found in the schools? The reason for most of the backwardness of the children is in the school conditions though we admit in some instances the inability of the teacher to properly handle her class is a contributing reason for the failure of the children to make steady progress. However, under some of the awfully bad conditions prevailing in some of the class rooms it would matter very little what ability or experience the teacher might have she could not obtain satisfactory results from her work.

Something should be done to relieve this awful condition of affairs. While we believe that double sessions are bad and know that the best results cannot be obtained from them, yet we feel that a few more such grades added to the system would greatly remedy the deplorable overcrowded conditions in the schools which are making many of the class rooms mere make-shifts. The policy of retrenchment which the Board of Education has evidently adopted in the colored schools in the way of cutting off some of the double sessions has done immeasurable harm and we believe that were their attention called to the miserable conditions obtaining in many of the grades they would restore the nine double sessions which they eliminated this year. The restoration of these grades would be immediate relief from present conditions.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922

Louisiana

Common Schools, Improvement of.

$50,000 SCHOOLHOUSES BUILT IN CADDO PARISH

(Negro Journal for the Colored Race)

Shreveport, La.—Caddo Parish has built during the past year fifteen new rural schoolhouses for Negroes at a cost of $50,000. The superintendent, C. E. Byrd arranged a tour of inspection through the parish with C. J. Calloway, field agent for the Rosenwald Schools, and J. S. Jones, colored Rosenwald schoolhouse building agent for Louisiana. The school buildings seen were found to be of first class material and erected according to plans and specifications of the most modern and up to date school buildings. The furnishings consist of single desks, jacketed stoves, composition blackboards, teachers' desks, etc., for the class rooms; and equipment for the domestic science rooms.

Leo M. Favrot and A. C. Lewis, state agents for Rural Schools for Negroes, spent considerable time with the party on trips of inspection during the week.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEL 15

Education—1922.

Louisiana.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Helpful Work Being Done for Negroes in Tangipahoa

School Making Trained Workers of Its Pupils, Giving Each of Them Real Chance in World—Both Whites and Negroes Give to Funds That Sustain Institution and Help in Every Way to Make Its Work Success.

NEW ORLEANS TA PICAYUNE
NOVEMBER 12, 1922

BY LYLE SAXON

Back in the rolling, pine-clad hills, a mile or more from Kentwood, in Southern Louisiana, is the Tangipahoa Parish Training School for Negroes. Three short years ago there were only the hills and the acres of cut-over pine land, desolate, barren. Today there is a settlement; neatly painted buildings dot the sloping campus of the college, graveled walks connect these buildings, flowers are blooming in their beds—and, beyond the campus, in the depressions between the hills, are fields of ripe sugar cane; and from the fields come the voices of the cane-cutters, singing as they work.

The tang of autumn is in the air as you drive in at the gate and up the graveled road toward the main building. The breeze is laden with the sweet smell of boiling molasses—and down there, from somewhere out of sight, a thin spiral of smoke is rising among the trees, marking the sugar house.

Your arrival has been unannounced. You have merely "dropped in" to see the school in its every-day work. A little negro boy is crossing from one building to another, and you ask for the principal—and the child directs you to the sugar mill.

As you cross the campus you see a busy scene spread out before you. A dozen or more boys, ranging from early teens to twenties, are engaged in the sugar making; five or six of them are unloading cane from a wagon which has just come in from the fields, while others are handing the stalks to a boy who sits perched high in the air beside a gasoline-driven cane-crusher. This boys "feeds" the cane in, two or three stalks at a time, and as the wheels revolve the juice runs out into a barrel, which empties into a pipe, which in turn conveys the juice downhill to the kettles. As you stand watching, the wagon is emptied and drives away, and from the field nearby there comes a shout announcing that another cart is on the way.

The mist of morning is still in the air, the sweet smell of the molasses fills your nostrils, mixing with the pungent odor of burning wood—for a moment your mind runs back over the years to the days of the Louisiana plantation of your childhood, with its open-kettle sugar and its old care-free days. People were happier then, it seems to you—although, when you think of the matter sensibly, you realize that it only appeared so, because you regarded the world through the eyes of a child.

Yet the pupils of the Tangipahoa Parish Training School for Negroes seem to have recaptured some of this happiness. They look pleased and contented; and they are obviously enjoying themselves as they work.

You are so interested in the pu before you that you have almost forgotten your mission when the principal appears at your elbow. O. W. Dillon is a full-blooded negro, highly intelligent and keenly aware of the task he has undertaken. At this moment he is enthusiastic over the success of the molasses-making. The school will profit handsomely from this, he says—and the money is badly needed, too!

For building up this institution has been an uphill task—there has been money, of course, but not nearly enough. At present there are so many pupils that they are badly crowded. But the students are content, the principal says; they have all made sacri-

There are 250 pupils, he tells you, ranging from children of 6 and 7 years to men and women in their early twenties. Sixty-three of the students are boarding on the school grounds; the others live in the vicinity of Kentwood. The pupils come from Tangipahoa parish, and from across the Mississippi line nearby. There are 115 acres in the school plot. The first tract was twenty-one acres, but eighty-seven more soon were added, and the last addition was seven acres More than forty-five acres are under cultivation, and some of the land is being cleared of stumps for spring plowing. Some, of course, is pasture land, and the rest the school campus. The school garden lies near the sugar mill, and its neatly tilled rows and furrows are green with fall vegetables, while other parts are being plowed for planting. Some of the sugar cane has been cut, but one field still stands waiting for the cutters—it is a remarkable field, luxurious growth and fine large stalks growing thickly.

The students, the principal tells you, are divided into two groups. The first group is composed of high school pupils—the other of younger children. While one group is reciting the daily lessons indoors, the other group is in the fields working. For one hour and fifty minutes this group works; then the outdoor workers go in, and the others leave the schoolhouse for the fields. It is a healthy, happy arrangement, and it serves two purposes. Not only are the students taught the usual subjects of the Louisiana public schools, but they are also taught farming, farm husbandry, carpentry and other trades. The girls are taught to sew, to cook, and lately, since the installation of the hand laundry, they have training in fine washing and ironing.

Each group changes from indoors to outdoors twice a day, Principal Dillon says, and those in charge of the school find that this is an excellent arrangement. The teaching staff is as follows: O. W. Dillon, principal, and his wife, Verdie P. Dillon, is matron. J. S. Hayes has charge of the shop work, and his wife, Esther Hayes, teaches the third and fourth grades. The other teachers are all women: Thelma A. Pendleton teaches music and physical culture, V. A. Magee teaches home economics, Willie McClinton teaches high school subjects, and Arlie E. Patterson teaches the primary grades.

But, if you want real enjoyment in your trip, you should not miss the primary grades at their reading lesson. Lined up against the wall, the little negroes of 6 or 7 years read the lesson of the cow and the dove. Justina, a little girl with shining teeth, is the star pupil, and reads: "See my pretty wings!" with all the composure of her teacher, but Iona, rather confused by the presence of company in the classroom, becomes flustered, and when her teacher asks: "Iona, what has wings?" Iona replies, unblushingly, "Cow!" much to the amusement of Goldie, who stands next in line. Arlie Patterson is a good teahcer, and she has composure, for even this highly humorous incident leaves her unruffled as she assures Iona that she must me mistaken about the cow's wings.

Upstairs, the boys and girls are learning about the rural school teacher—a highly practical subject, as many of them will enter the teacher's profession when they have completed their courses here. A teachers' training course is taught in the tenth and eleventh grades.

In another room the boys are studying the principles of sugar making, and within an hour they will be in the sugar house, demonstrating what they have learned. It's all highly practical, Principal Dillion assures you, and you can see for yourself that it is.

The lure of the boiling molasses is upon you, and after you leave the classrooms you go back to the mill, where the boiling syrup is sending out its fragrance on the autumn air. The bagasse from the grinders and crushers is spread in the fields for fertilizers—for these cut-over pine lands need fertilization before good crops can be grown.

Beyond the mill is the strawberry patch, planted on a curving hillside, and, necessarily, the rows are curved, too, in order that proper terracing can be obtained. Last year's strawberry crop—the first—was a great success, and this year's crop will be even greater, it is believed. And back in the sugar mill, nearly 2000 gallons of molasses have been made already.

All in all, the farm almost feeds itself. Some things, of course, must be brought in, for even fertile Louisiana cannot raise its own wheat. Corn, though, is plentiful, and this year enough has been stored to feed the cattle through the winter. And beyond the cornfield, on the hillside is the beginning of an orchard. More than 500 bushels of sweet potatoes were raised this year.

But one of the most interesting things of the day is the sight of the stumps burning in the fields. Stumps, as every farmer knows, are the curse of the cutover lands; to get rid of them is an expensive and tedious undertaking. Each method has its difficulties and its troubles; if one uses dynamite, there are gaping holes which must be filled up—and to dig them out by hand is almost a life work.

One negro boy, coming from a distant farm, brought in a novel method of stump destruction which is making the clearing of the land a simple proposition. A hole is dug alongside the roots, and this hole is covered with a piece of tin or board, perforated to hold up a three foot stovepipe. A small fire is kindled under the pipe, and the earth banked up over the sheet of tin, thus making a sort of furnace. A small hole at one side makes a draft. Soon the fire begins to glow over, and one may go away. For days and days the roots burn and smoulder, and when the fire finally burns itself out, the stump and the roots are gone.

"It's something to know!" says Percival Dillon smiling at the boy who is busy in the act of lighting a fire. And the boy grins and says his professor is "mighty right."

Superintendent W. A. Sizemore of Amite, La., visits the school at regular intervals in order to see that everything is shipshape and orderly.

A trip through the boys' dormitory is a lesson. Here, in the plainest sort of an unfinished house, some thirty boys sleep and keep their belongings. They are badly crowded and must be more or less uncomfortable. But Dillon says they never complain, or worry over the lack of comforts and conveniences. They make the best of things and keep what they have spotlessly clean. As the beds fill nearly every available inch of floor space, the boys hang their clothes to the rafters overhead. and looking up, one contemplates suits and shoes and hats and shirts, dangling in the breeze from the open window. Dillon smiles as he shows this to you: "In time, we'll do better," he says, "I'm sure of it."

You find that you are sure of it too—for the Tangipahoa Parish Training School for Negroes has surmounted its worst difficulties, and, hampered as it is by lack of money, is moving steadily ahead, making trained workers of its students, giving each and every one of them a real chance in the world.

Back in Kentwood, after your visit to the institution, you talk with representative citizens of the town of the negro school. They praise it, one and all. They believe schools of this kind are doing more to harmonize the white and black races than any one other thing. The whole parish of Tangipahoa is co-operating with the negroes in their work, it is said, giving money and advice, offering suggestions, assisting the negroes in marketing their crops. Both white men and negroes have given to the funds which sustain this school. Some of those Kentwood citizens who expressed their approval of the work being done are A. B. Morris, E. B. Kennon, Walter C. Kent, T. G. Womack, Leo Decoux and Mrs. M. K. Ellis. And these men and women know—for they have all visited the school, and have seen what the negroes are accomplishing there.

Leo Favrot, of the state department of education at Baton Rouge, says this school at Kentwood marks a milestone in the life of the negro in the South.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education—1922.

Maryland.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Start Together

State Superintendent Albert S. Cook, white, is working for an agreement among the county boards of education to open white and colored schools on the same date.

Afro-American 9-15-22

Here is the way the schools open at present.

County	White	Colored
Allegany	Sept. 5	Sept. 5
Anne Arundel	Sept. 11	Sept. 11
Baltimore	Sept. 11	Sept. 4
Calvert	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Caroline	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
Carroll	Sept. 5	Sept. 5
Cecil	Sept. 5	Sept. 5
Charles	Sept. 11	Sept. 11
Dorchester	Sept. 11	Sept. 25
Frederick	Sept. 5	Sept. 5
Garrett		
Harford	Sept. 6	Sept. 6.
Howard	Sept. 5	Sept. 5
Kent	Sept. 11	Oct. 2
Montgomery	Sept. 4	Sept. 4
Prince Georges	Sept. 11	Sept. 11
Queen Annes	Sept. 11	Oct. 2
St. Marys	Sept. 11	Oct. 2
Somerset	Sept. 4	Sept. 8
Talbot	Sept. 11	Oct. 2
Washington	Sept. 5	Sept. 5
Wicimico	Sept. 4	Sept. 18
Worcester	Sept. 4	Sept. 18

The usual rule is for the colored county schools to open later than the white schools and close earlier.

While Mr. Cook is about it, we suggest that he get the consent of the County Boards of Education not only for a uniform opening date, BUT ALSO FOR A UNIFORM CLOSING DATE.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education 372 Maryland

Common Schools Improvement of

SCHOOL BOARD HEAD FAVORS A SUPERVISOR

Afro-American
Baltimore

Pres. Isaac Field In Sympathy With Plan To Have Colored Men Head Colored Schools

5/26/29

MUST CONVINCE MEMBERS

Organizations To Flood Board With Petitions Requesting Appointment

Backing up the announcement last week that Public School Association, of which Mrs. William Bauernschmidt is secretary is in favor of the appointment of a colored man to head all the colored schools in the city, comes the announcement this week that President Isaac S. Field of the Board of School Commissioners is in full sympathy with the movement.

If Mr. Field were the whole Board of Education, there would be no need of making an effort to convince him of the necessity of making such an appointment. Here are the other members:

Frederick J. Singley
John W. Edel
Addison E. Mullikin
Charles J. F. Steiner
Frank J. Goodnow
Mrs. J. W. Pattts
Theodore E. Straus
Warren S. Seipp

A majority of these members must be convinced of the advisability of carrying out the recommendation made by Dr. George D. Strayer when he surveyed the city schools recently, before it can be done. Dr. Strayer specifically recommended that the colored schools including the high and normal school have a colored person as head.

No Fault Found With Board

No fault is found with the Board's recent appointment of Miss Edith Cooper as supervisor of elementary grades except that this appointment does not go far enough. In addition a supervisor is needed to coordinate all of colored schools.

Nor has any recommendation been made to the Board as to whom to appoint to this position. This matter is left entirely to the Board to select the properly qualified educator, whether he can be found in the city or outside. Most parents would wish that someone in the city could be found to fill the place, but if not, certainly there are qualified men elsewhere who could be induced to take up the work.

Organizations Busy

Organizations all over the city got busy last week to pass resolutions, and flood the Board with requests to appoint a supervisor of all colored schools this year. Taking the lead in this direction are Rev. Monroe H. Davis, president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Jennie Ross head of a large fraternal auxiliary, Rev. Ernest Williams, District Superintendent of the Baltimore District M. E. Conference. L. G. Koger, representing the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Dr. J. H. Hilburn of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Sumner S. Whyte of the High School Alumni Association and Rev. J. R. L. Diggs and Rev. W. J. Winston representing the Maryland Association for Social Service, and the latter also the U. N. I. A.

The A. M. E. Ministers' Meeting last Monday appointed a committee headed by Rev. C. H. Stepteau, and the Baptist Ministers' Conference voted to place the question on its calendar next Monday.

Every organization and every individual in the city is being canvassed to write the School Board and state whether or not it approves the appointment of a colored man to head the colored schools.

SUPERVISOR ALREADY NAMED SAYS DR. WEST

Afro-American

School Board Voted Down Strayer Recommendation

5/12/29

For Real Head of Colored Schools

Baltimore

AGREED ON SUPERVISOR

Miss Edith Cooper Put In Charge of Elementary Grades As Substitute

"There is no appropriation for an Assistant Superintendent of Colored Schools and there will be no other appointment than that of Miss Cooper" said Superintendent West when asked as to the status of the supervisor matter by an AFRO reporter.

This will be news to the large number of people who have been eagerly waiting for some time the naming of a Colored Assistant Superintendent who would have supervision over the colored schools. It will be remembered that the Strayer Survey specificially recommended such an appointment and that many colored people who had interested themselves vitally in this matter had been led to believe that such an appointment would be made.

It will also be news to many to know that the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent did not meet the approval of the Board of Education, but that instead it made an appropriation of $2200 for a supervisor of Elementary and Grammar Grade Schools to which Miss Edith M. Cooper was appointed, and who will report to the assistant superintendents having charge of these departments.

"It was thought best," said Superintendent West" that better results could be obtained by appointing some one thoroughly familiar with the system than by bringing in an outside man. Miss Cooper filled this requirement and was therefore appointed. She will not go into the High School but will supervise and help the teachers of the elementary and grammar schools. She will report from time to time to the assistant superintendents of these departments."

Brock Asked

It is known that J. R. Paul Brock, former Baltimore High School teacher and principal of a school in Atlantic City, was asked would he accept the position if offered. What his reply was is not known, but it is believed that the salary was far too small.

Reactionary Baltimore School Board?

Afro-American

5/18/29

Every sensible person who has watched the city school system in the past three years must admit the improvement in colored schools under President Isaac S. Field and the new School Board. This is undoubtedly due to personnel of the Board, to Mayor Broening's Survey, the six million dollar school loans, and the new superintendent, Dr. West.

While there has been improvement in the matter of school buildings and school plants, manifest in the repairs to old buildings, new school 112 and the proposed new high school, the city is still in the old rut when it comes to the administration of the colored schools. On this score the system is worse off than it was fifteen years ago with Dr. J. H. N. Waring as principal of the High School and the recognized head of the colored school system.

Today there is still a principal of the High School, but no recognized head of the colored schools, and no single colored person charged with the administration and control of the thousands of colored children.

Citizens are asked to assume that the School Board, the Mayor and City Council provide for colored schools on absolutely the same terms that the white schools are provided for, and to assume that the administration of colored schools is on the same basis as the administration of white schools. However if these things are true, if the School Board means to give a square deal, and hide nothing, what can be its continued objection to the appointment of a colored person in charge of all colored schools including the high, normal and graded schools?

These columns have pointed out before that the interest of the most enlightened of the white race is but academic in colored schools. No white child attends our schools, no white member of the School Board can be affected by the kind of teaching in colored schools, whether it be bad or good, for the simple reason that his children and his neighbor's children go to white schools.

This being the case, what can be the continued objection of the School Board to placing in charge of colored schools, someone whose children do attend colored schools, and will be interested in the welfare of those schools by reason of the fact that he understands teachers, parents and pupils by virtue of blood relationship and association?

Want Colored Head of Colored Schools

Baltimore Afro-American

5/19/29

Announcement of Superintendent West that the School Board had changed its mind about electing a colored head of the city schools has not been received favorably by those who have been working to improve school conditions.

"The Public School Association is in favor of a colored man in charge of colored schools" Mrs. Wm. Bauernschmidt said when informed of the superintendent's announcement. A number of heads of city organizations were called together Thursday night to consider what further steps to take.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education — 1922.

Maryland.

Common Schools, Improvement of

White Educators Do Best They Can

2/26/22

Baltimore

Afro-American

(Written especially for the Afro-American by Dean Dwight O. W. Holmes, Dean of Howard University School of Education, Washington, D. C.)

I was very much surprised to learn through the columns of the AFRO-AMERICAN that the plan for an assistant superintendent or a supervisor for the colored schools of Baltimore had been abandoned. I feel safe in saying that it was a distinct shock to those of our group interested in education to hear of the substitute scheme that has been put in operation.

I think it is the concensus of opinion among Negro educators that where the dual system prevails the work of the colored schools can be more effectively done under colored supervision. It is true that the experiment has been tried in no large city except Washington, so that precedents in support of such an argument cannot be presented. In my opinion, every logical consideration points to the need of a colored supervisory officer in Baltimore who would be the direct representative of the colored group to the Superintendent and the Board of Education. I feel that in no other way can the interests of the colored schools be most effectively served.

We all realize, of course, that there are efficient white educators in Baltimore who do the best that they can when placed in charge of colored schools. We also know, however, that there is no white man who can possibly be as interested in the colored schools as can colored men, for the obvious reason that the interest of the former must, in the very nature of the case, be remote while the interest of the latter is of necessity immediate. No sophistries can remove this fact. So long as cleavage along racial lines is insisted upon in educational matters, just so long will it be desirable to have a competent colored man at the head of the schools for colored people. In this way only can their interests be adequately safeguarded. I believe that thinking colored people are well nigh unanimous on this proposition for they realize that the most effective leadership must come from within the group. Whatever arguments existed twenty or thirty years ago for white supervision over colored schools are no longer valid.

Over two decades ago colored people were placed as principals in charge of the colored schools of Baltimore because they had shown competency for that work. We feel that the need of a colored superintendent is just as great now as the need for colored principals was then and for exactly the same reason. I should be glad to hear the arguments to the contrary for none appeal to me at this moment.

I sincerely hope that the efforts of the colored people of Baltimore in this direction may be effective in bringing about the desired results.

D. O. W. HOLMES

School Term Increased For Maryland Children

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 1.—Public schools in the counties will open early next month, it was announced yesterday at the State Department of Education. In about half the counties they will be opened September 4 or 5 and in the others September 11 or 12.

In consequence of a new law increasing the term for Negro schools from seven to eight months a year, most of these schools will open at the same time as those for white children.

According to officials, Maryland is now the leading Southern State in the number of months devoted to education of Negro children.

Flames Totally Wipe Out State Normal School

Afro-American

10/27/22 Baltimore, Md.

Jericho Park, Md., Oct. 26.—The main building of the colored State Normal School at Bowie was totally destroyed by fire Friday afternoon. The building, which was brick, three stories and basement, was built ten years ago at a cost of $20,000. It was used as a recitation hall, dormitory for teachers and male students and principal's offices.

No classes were in session when the fire was discovered in the furnace room of the building at 5 p. m. Twenty-one male students were in the dormitory on the third floor. All of them escaped, but clothing and furniture were a total loss. Damage is estimated at $150,000.

This is the second fire within the past two years to cripple the institution. Last year the boys' dormitory, a frame structure, was burned to the ground.

"The origin of the fire was due to combustion of accumulated soft coal gases in the furnace," Principal Leonidas James told the AFRO-AMERICAN. "All of the occupants of the building suffered a total loss of personal properyt, including the principal and his wife.

"Although all of the students have been sent to their various homes, yet provisions are being made rapidly as possible to reopen the school for all of the students January 2, 1923. A temporary building is under the process of construction already and its completion is promised not later than December 15th.

"Since it is possible to arrange already for the accommodation of at least forty students, the Junior and Senior classes, including the students in the professional courses have been notified to return November 1st, 1922, to begin school work."

Insurance on the building amounted only to $18,000.

needed building for the proper training of High School work, the contract has been awarded for the building by Dr. William Crawford Johnson president of the County Board of Education, to Hahn and Betson, the building will cost $25,000 and located at the corner of Broadway and Madison street. Prof. J. W. Bruner worked hard in the fall of 1918 to secure the promise of the building. Also securing a fund from the parents and societies amounting to $1,200.

The new building will be modern and contain eight classrooms, four on the first floor and four on the second. The rooms will be of ample size, the specifications having been passed upon by the State school architect. $1600 will be given by Julius Rosenwald a Chicago philanthropist who has donated millions of dollars toward school buildings througout the country.

The new school will begin with about 75 scholars. This year 55 scholars are taking the high school course in the building known as the McMurray building and the room in the Bentz Street School formerly used for domestic work in the Elementary grades. The first class of about 14 will graduate in the new building June 1924. Mr. Morris E. Reed a graduuate of Howard University, Washington is Principal and Miss Armo Stepney a graduate of Morgan College, Baltimore, Assistant Principal.

FREDERICK TO GET NEW HIGH SCHOOL

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Prof. Bruner's Efforts Rewarded in Contract for 8-Room Building Costing $25,000

12-29-22

Frederick, Md., Dec. 27—After waiting a long time for a much

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922 Maryland.

Common Schools, Improvements.

Leading The South

Now that a minimum of eight school months must be provided for the colored children of Maryland, the State leads the South in length of school year for the race.

According to recent figures, North Carolina gives a minimum school year of six months for its colored children, Kentucky, 7; Alabama and Mississippi, 4 each, and Texas, which provides by law for six and one-half months, does not always obey the statute. Virginia Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and South Carolina have no minimum year.

In Virginia the schools run on an average of seven months, Georgia, 6; Louisiana, 111 days; Arkansas, 134; Oklahoma, 140 for the rural ones, and South Carolina, 74 days.

The new Maryland law not only means a minimum of eight months, but will not affect such counties as Baltimore, Cecil, Carroll, Washington and Allegany, which have a school year of between nine and ten months, or Hartford, Prince Georges and Frederick, where they run eight and one-half months. County high schools will run for nine months.

Baltimore City and Baltimore County have given ten months' schooling for years.

Maryland was for years one of the most backward States in the Union in length of school year, the term being as low as two months. Continual agitation on the part of colored people has brought about a gradual change, however.

FRANK RUSSELL NAMED HEAD OF CITY SCHOOLS

The Afro American 9-15-22

New Supervisor Comes To Baltimore From Douglass Public School, Cincinnati

HEADS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

School Commissioners Turn Down Requests of Two Delegations

Frank M. Russell was named supervisor of colored elementary and teachers training schools of the meeting of the Board of School Commissioners Friday. He will not supervise the work in the High School, as recommended by Dr. Strayer in his recent school survey.

The new school head comes to Baltimore from the principalship of Douglass Public School in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati with the A. B. and A. M. degrees. He has also done some work towards the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Mr. Russell began his career as an elementary school teacher, was first assistant in the Colored High School of Covington, Ky., and principal of the colored school at Newport, Ky., from 1905-1909. For the past thirteen years he has been head of Douglass Public School

Before he took charge of Douglass School it was a high school for white and colored children. As principal, he developed it into a high and vocational school for colored children only, with an enrollment of over a thousand. This school is noted as the best equipped and the best taught school of the kind in that section of the country, and has drawn visitors from far and near. Its equipment has come not only from city funds, but from friends of education in the South.

Mr. Russell was sent on special missions by successive superintendents of Cincinnati to inspect and report upon education for colored people at Tuskegee Institute, in various Eastern cities, and in various Western and Southern cities from Detroit to Kansas City and to New Orleans. Particular service rendered in discovering and developing special types of work for colored schools and in securing teachers best adapted for improving colored schools.

He was in Baltimore two months ago to go over the situation with Superintendent West and the school commissioners, and stopped at the Y. M. C. A. Dr. West stated he will return as soon as Cincinnati releases him and will have offices in the Training School.

Delegations At The School Board

Publication of the School Board's plan to make the new supervisor head only of the elementary schools brought two delegations to the meeting Friday.

Bishop John Hurst headed a committee consisting of City Councilman William L. Fitzgerald, Dr. Ernest Lyon, Mrs. Rachel Tucker, Mrs. Jennie Ross, Carl Murphy, Ashbie Hawkins, George Watty, Rev. C. H. Stepteau, Rev. Frederick Douglass, and W. T. Andrews Sr.

The Bishop told the Board that the white and colored schools were separate, and the colored people wanted an assistant superintendent of colored schools with the same salary paid to white assistant superintendents ($5,000). Colored people would have no objection to the Board terming him a "supervisor," the Bishop said, provided he headed all the schools, both elementary and high schools, and received the proper salary.

Bishop Hurst also read the following resolution; adopted by a larger committee of citizens, which was called together at the office of City Councilman Wm. L. Fitzgerald on Thursday by Dr. Lyon. Bishop Hurst was selected chairman of this meeting also.

PETITION HANDED BOARD

The petition to the Board read as follow:

To the Honorable the School Board of Baltimore City:

A number of citizens, colored people of this city, have duly considered the change proposes to be made in the school system, as it relates most particularly to the position of Supervisor of the Colored Schools, come respectfully submitting the following:

1. That the nature of the work to be done requires that the man be of the size of the most competent assistant superintendent (white) in the city.

2. That he be wholesome, and be prepared to contribute such elements in character and civic activity as shall benefit specially the group with which he shall be employed to serve.

3. That the salary paid be equal in amount to that paid to any of the assistant superintendent in the system, serving in that capacity. (namely $5,000)

4. That his supervision be intended to the entire system, in keeping with the Strayer recommendation, Vol. 2, Page 18.

5. That less than this will constitute an injustice to one-sixth of the City's population.

Dr. Diggs Speaks

Dr. J. R. L. Diggs, representing the Maryland Association, for Social Service read the following resolution:

"We find growing sentiment in favor of more intensive supervision of our secondary education and a desire to have it more in touch with the educated people who are not in the system.

"To secure this result, we ask the appointment of a superintendent of colored schools upon the basis adopted in Baltimore for such an office, or, at least, the appointment of an assistant superintendent in Baltimore.

"We ask that the courses of study be so altered as to prepare the students to enter upon the substantial American college courses. We are not satisfied to bear the burden of sending our children out of the State to do what they should be able to do at home."

Another request for the best possible supervision of colored schools was presented by Bishop John Harris, on the part of the colored people of Baltimore.

Move For Supervisor Started Three Years Ago

The agitation, which has culminated in the appointment of a supervisor of colored schools started three years ago. Delegations besieged Mayor Broening for the appointment of a colored man or woman on the School Board. The Board itself objected to having a colored member, and the Mayor declared he would advocate a colored head for colored schools.

This is what Dr. Strayer recommended also in his survey of the city schools. Instead of calling this head of colored schools an assistant superintendent, so that he would be a member of Dr. West's official family and received the same salary as other assistant superintendents, it was agreed to call him a supervisor.

Number Of Persons Mentioned

There was no move on the part of the Board to follow the Strayer recommendation until last year Miss Edyth Cooper was appointed supervisor of the first three elementary grades at a salary of around $2,500. At that time Dr. West said no further appointment of a supervisor of all the colored schools was contemplated.

Public sentiment was aroused and civic organizations petitioned the Board to carry out the Strayer recommendation. The Board then set out to find a proper person. J. R. Paul Brock, head of the Atlantic City, N. J. colored schools was asked would he accept the position if offered at $3,000. He declined as did also R. C. Bruce, supervisor of county schools in West Virginia. Both men are already receiving $4,000 in salary. None of the country's foremost educators like Dwight O. W. Holmes, dean of Teachers' College at Howard University, Dr. Carter Woodson, editor of the Journal of Negro History and former college dean and supervisor of schools in the Phillipines, would consider the position on account of the poor salary attached.

City Would Pay More

What the objection of the Board of Education is to paying more salary cannot be learned. It is believed that the Board of Estimates would have okeyed a salary of $5,000 had it been requested by the School Commissioners.

Another educator, who was mentioned in connection with the positions was W. A. Joiner, former dean at Wilberforce University, Ohio, who was in the city last week.

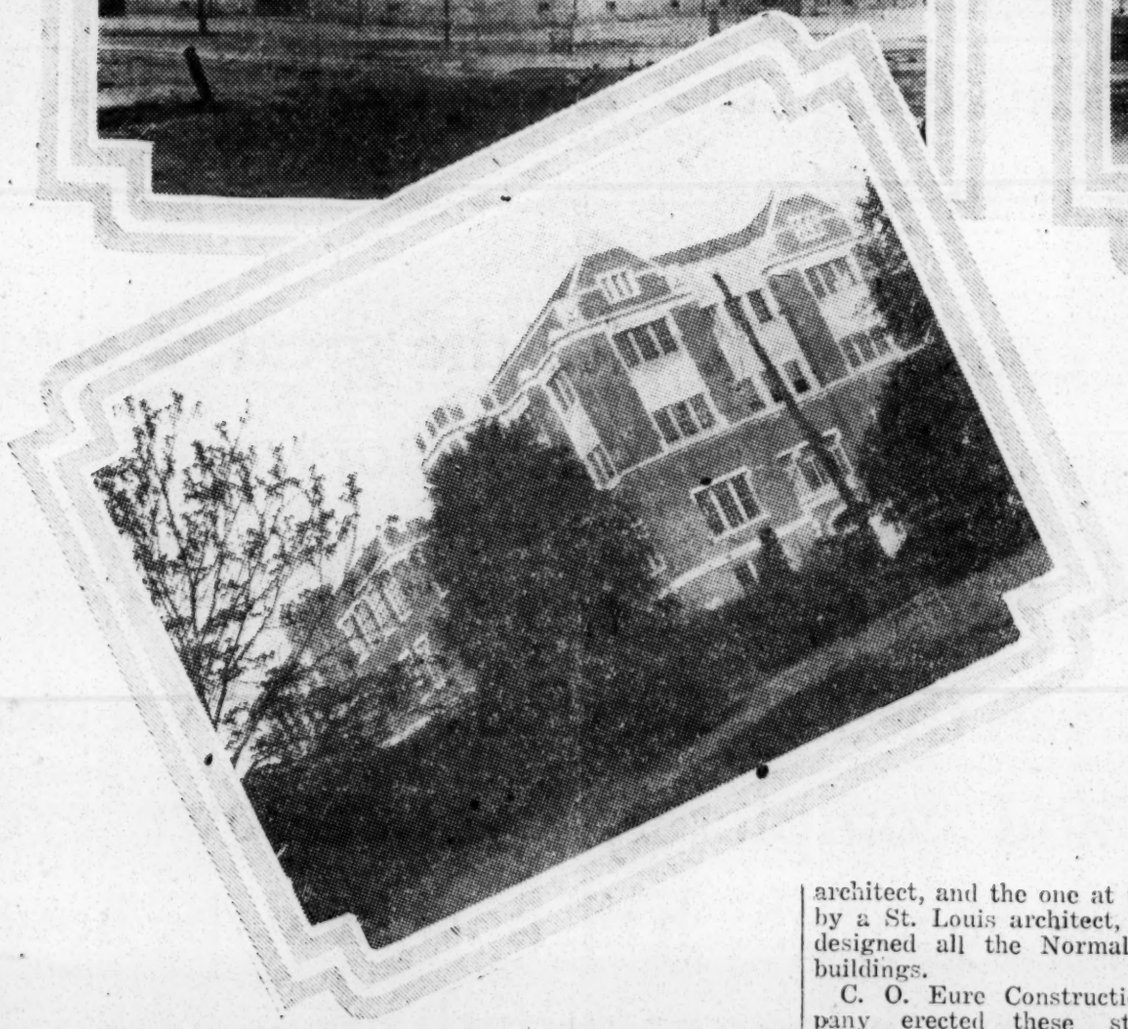
Among local principals, Mason A. Hawkins, head of the High School, had strong backing for the position, but the mere mention of his name evoked bitterest opposition from both teachers and parents.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education - 1922
Common Schools, Improvemt of.
Mississippi

HATTIESBURG MISS AMERICAN
MAY 12, 1922

Hattiesburg's New Schools Make Fine Showing of Civic Enterprise



In the upper left hand corner of this cut is shown the negro school building, erected by the City of Hattiesburg last year. In the right hand corner is the new Normal College Science Hall, erected by state funds, and at the left lower is seen a view of the new Main street school building, erected by last year's municipal bond issue.

The two buildings at the left were designed by R. L. Lee, local architect, and the one at the right by a St. Louis architect, who has designed all the Normal College buildings.

C. O. Eure Construction Company erected these structures, which are a monument to the civic pride and enterprise of the forward looking citizens of Hattiesburg.

These three structures represent an expenditure of close to half a million dollars, and aid in giving Hattiesburg the finest educational equipment of any city in Mississippi. There are few people who realized the beauty of the effect of the Hattiesburg High School when the foundation was first laid. Now it is seen in its prettiest aspect in the cut shown here. With a little time, and some thoughtful landscape gardening, the building may look as attractive from all angles as it does in the cut.

The same is true of the negro school. The Normal campus has been carefully planned, and when the trees have grown, in the coming years, the Normal will be a real beauty spot. It might be suggested that at "arbor day" each year, the work of giving these buildngs a fitting setting might well be pursued. They are beautiful structures, and contribute much to the sights this city can offer the tourist. They are plants that should be used to the fullest to give to Hattiesburg the educational advantages that should go hand in hand with such equipment.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 15

Education - 1922. Missouri

Common Schools Improvement of,

ST. LOUIS MO. GLOBE DEM
JUNE 24, 1922

BETTER SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES.

Representations made to the School Board on the educational needs of the negro race in St. Louis were timely and supported by a showing of facts. Proposals for large increases in the funds of the public schools have had no more enthusiastic advocates than among the members of this race, but so far they have been beneficiaries of the new policies in only a meager degree. They have a right to feel that quarters for negro children shall not invariably be found in some half-wornout building, abandoned as a school for white children as the population of divers city districts changes with time.

The appeal for a new high school for colored students has particular force. The Sumner High School is now one of the very largest high schools devoted to negro education in the world. It has a unique place in the educational field and should be adequately and fittingly housed. In tentative plans looking to the selection of an eligible site, some difficulty has been encountered in the objections of property owners who protest against the location of a colored school in their vicinity, but surely that difficulty is not serious. In some section where negro residents predominate a convenient site ought readily to be obtained. St. Louis has reason to feel a pride in the distinctive work this school is doing. It should have a structure which will express this pride and share the architectural perfection of the other high schools of the city.

Negro children of school age are said to number 8929 within the city limits, of whom 6629 are said to reside within the district between Grand boulevard and the river and Chouteau avenue and Cass avenue. Along with the other advantages of separate schools for the race is the advantage of facilitating special instruction on the problems of the race and cultivating a proper racial spirit and a racial self-respect. The incoming of large bodies of negroes in the last two or three years would alone create new needs in educational provision, and unless those needs are promptly met the reproach of illiteracy will have a tardy diminution

STATE SCHOOLS MUCH IMPROVED

St. Louis Argus

Inspector C. G. Williams Making Every Effort To Bring Colored Schools Up To The Standard.

7-21-22

Special To The Argus

JEFFERSON CITY, July 19.—That there has been a wonderful improvement in the educational facilities for the colored youth of Missouri during the last year and that there has been a great increase in enrollment of pupils, as evidenced by the fact 32,891 attended school last year as against 26,448 the previous year—an increase of 6,443, or about 25 %—are disclosed by a review of the program in the office of State Superintendent of Schools Sam A. Baker for the betterment of the Negro schools.

One of the principal factors in the development of Negro education in Missouri was the passage of a law by the 1921 session of the legislature providing for a Negro Inspector of Negro schools. Pursuant to this enactment, Superintendent Baker appointed to the office on August 6th, 1921, Mr. C. G. Williams, who was born and reared in Missouri and educated in the schools of this state and who has been connected with educational work for thirty years. At the time of his appointment, he was principal of the colored schools at Boonville, Missouri.

Mr. Williams began inspection of the schools on September 1st, at which time there were only five first class accredited Negro High Schools in the state, located at Kansas City, St. Louis St. Joseph, Sedalia and Cape Girardeau. After an inspection of the schools in Hannibal, Columbia and Springfield, Mr. Williams reported to Superintendent Baker that it would be possible to have first-class accredited high schools in these cities. Superintendent Baker immediately recommended to these several boards of education that such schools be established, and these schools have already been organized, which is an increase of 60 per cent in the number of first-class accredited Negro High Schools in one year.

In addition to the above, there will be added at the beginning of school in September of this year twenty-eight accredited Negro High Schools of the third class, where there has been none before in the history of the state. They are Boonville, Bowling Green, Carrollton, Carthage, Caruthersville, Charleston, Fayette, Festus, Fulton, Glasgow, Higginsville, Huntsville, Independence, Jefferson City, Joplin, Lexington, Liberty, Louisiana, Macon, Marshall, Mexico, Moberly, Paris, Poplar Bluff, Richmond, St. Charles, Slater and Warrensburg. Classification of all high schools in the state depends upon the number of pupils eligible to do high school work and all these third-class high schools, if attendance justifies, will become first-class high schools.

Reports have also been made as to condition of buildings and equipment, and Superintendent Baker has recommended accordingly and there has hardly been a building but what has been improved under this inspection law. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the city of St. Charles voted an appropriation of $14,000.00 for a colored high school. One of the most pressing needs of Negro schools, it was learned, is the shortage of libraries, and Superintendent Baker is giving this his earnest attention.

Another outstanding feature of progress during the last year is that out of the total number of 750 Negro schools of all classes in the state, 321 organized Pig, Poultry, Garden and Thrift Clubs, which were sponsored by the State Department of Education under Superintendent Baker. The immediate value of such work is clearly seen and scores of encouraging letters regarding club activities have been received by the State Superintendent.

The principal of the school at Shelbina writes that "all of the clubs are working fine and some of the boys have saved as much as $28.00 since the club work began. Little girls 10 and 11 years old have as many as 30 or 40 little chicks." The head of the school at Fayette says that he is "pleased to report club work among the boys and girls of my school." We have taken on new life since Inspector Williams visited us."

Superintendent of Schools Sam A. Baker believes that with the continuance of such splendid support and cooperation even a greater program can be realized for the coming year.

ST. LOUIS MO. POST DISPATCH
JULY 11, 1922

EDUCATION FOR THE COLORED.

The Board of Education has recognized the need of increased high school facilities for colored pupils by declaring its intention to build an addition of 12 rooms to Sumner High School at a cost of $70,000. The present complaint of the negro population, as we understand it, is that this would be doing the right thing in the wrong place.

All the schools, both white and colored, are crowded. The negroes ask no preferment. They ask only that, so long as their facilities are being expanded, they be expanded where they are most useful and economical for the people to be served. Sumner School is so far from the center of the population served that it requires a cross-town car ride and a change of cars for nearly every pupil attending. It is the antithesis of a scientific arrangement and a burder on education, since it levies an extra tax of 14 cents a day in car fare on the bulk of the pupils served. It needlessly consumes the pupils' time and swells the stream of traffic on the city's busiest thoroughfares.

The colored spokesmen also ask for a separate normal school and teacher training on a parity with the whites. Certainly this request is reasonable, because the colored children are entitled to well-trained teachers

There can be no right or satisfactory answer to the negroes' appeal for justice and equity but justice and equity. The negro is a taxpaying citizen. This holds true whether he owns a home, rents one or rents only a room. He pays his tax and is entitled to his share in education. This is the side merely of justice. The side of social and civic welfare is that education improves the quality of citizenship and reduces poverty, delinquency and crime.

It is the duty of the Board of Education to the white population of St. Louis as well as to the colored to deal justly and helpfully in providing educational facilities for the colored population.

WILMINGTON DEL EVENING
JULY, 11, 1922

SCHOOL NO. 5 FOR USE OF NEGRO CHILDREN

Board of Education Decides to Make Change Despite Residents' Protests.

The Board of Education at its meeting yesterday afternoon was unanimous in its decisions to proceed with its plans in changing No. 5 school, Twelfth and Walnut streets, from a white school to a school for colored children in the primary grades. Opposition to the plan among white residents of the school district since the change was first proposed, was voiced by Robert W. Kramer, Democratic member of the House of Representatives, and J. Berman.

The change, it was explained, will be made to relieve the congested conditions which now prevail at the Howard High School. The decision to make the change was in the shape of an indorsement of the report of the committee on housing which recommended the conversion of No. 5 school into a school for colored pupils.

Offering to the board a proposition to remedy present housing conditions, Mr. Kramer suggested that members look into the question of purchasing the large three-story brick building at Ninth and Walnut streets, remodeled about three years ago as a cigar factory. It developed that the board previously looked into the advisability of purchasing this property. The building, Mr. Kramer said, could be purchased for $100,000 or even a lower figure. The owners, it was further stated, would rent the place on a five-year basis, at $300 a month for the first two years and $350 a month for the remaining three years.

Considering the cost, it was decided the proposition was out of the question, Mr. Chandler said. He presided at yesterday's meeting.

A request through Dr. Banton, from a colored church, in the vicinity of No. 21 school, Second and Grant avenue, for permission to use the basement of the school for church services for about two months while a new church is being constructed, was referred to the business manager.

The committee on attendance and census, Dr. Washburn, chairman recommended that the superintendent be authorized to arrange for the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

creation of a division in the school system to have charge of making inspection, looking after attendance and census; that the persons in this department be employed to serve the pleasure of the board for twelve months, with two weeks vacation; that the city be districted; that the present inspector and nurses, Mrs. Hinson and Mrs. Megaw be reappointed; that a colored nurse be appointed to take care of colored children; that the present census clerk be reappointed with the idea that the work of these departments be co-ordinated, and that in summer these employes carry on census work. The committee also recommended that the payment of carefare be done away with as a result of the lessening of distance these employes will have to travel, and that there be worked out a method of procedure which will result in reaching all children during the school year.

A motion that the recommendations of the committee be carried out was adopted.

Superintendent Ward reported that the summer school opened on July 5 with twenty-five teachers, Miss Edna Fritz and Miss Beatrice Hall having been added to fill the two vacancies reported at the last meeting.

Three additional teachers were reported as appointed to the High School staff because of the increased enrollment—Henry Snyder, Eugene Manning and Mrs. Edith McDonald. There is still need for one additional teacher in the High School.

Superintendent Ward reported the following enrollment in the summer school: No. 3 school, 60; No. 8 school, 65; No. 11 school, 160; No. 22 school, 44; Howard School, 32; seventh and eighth grades, 245; Wilmington High School, 240; Total, 846.

Favors Mixed School In Preference To None

Topeka Plaindealer
9/22/27

White Man Would Have Negroes Attend School With Whites While Number Is Too Small to Open Negro School.

Jefferson City, Mo.—In discussing the section of the report of the Constitutional Convention Committee on suffrage and elections which provides for a literacy test for all voters, Hon. Chas. D. Morris of St. Joseph, republican member of the Convention, said that he would not favor such a provision under present educational conditions which prevail in the state. He said that ample provision was not not being made for the education of Colored people.

"I would rather," Mr. Morris said, in speaking of the lack of provision for the education of Colored people in this state as he viewed the situation, "have Negroes educated in white schools than contemplate the ultimate disadvantage of their remaining uneducated altogether."

Mr. Morris charged that in some counties where certain industries demanded Negro employment, the employers have avoided the establishment of schools for Colored children by moving families from one district to another and thus preventing the population in one place reaching such a point where the establishment of a school would be required under the law. The law provides that where there are as many as fifteen children (colored) a school must be provided. Mr. Morris further stated that in districts where there are not as many as fifteen children of African descent, as would favor having them attend school with white children.—*The Kansas City Call.*

ST. LOUIS MO. GLOBE DEM
DECEMBER 13, 1922

School Board Votes to Build Grade School for Negro Children

12-Room Building to Be Erected on Grounds of Lincoln School.

The erection of a grade school building for negro children on the grounds also occupied by the Lincoln School, at Twenty-third and Walnut streets, was decided upon last night at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education. It was voted that Building Commissioner Milligan be instructed to draw plans for the proposed new building and submit them for approval at the January meeting.

The board plans to begin the erection of the new building as soon as preliminary matters can be disposed of and the contracts let. The structure will be so planned that in time an addition of twelve more rooms can be constructed, and the present Lincoln School Building be torn down. In this way the board hopes to make the school one of the class A type.

The board also recommended the purchase of an additional plot of ground fronting 88 feet and 11 inches on McPherson avenue, diagonally across from the Marquette School, and extending back to the alley, to be used as a playground. The price to be paid is $4500, or about 35 cents a square foot. Last month the board purchased an adjoining plot of 50,818 square feet for 32 cents a square foot. The two plots together will make over an acre of playground for the Marquette School.

Attendance Increased.

An increased attendance for the first quarter of this year among white students at the high schools and junior high schools and also at the elementary schools for negroes, was recorded in the quarterly report of Superintendent of Instruction Maddox, which was submitted to the board at the meeting.

"The figures on attendance and registration as submitted by the principals for the first quarter of the present school year disclosed a very satisfactory condition," the report stated. "The gain of registration over the first quarter of 1921-22 is 1113, which compares very favorably with the average yearly gain of 1387 for the past 15 years.

"It should, however, be observed that the increase is confined to the high, junior high and colored elementary schools. In the high schools, including the junior high schools, the increase is 972 and in the colored elementary schools it is 807. There was a loss of 766 pupils in the white elementary schools."

The report showed that there are 1013 more attending school each day than in the first quarter of the last school year.

Johnson Resignation Accepted.

The resignation of C. W. Johnson from the Board of Education, which was announced last month, was formally read to the board. A motion that Johnson's resignation be accepted was submitted to the nine members present and passed without a dissenting vote.

It was ordered that Mayor Kiel be formally notified of the vacancy today. Members of the board affirmed ignorance of who the possible appointee to fill Johnson's place might be, but said that it was expected the appointment by the Mayor would come this week.

Johnson is a Republican, and it is believed that as a mater of course, in keeping with the rule that a non-partisan board be maintained, a Republican will be appointed.

The suggestion for naming the Gardenville School at Kingshighway boulevard and Gravois avenue in honor of Henry von Phul was, in accordance with the rules governing the naming of new buildings, carried over until the next meeting.

The board, on the motion of Superintendent John J. Maddox passed a resolution of appreciation of the fifty years of service of Peter Herzog, principal of the Blair School, who recently retired. Herzog began teaching German in the St. Louis public schools in 1872, and for the last forty years had been principal of the Blair School.

Industrial Commission Makes Recommendations

St. Louis, Mo,

The Need Of Legislations Affecting Negroes Of State Set Forth In Concrete Form. Better Schools And Anti-Lynching Are Included

St. Louis Argus 12-22-22

By John J. Reed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., (Special to the Argus)—The Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, through the Secretary, Robert S. Cobb, has completed the Biennial Bulletin for review of the 52nd General Assembly and has forwarded same to Press today.

The report is replete with recommendations and helpful suggestions and if followed, will aid the Race in Missouri materially.

The recommendations are as follows:

1. That a law be enacted prohibiting boards of education from discriminating against colored teachers in the matter of salaries.

2. The passage of a law requiring medical inspection in all of the schools of Missouri.

3. An act to prevent the crime of lynching and to provide punishment and penalties therefor.

4. That Negroes be given representation on the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

5. An act to establish a separate reform school for Negro boys.

6. That adequate educational facilities be provided for all children of Missouri, regardless of race.

7. An act providing for an experiment farm for Negro farmers.

8. An act providing for a sanitarium for Tubercular members of the Race.

9. That adequate appropriation be made for the support of Lincoln U., and that a liberal appropriation be made for teachers' salaries.

10. That Negroes be given Deputy apointments in the various departments.

11. That musical instruments be furnished the Negro inmates of the State prison and a band be organized.

12. That Jim Crow stations and waiting rooms be abolished in certain sections of the state.

The report also contains a complete survey of Industrial, health, penal and educational conditions of the Missouri Negro, it is expected that it will be ready for distribution about Jan. 1st, 1923.

Education 1922 New Jersey

Common Schools Improvement of.

PRINCETON VOTES BIG PENSION FUND

Aims to Raise $1,000,000 by 1925 to Supplement the Carnegie Allowances.

TO AID WITH INSURANCE

Trustees Adopt Plan to Pay Premiums on Teachers' Deferred Annuities.

CLASS EXERCISES ARE HELD

New York City Senior Is Among the Six Elected by the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 19.—A pension and insurance plan for the Princeton University teaching staff was adopted today by the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting, held in connection with the university's 175th commencement exercises. It provides for the raising of a special fund of $1,000,000 not later than 1925, to provide the money that will be required under the Trustees' action.

The plan, which was placed before the Trustees by a special pension committee of which John O. H. Pittney is Chairman, supplements the provisions of the Carnegie Foundation, of which about 90 per cent. of the Faculty are at present beneficaries.

Any member of the university teaching staff may, under the plan approved today, retire at the age of 65, and every member must retire at 68, provided, however, that in special cases by a vote of the Board of Trustees an individual may be continued in active service beyond the retiring age period not exceeding three years..

The Plan in Detail.

The general provisions of the plan are as follows:

"Every member so retiring shall be entitled to receive during the remainder of his life an annual retiring allowance equal to one-half of his annual salary as teacher at retirement:

"Provided that the obligation of the university shall be reduced by the amount of any Carnegie or similar allowance to which any such member may be entitled. Any member so retiring, not immediately entitled to a Carnegie allowance, shall receive from the university his half salary as before defined (with such additions thereto as may be necessary to qualify him for the maximum Carnegie allowance) until he is entitled to maximum allowance under the Carnegie rules. Any member of the teaching staff who is entitled to a Carnegie retiring allowance and who forfeits such retiring allowance because of any voluntary act by which the same is forfeited under the Carnegie rules, may be deprived of his retiring allowance from the university.

"The university will provide life insurance that shall assure to each member of the teaching staff the payment of $5,000 on his death before his retirement, payable to his wife if he leaves one, otherwise to his children, or, if he leaves none, then to such person as he may, with the approval of the President, designate."

"An alternative plan" submitted by the Committee on Pensions and also approved covers the cases of members of the faculty who hold deferred annuity policies issued by the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America or other companies approved by the University Finance Committee. The university will, on the request of a member of the faculty and his relinquishment of all benefits under the insurance and pension plan, contribute toward the payment of the premiums on such annuity policies a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of his annual salary, nor a maximum of $300.

Fleming Made Life Trustee.

The Board of Trustees elected Matthew E. Fleming, of the class of 1886, of New York City, as life Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Knox Taylor. William Libbey, Professor of Physical Geography, and H. S. S. Smith, Professor of Civil Engineering, were retired and were made professors emeritus. Dayton Voorhees, Instructor in the Department of History, Politics and Economics, was made an assistant professor, and Allan Chester Johnson, assistant Professor of Classics, and Donald P. Smith, Assistant Professor of History, Politics and Economics, were made Associate Professors of their departments.

Class Day ceremonies occupied the day. The annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held this morning and six new members were elected: Hamiton Cottier of Scarsdale, Reginald L. Johnson of New York City, George M. L. La Branch Jr. of Pelham, Walter P. McBride of Chicago, Richard S. Newlin of Whitford, Pa., and Arthur C. Regan of Minneapolis.

Class Day Exercises.

Charles Denby Jr., a nephew of the Secretary of the Navy, delivered the class oration in Alexander Hall and Burnham Carter of Plainfield, N. J., was the orator at exercises in front of Nassau Hall, when the class ivy was planted. In the afternoon the graduation class in caps and gowns, gathered about the historic cannon in the rear of Nassau Hall to hear the class history, by Thomas McEachin of Jacksonville, Fla. The "Presentation Speech" by Louis E. Tilden of Chicago, and an address by Donald B. Lourie of Peru, Ill., the class President. The ceremonies ended with the singing of the class ode.

"Senior Singing," under the leadership of Mel Davis of the Glee Club was held at 8 o'clock on the steps of Nassau Hall, ending with the relinquishment of the steps to the class of '23. A concert by the Glee Club followed and then the annual sophomore "Prom" in the gymnasium.

The 175th annual commencement will be held tomorrow morning in front of Nassau Hall.

TRENTON N J TIMES
DECEMBER 15, 1922

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

Every few years some notoriety-seeking and trouble-making negro starts an agitation in some city in favor of mixed schools for white and colored children, opposing segregation as a denial of constitutional rights. They pretend that they are being made the victims of race prejudice, when every fair-minded person, black or white, knows that the black man or woman has no just reason for complaining, and that the position he or she occupies in a community depends entirely upon the character, conduct and intelligence of the individual.

The latest outbreak of this kind is in Atlantic City, which has so large a colored population that a colored physician, Dr. P. L. Hawkins, was a few years ago appointed as a member of the Board of Education, where he has served efficiently and well. He is in favor of the plan of segregation, and Atlantic City provides good schools for the colored children. Two or three negro lawyer-politicians have asked the Mayor to remove Dr. Hawkins, because of his stand on the segregation question, and they threaten to appeal to the courts if their demands are refused.

Burlington had the same trouble a few years ago, a colored minister being the leader in the agitation; and a little later an attempt was made here in Trenton to stir up trouble, but it failed when the conservative colored parents were made familiar with the facts. Probably the most effective argument presented was the statement that with mixed schools here fifteen or twenty colored teachers would lose their places, as it was not reasonable to expect that they would be placed in charge of classes of white children.

Probably if that argument should be presented to the attention of the colored parents of Atlantic City they would soon place a veto on the attempt of the colored politicians who are pretending to be so solicitous to secure to them and their children their right to attend the schools nearest to their homes. There are a dozen or more teachers in Atlantic City who would be likely to lose their places—men and women who have been trained in the State Normal schools, who are doing efficient work, and who naturally are more sympathetic with the children of their own race.

The State of New Jersey is maintaining at Bordentown a large and expensive manual training school for colored boys and girls. The Atlantic City trouble-makers would probably be among the first to protest if it should be proposed that the school be closed and the plant devoted to other public uses. Mayor Bader recently gave a hearing to the colored ministers of the city, who were practically unanimous in favor of the segregation plan.

Their opinion should be worth more than that of the notoriety-seeking lawyer-politicians, who claim to be representing the "United Civic League"—whatever that may be. The negroes have their own churches, from preference; their own physicians, restaurants, even their own lawyers; why not their own schools, especially since the State has set an example by establishing and maintaining for their use the Bordentown institution?

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922 — New York.
Common Schools Improvement of.

WALL STREET GIVES $50,000 FOR STUDY OF NEGRO HISTORY

Robert L. Poston Points Out Danger in Carter Woodson's Position—Sanely Discusses Psychology of Gift

R. L. POSTON

The daily press announced last week that the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations have given $50,000 to Carter Woodson to be used for the study of Negro history. We are not among those who think that every gift coming from white people has a string to it and should be considered as dangerous, for there are many white people assisting Negroes from high motives. But in view of the fact that the gifts coming from the above-named foundations are always questionable, we wish to remind those who have to do with the spending of this money of some dangers that may lurk in the way. Most institutions endowed by these foundations—a notable example is Chicago University, a child of Rockefeller charity—have the reputation of impressing upon their subjects the capitalistic viewpoint. It cannot be denied that until recent years the charity of both Rockefeller and Carnegie, so far as colored people are concerned, was confined to those institutions not devoted to the higher development of the Negro, such as Tuskegee, Hampton, etc., and some of the libraries of Carnegie have been noted for what they do not contain. While it is hoped that the $50,000 given to Mr. Woodson for the study of Negro history is given without any harmful conditions attached to it, yet there is a possibility that such is not the case, and it is up to the people to see to it that these wealthy men with their money do not impose upon us as a viewpoint detrimental to our best interest. Mr. Woodson, with whom we are acquainted, is a highly educated gentleman who gives us the impression of being a New Negro. But there is danger in spending money given you by other people, and Mr. Woodson's job is going to be to spend Rockefeller and Carnegie's money without accepting Rockefeller and Carnegie's viewpoint. We trust that Mr. Woodson will be successful in doing this; but in the event he is not, God help us all! For nothing could have a more harmful effect on the Negro than a Negro history dictated by white capitalists.

Some weeks ago, when Mr. Woodson's project was being discussed in a meeting at the 135th Street Public Library, a young man expressed the fear that there was too much of Rockefeller and Carnegie behind it. His fears were laughed at by the persons assembled who were under the impression that the big forces behind this movement were colored and the major part of the support would come from this source. It now turns out from the newspaper reports of last week that this young man who had fears had some ground for them, while the rest of the audience was, as usual, carried away with sentiment.

But we may as well acknowledge one thing: As long as a people are poor and without, they will have a hard time taking an independent stand in anything. We feel obligated to those whose money we spend; and, consciously or unconsciously, we find ourselves directing our actions, if not to please them entirely, to offend as little as possible. The extent to which we must sink our our individuality in conforming to such a course is apparent. Whether those who spend large sums of white people's money in writing a Negro history can do this without leaning too far toward the viewpoint of their benefactors remains to be seen. We are only pointing out the difficulty of such a source without committing ourselves to the proposition as to whether it can be done or not. We are aware of the position in which Mr. Woodson finds himself, and we would be reluctant to suggest to him that he take a course different from the one he is taking. The Negro race must have its history written. It takes money to do it. If the Negro will not furnish this money, shall Mr. Woodson refuse proffered help from other sources? We can accept but one answer to this question for the other answer would necessitate that we go down in our pockets and furnish the money ourselves, a thing we are too confounded stingy to do.

All of which brings us again to the sad realization of the fact that as a race we are in a devil of a fix all over the world—poor, dependent, yet desirous of having. Can't we at least be consistent with the rest of humanity? Why not try the only alternative of getting something, possessing our souls, being men?

In the case of Dr. Woodson and his history we have little to suggest. We have admitted that his course is hard. Only we might say: "Be as good to us as you possibly can, good doctor, and when you catch their heads turned, say a truth or so about the black man's part in America."

Education—1922.

North Carolina.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

THE TWIN-CITY LEADS

news letter

The Twin-City now has under construction, contracted for, or to be contracted for by the first of next year, buildings to cost nearly as much as the entire value of the school property in Durham. The Twin-City Sentinel of last Wednesday carried the following about the school program of that city which we pass along as evidence of the great progress other cities are making in school work: 2-20-22

First, in the carrying out of the authorized program, the following grounds have been bought: Chapel Hill, N.C.

R. J. Reynolds high school; Skyland; new North; new Central; new Southside; new colored school on Fourteenth street; Fairview; Granville; Woodland avenue (colored).

The following grounds are yet to be bought:

New West End; new Oak street (colored); Columbia Heights (colored).

The following buildings have been completed, the figures given representing approximate cost, or amount allowed in bond issue:

Six-room addition and enlarged auditorium at Granville, $35,000.

Twelve-room Columbia Heights colored junior and senior high school $65,000.

The following buildings have been contracted for and begun:

R. J. Reynolds high school, $100,000; Skyland, $115,000; New North, $180,000; New Fourteenth Street colored grade and junior high school, $120,000.

The following authorized building projects will be ready for contract before Janurary 1, 1923:

New Central school, $90,000; new Southside school, $75,000 to $80,000.

The new West End and new Oak street (colored) buildings are to be designed as soon as the ground is bought.

Durham's school system is making rapid progress. During the past five years, the appraised value of the city school property has increased from approximately $330,000 to about $1,330,000. In other words, the value of the city's school property has increased by one million dollars in five years, and the cost of operating the schools is now about $295,000, which represents an increase of a little more than $39,000 a year for the past five years. That may seem large, but it is not out of proportion to the progress that is being made by other cities, in fact the program is not as extensive as some, Winston-Salem being an example.—Durham Herald.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education 1922.

South Carolina

Colored Schools, Improvement of.

Better Colored Schools In South Carolina

Savannah Tribune

BETTER ELEMENTS OF BOTH RACES COOPERATING

7-27-22

Columbia, S. C., July 25—The white people of many South Carolina communities are co-operating heartily with the colored people in the effort to secure better educational facilities for the children of the latter. At Johnson, S. C., a movement is now on foot to provide a $6,000 six-room Rosenwald school. The Negroes have been raising funds for the purchase of a fouracre site, the Rosenwald Fund will supply $1,600 toward the building, and the balance will be provided from state and county funds and by private subscription. A similar enterprise has just been completed at Batesburg, where a $3,500 school was erected by these co-operating agencies, and the contract has been let for a $6,000 school at Leesville,, for which provision has been made in the same way.

These are among the most recent illustration for the friendly and helpful relations for which the best people of both races are striving and which interracial committees are doing much to foster throughout the South. To this end a strong state committee and been set up in each Southern state and local committees have been organized in 800 counties.

Columbia, S. C., had a bond issue some time ago of $75,000 for school improvement, which fact prompted the *Southern Indicator* of that city to ask:

9/16/22

New York Age

What has become of the Negro's share of that large appropriation, or large sum of money through the bond issue for better school accommodations in the City of Columbia? It can be plainly seen that ample provisions are being made for white pupils, but we can see nor hear of anything being done to alleviate the unwholesome and unsanitary congested conditions among Negro pupils. This is a matter to which the attention of those in authority should not have to be called by any member or members of our group. This is a matter to which the eyes and minds of the thinking Negro men and women of Columbia are turned and of which many inquiries are being made.

South Carolina is notoriously backward in the provision of adequate facilities for education, especially for the benefit of colored children. The *Indicator* added that the "Booker T. Washington High School stands out prominently as a pretty fair building for Negro youth, but when you think of it in the terms of the only building in the city which Negro children can enter in safety it is really a reflection on our best white citizens."

RACES CO-OPERATE TO GET BETTER SCHOOLS IN SOUTH

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 25.—The white people of many South Carolina communities are co-operating heartily with our people in the effort to secure better educational facilities for the children of the latter. At Johnson, S. C., a movement is now on foot to provide a $6,000, six-room Rosenwald school. Our people have been raising funds for the purchase of a four-acre site, the Rosenwald fund will supply $1,600 toward the building, and the balance will be provided from state and county funds and by private subscription. A similar enterprise has just been completed at Batesburg, where a $4,500 school was erected by these co-operating agencies, and the contract has been let for a $6,000 school at Leesville, for which provision has been made in the same way.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education-1922

Tennessee

Common Schools, Improvement of

ANOTHER NEW SCHOOL BUILDING FOR NEGROES AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Preston News Service

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Aug. 30—J. C. Jones, contractor for the new school for Negroes at the corner of Iowa and Wellington streets, and will consist of eight classrooms, lunch rooms and playgrounds for both boys and girls. The boiler and toilet rooms will be located in the basement. The building, it is said will be modern in all particulars and will cost around $64,000.

HEMAN E. PERRY'S "DONATION"

Nashville Globe

12-1-22

PRESIDENT OF STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A member of the race Heman E. Perry, President of the Standard Life Insurance Company has just donated $250.00 on a drive that was put on by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. The following is a clipping from the Atlanta Journal published daily in Atlanta.

Heman E. Perry, colored, president of the service company, a concern doing a large business and having a capital stock of $500,000 owned by Negroes, on Wednesday made a contribution of $250 to the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce as an expression of his firm's interest in the pending movement to raise the chamber's budget to $100,000 a year.

Perry is one of the best educated Negroes in Atlanta. He is directing head of the Service Company, the Standard Life Insurance company and the Citizens Trust Company, all of which are owned by Negro stockholders. He has extensive dealings with white citizens and stands high with them.

The chamber of commerce has no colored members. The fact was thoroughly understood by Perry in making his contribution. He neither asked or made a bid for membership, but sent the contribution as an expression of interest." It is one of the most highly appreciated contributions the the chamber has received from any source.

His letter to W. O. Foote, president of the chamber of commerce, accompanying the contribution, is as follows:

November 22, 1922.

"Mr. Walter O. Foote, president,
"Chamber of Commerce,
"Atlanta, Georgia.

"Dear sir:

"We feel a keen interest in the movement launched to make Atlanta a city of 500,000, by 1930 and are reading with profound interest all of the literature issued by the chamber of commerce bearing upon this development. Our city is unsurpassed in location and boundless resources. Every movement advanced to place Atlanta the equal, if not the peer of any city deserves unstinted support from every quarer. The growth of Atlanta in the last ten years has been nothing less than marvelous and yet that growth is in its infancy.

"This bringing to Atlanta large industries, the replanning of the city, the improvement of the schooi system and buildings, parks and play-grounds, the construction of adequate homes, the activities of many civil organizations will all mean 500,000 population by 1930.

"We realize the need of an annual fund of $100,000 for this purpose, therefore, wish to have a share in this great undertaking and here with inclose our check for $250.00 as an expression of our interest.

"We extend to you the co-operation of our organizations the Standard Life Insurance company, the Citizens Trust company and The Service company.—all working to build a larger and, above all, a healthier more wholesome environment in which to develop the young men and women of our great city.

THE COLLEGE BRED NEGRO AND THE CHURCH

Nashville Globe

12-29-22

The collegian of this day and generation is not spiritually minded. He gives little or no attention to things that look God-wards. We live in a material age. The basic principle of our civilization is metallic. Charles Darwin gave a shock to the religious world from which it has not yet recovered. The church has not yet absorbed and assimilated the new scientific diet. All religious systems must intsitutionalize the state of knowledge current at the time of their establishment. As science advances, ancient scientific truth becomes present error. The conflict between science and religionbecomes inevitable. As always happens the church first combats, then tolerates and finally accepts a newly discovered scientific truth. The old bottle often cracks in its endeavor to hold new wine. Such has been the case with the theory of evolution. The new, impulse contributed by Darwin has dominated the thought and opinion of the thinking world for half a century. It has met with not only universal acceptance but enthusiasticacclaim throughout the world. The church being more cautious and hesitant has lagged in the rear, which has caused the college man to assume an attitude of intellectual disdain and moral indifference. The whole religious world today is in the throes of theological-transition. The old truth must be restated in terms of present day thought and knowledge. This task should challenge the highest energies and enthusiasm of the college man.

It is unfortunate ha he Negro was brough itno the intellecual arena at the time of this raging controversy, when science seems to be gaining the upper hand. The intellectual and spiritual life of the race is based upon the everlasting foundation—"In the beginning, God." The Negro mind is characterized by a deep spiritual nature and lively mode of manifestation. But the seductive influence to swerve him from the line of spiritual interest wh'ch clearly marks the destiny of the race.

The Christian ministry offers the best field for the outlet of the Negro capacity and genius. The pulpit constitutes the most attractive leadership of the Negro masses, not only in matters moral and spiritual, but within the wider scope of social activities. At least one-third of our college output should recruit the ranks of the ministry in the various denominations. The Baptist and Methodist Churches which count their adherents by the millions furnished a field for the high-talented, high-minded and high-souled young men to administer and to perfect these great moral and spiritual estaes. Theery goes out to the Negro collegian with more than Macedonian urgency.

It is needless to plead that the white collegemen are turning away from the ministry into the more alluring secular and material pursuits. Where conditions are different, comparisons are odious. The pulpit today offers no such relative opportunity to the white youth, as it does to the youth of Negro blood. Secular pursuits have less relative attraction and rewards. Graduates of Yale, Harvard and Princeton a hundred years ago rushed into the ministry not merely because of the fact that the ministry of that day furnished the most alluring, remunerative and attractive field for the outlet of their talent and training. The educated Negro of today stands where the white collegians stood a century ago with reference to the appealing and imperative field of service.

But, alas, alas, the apathy is apalling! I have peculiar opportunity to study and understand the attitude of college youth towards the Christian ministry. In the Junior College of Howard University there are about five hundred young men, about three-hundred of whom have indicated medicine for their chosen profession. Not a half dozen have indicated the ministry. I dare say that a somewhat similar proportion runs throughout our colleges and universities. In the high-schools the disposition towards the ministery is equally disappointng. Of the large graduating classes from the Washington, Baltimore and St. Louis High Schools, as well as the young men in the high-schools of Philadelphia, New York and Chicago and other well-equipped secondary institutions of learning, few indeed are those who show any inclination or give any indication toward the sacredotal office. What is to be the future of the Negro Church and of our great religious denominations unless leadership is assumed by the best mind, heart and conscience of the race? The pulpit must keep in advance of the people, else the people will epudiate the pulpit. We can reply to a certaain extent upon the spontaneity of spiritual power. Those who are moved by the spirit always have and always will manifest a certain degree of intelligence and practical energy. The Negro Church, so far, has been built up mainly by men who had not had the fullest opportunity of preparation and culture. If they were ignorant as to technical letter, it was the kind of ignorance at which God winks at, an dutilizes. But he will not wink at ignorance in this day and generation, nor spiritual estate. God always uses mand and unless the Negro Church the best instrumentalities at his comin the coming generation shall be ed men fully abreast of the knowledge and culture of the day, great will be our condemnation and the curse will fall upon our heads.

The theological opinion of the world is becoming more and more liberalized. The college man needs not longer hesitate concerning the ministry because of old theological exactions which compromised his intellectual integrity. The one great task before the Negro college world is to infuse in the rising generation of educated youth the wisdom and necessity of dedicating their lives to the great task of moral and spiritual leadership, in the name of God, humanity and race.

(Signed)
(Kelly Miller, Howard University, Washington, D. C.)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922

Texas.

Common Schools, Improvement of

Galveston County's Rural Schools Rank Among the Best in State and Nation

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
AUGUST 13 1922

BY J. L. MEARS JR.

When the tinkle of the school bell on the morning of Sept. 12, heralding the opening of the year 1922-23 in Galveston County's thirteen county centers of rudimentary instruction, mingles with the cow bell in the adjoining pastures and the schoolboys and maids "tread snaillike unwillingly" to classrooms the 2,500 pupils should realize that they are enjoying the advantages of one of the best county school systems in Texas. In the development enjoyed by the rural school as a nationwide institution, Galveston County has kept in the fore.

The growth of the county schools in Galveston County, both in number of pupils and in the standard of work done during the past year is reported to be satisfactory, and in many cases remarkable. A continuance of the same growth and of additional development is promised by J. L. Hoshal of Arcadia, nominee in the July primaries for the office of county superintendent of public instruction, who will assume the position held by Tom B. Blackstone on Jan. 1, 1923. Mr. Hoshal has pledged his utmost to the duties of the office and has given his word that the development of the rural school system will continue in the same way it has in the past.

The outlook for the coming year is good. All of the schools in the county will open at the same time and from information possessed by Mr. Blackstone will be able to run the entire year as usual.

Modern country schools are a great deal different from the old-time village or country seats of "learning" of the past.

The Log Schoolhouse.

Harking back to childhood days, in some cases not so long ago, the memory of country schools is a picture of the log house presided over by the "jack of all trades" schoolmaster and his long rod. The essentials, "readin', ritin' and 'rithmatic," taught, were exemplified by teachers who had many commendable qualities—but certainly they were not trained specialists. The fact that all of the great men of the country, especially the older politicians and aspirants for public office, obtained the rudiments of an education in a log house is no reason why all schoolhouses in the country should be made of logs.

Along with the passage of other old-fashioned institutions, the old rural school system of Galveston County has not been the exception. The development of the free school system in the rural and small town communities has been marked in recent years by more attention to modernization of buildings, equipment, teaching methods and greater efforts for efficiency in administration of money derived from taxes to the best advantage of the schools.

While the strides taken by rural schools in the nation and state have been great, this county has kept in the front rank of county school systems in every respect, including buildings, character of work, standing and teaching personnel.

Galveston County has not been content to rest upon its laurels, nor to hold fast to the traditions of the fathers, in the administration of the rural school system. Constantly on the alert for new ideas and ways and means to improve the present system, the county superintendent and the county school trustees are keeping a grasp on the situation and studying the present system with the end in view of improving the standard of work, the teaching personnel, class and number of buildings and equipment and the standard of work done by the pupils.

Even a brief look into the present county school system will show that Galveston County stands head and shoulders above the majority of rural school systems of the state and also will show the scope of the work being done, the improvements projected and favored and something of a statement of the present condition of the schools.

Schools Well Attended.

The rural schools in this county are exceptionally well attended, as census figures show. At the present time, according to the census of last year, there are 2,500 white pupils enrolled in the thirteen county schools, which are controlled by the county superintendent and trustees. In the five negro schools, which are located in Dickinson, Texas City, League City, La Marque and Hitchcock, there are a total of 300 boys and girls enrolled. Of the total of white pupils 1,110 are boys and 1,090 are girls, while the negro pupils are divided into 155 girls and 145 boys.

The total valuation of school property of the county school system is $221,100, of which $208,500 represents the buildings and equipment of the white schools and the remainder of $13,600 is distributed among the negro schools.

Even in the smallest communities the school buildings in many cases are built of brick and are designed for permanence. A list of the school buildings of the various districts follow: District Island school, three-room brick; Nottingham, one-room frame building; Hitchcock, four-room brick building for whites and one-room frame building for negroes; Dickinson, eleven-room brick building for whites, used also as the Central High School for the county, and a five-room frame building for negroes; Kemah, two-room frame building; Port Bolivar, two-room frame building; High Island, two-room frame building; Friendswood, two-room frame building; La Marque, four-room brick building for whites and two-room frame building for negroes; Arcadia, four-room brick building; Alta Loma, seven-room brick building; Algoa, three-room brick building, and San Leon, three-room brick building.

Many Make Grades.

It has been said that the success or failure of a system depends upon the results accomplished. By this token the number of pupils who make satisfactory grades and are passed on to the next highe t grade gives an accurate insight into the efficiency of a school system. The percentage of failures is very low in the Galveston County schools showing that the pupils are doing good work and also reflecting well on the capability of the teaching staff. Eighty-eight per cent of the white pupils in this county's schools made passing grades the past year, and are entitled to advance.

When it is realized that numbers of students are unable to attend regularly because of conditions at home or other causes, the figure of 88 per cent is considered very good and much higher than in most of the rural communities of the state.

The standard of work done by the county school pupils has improved greatly in the past few years and more especially in the past two or three years. This has been due, it is said, to the improvement in the ability of teachers obtainable as well as to the effort of the pupils themselves.

As stated before, the bettering of the showing made by the pupils of the schools can be partly traced to the improvement in the teaching staff. It is the desire of the county school system, if possible, to raise the salary scale paid to its teachers, so as to obtain the most competent possible. At the present time the average pay of a rural school teacher in Galveston County for the eight-month period is about $800 for white teachers and $500 for negroes. The county system at the present time, or rather before part of the schools closed for the year, employed a total of fifty-eight teachers, eight of whom are negroes.

Authorities estimate that from 60 to 70 per cent of the present teaching staff are exceptionally well qualified for the work, and that the remainder are able to conform to the present high standard required of teachers employed by the county.

Finances in Good Shape.

Financially the schools are in good shape, according to the superintendent. All of the schools this year were able to go the full eight months term and in some cases for nine months. State aid, which is given to schools needing funds to carry on their work, providing they are able to pass a certain standard required by the inspectors, was needed by only three schools. Schools that were helped were Alta Loma, which received $500, Algoa, which received $400, and Arcadia, which was given $300.

Improvements under consideration in the county system of schools include the purchase of additional land, looking toward the time when additional school buildings will be required. The cottage plan of building one unit and adding others as needed is said to be an excellent one, and is a system which could be used in this county. This method is commendable on the grounds of financial benefits, which enable the schools to build as the additional space is required, and from the administrative point of view, in that the segregation into units enables each room to carry on its own work without being disturbed; and also gives the principal of the school a position where he can keep in personal touch with each unit. This plan is being adopted all over the country and is one of the most modern and advanced ideas of school administration and is proving a success.

In speaking of the improvements made in the county system in the past year or so, mention should be made of consolidation of the central high school for the county schools at Dickinson last year. This was one of the pet plans of the school board and was brought about by an agreement with the trustees and patrons. At the present time the modern high school building at Dickinson is patronized by pupils from Algoa, Alta Loma, Friendswood, San Leon and Dickinson. La Marque school patrons made a request that the pupils of high school standing be permitted to attend the school at Dickinson and official permission has been given. Accordingly, next year another source of pupils will be added to the central school at Dickinson.

New Negro School.

The negro school recently completed at Dickinson at a cost of more than $5,000, is one of the outstanding improvements in the county system this year. Previous to its completion the negro pupils of Dickinson were unable to obtain proper facilities, and as a result educational measures for the negro population in that section were being hampered. The building is a five-room frame structure, modern in every respect, and is excellent for the work.

Neither men, institutions nor organizations, so it is said, can afford to "rest on its oars" in a strong current. Likewise in the present day tide of increasing the educational facilities Galveston County is not content that the present condition is satisfactory, but is constantly striving to improve and to better the system so as to keep its high place near the head of the column of county school systems of the state.

NEGRO TEACHERS ARE ASSIGNED TO SCHOOL POSITIONS

Houston Post

Gregory School to Have Twenty-One Instructors This Year

8-17-22

Following are the assignments of teachers in the negro public schools of Houston:

Blackshear School.

W. L. D. Johnson, principal, teacher of low seventh and high sixth; L. B. Berry, low sixth, high fifth; Lillie Chester, low fifth, high fourth; Lois Bandy, low fourth and high third; Alma Atherton, low third and high second; Labertha E. Jordan, high second and low second; Annie Sanderson, low second, high first; Dellie Wilson, high first, low first; Ethel T. Money, low first.

Brays Bayou School.

Ina B. Harris, teacher.

Bruce School.

N. Q. Henderson, principal, high fifth, low fifth; J. C. Sanderson, high fourth, low fourth; Albertha Butler, low fourth, high third; Anna Edwards, low third, high second; Birdie Jeffries, low third, high second; Gertrude Colling, high first; Celia Scott, high first, low first; Emma Garrador, low second, high second.

Chew School.

Isabelle M. Mitchell, teacher.

Negro High School.

J. D. Ryan, principal; algebra, R. G. Lockett; algebra, Freddie L. Lights; English, Eula Mae Smith; English, Viola A. Calvin; English, Ellie W. Mims; history, P. H. Holden; history, Ella L. Cleveland; Latin, Virginia B. Miller; Latin, Piccola Hardeway; science, E. D. Pierson; high seventh, Mary I. Robertson.

Crawford School.

Mabel Wesley, principal; low first, Lola Mays; high first, Cora Henry; low second, Ivor Webb; high second, Adline Scott Mack; low third, Ruth Gordon; high third, Princella Williams; low fourth, Zeama Woods; high fourth, Jewell Taylor; low fifth, Georgia Houston; high fifth, Rachel Tabb; low sixth, Mabel Wesley; Maggie Fletcher, supernumerary.

Douglass School.

W. S. Francis, principal; arithmetic, history, Chas. Atherton; drawing, Fannie Burr, (supernumerary); geography, history, Daisy L. Crafton; reading, Etta O'Neil; spelling, Bessie Johnson; writing, Hazel G. Lewis; high fourth, Katie J. Clay; low fourth, Elton King; low fourth, Lillian Reeves; high third, Ianthia Everage; high third, low third, Ella B. Elliott; high second, Inez M. Smith; low second, Norvel Sessum; high first, Mary I. Tolbert; high first, Willie Clay Brandon; low first, F. Lillian Rhodes; low first, Melissa price.

Dunbar School.

B. H. Grimes, principal; willie A. Gaddy, third grade; ethel Price, supernumerary; Sallie A. Jenkins, high third, low third; Selma E. McDade, low and high fifth; Audrey Powell, low sixth; Bertha Ransom, low second; B. H. Watson, low and high seventh; A. Jackson, sixth grade; Tome E. Lee, low sixth grade; Ollie B. Phillips, high fourth, low fifth; Filma Smith, hight sixth and low seventh; Maud Williamson, low first.

Eighth Avenue School.

Libbie Boutee, principal; Bertha Sessums; Mattie Dixon.

Gregory School.

W. E. Miller, principal; low seventh, S. B. Williams; high sixth, J. C. McDade; low sixth, J. A. Reid; high fifth, Willie H. Chestnut; low fifth, Willie B. Branch; high fourth, Simonette Criner; low and high fourth, Beatrice J. Edwards; low fourth, Bogie M. Watkins; high third, Fannie V. Alexander; high third, Thelma Johnson; low third, Nellie J. Johnson; low third, Ella Bolden; high second, Edna Millard; high second, Maggie C. Gardner; low second, Aline Parker; low second, Viola J. Normal; high first, Annie W. Jackson; high first, Pinkie Y. Bridgeman; low first, Challie H. Ferguson; low first, Alice J. Fisher; low first, Ada B. Price; supernumerary, M. B. Patten.

Green Pond School.

Lydia Hawkins, teacher.

Harper School.

G. B. M. Turner, principal, teacher of low seventh and high seventh; Ida V. Franklin, low and high first; Pauline Lewis, high fifth, low sixth, high sixth; Minnie B. Locott, high second, low third; Hazel Price, supernumerary; Frankie D. Sayles, high third, low fourth; Samie O. Stewart, high fourth, low fifth; Beulah Washington, low third, high third; Rosa A. Watson, low second.

Henderson School.

R. L. Lee, teacher.

Independence Heights School.

B. A. Lilly, D. W. Burgess, L. T. Austin.

Langston School.

W. J. Smith, principal; arithmetic, spelling, Dallie Miller; English, Irene Edwards; geography, history, Phil Watkins; reading, Ruth E. Green; reading, spelling, Georgia Hall. Primary department: High third, Percy Turner; low third, high second, E. Williams; high and low second, Leona Wright; low second, high first, J. Sawner; low and high first, W. B. Marshall.

Luckie School.

J. P. Jones, principal; Ella M. Abner, low second; A. B. Dallas, fourth grade; E. V. Griffin, high first; E. M. Robinson, high fifth and low sixth; Lena Williams, high third; W. E. Brandon, fourth grade; E. A. Grigsby; A. D. Phelps, low first.

Mount Gillian School.

A. W. H. Lee, teacher of intermediate grades; Ethel McCowan, teacher of primary grades.

Ryan Addition School.

C. C. Tate, teacher.

Twenty-third Avenue School.

Nettie L. Bembry, Lillie B. Matthews.

Washington School.

E. O. Smith, principal; C. A. Atkinson, high first; Narcissa Hill, low first; Sarah S. Jones, supernumerary; J. R. Johnson, fifth fifth, low sixth; A. C. McDavid, low second, low third; M. E. Overton, high second; G. B. Blackshear, low and high third; W. F. Huberts, fifth grade; E. S. Kennard, high sixth and low seventh; M. B. Milligan, low fourth.

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REV. MOTHER DREXEL TO INSPECT CONVENT

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
NOVEMBER 4, 1922

Will Remain at St Peter Claver's Colored Mission Until Next Thursday.

The Rev. Mother Katherine Drexel, foundress of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, who sacrificed her large fortune for the education of the Indians and negroes of America, has arrived in Brooklyn to inspect the new convent attached to St. Peter Claver's Colored Mission, at Ormond place and Jefferson avenue, of which the Rev. Bernard Quinn is pastor.

During her stay, which will be until Dec. 7, Mother Katherine expects to meet a number of persons interested in missionary work, particularly young women who feel an attraction to religious life. A cordial welcome will be extended to all who call evenings at the convent, No. 1 Jefferson avenue, while Mother Katherine is there.

The call throughout the country for sisters to take charge of colored missions has been so great that Mother Katherine has found it impossible to respond to the demand. Those who have had experience among the Indians and Negroes aver that the work is gratifying and fascinating. The Brooklyn mission has attested to this, being one of the most promising foundations that have come under the sisters' direction.

Dr. Thomas Turner Speaks At St. Frances

Baltimore, Md
afro-American

Dr. Thomas Turner, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., addressed a large audience, which had assembled at St. Frances Convent, Chase street and Brentwood avenue, last Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. The occasion was the regular quarterly meeting of the Associated Friends of the Orphans, an organization of colored Catholics, which has for its purpose the rendering of financial aid to the Oblate Sisters of Providence, a society of colored Catholic nuns who conduct an academy and orphanages in this and other cities of the country. 11-24-22

A very elaborate musical program was rendered by the St. Cecelia Choral Association, under the direction of Madam Amanda Dockens. Rev. John Albert and Father Stapleton delivered short addresses. Mr. Thomas Johnson presided.

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MANY NEGRO CONVERTS.

New York Times 2/12/22

Report of Catholic Mission Shows Work During Last Ten Years.

The Catholic Board of Mission Work Among the Colored People recently issued a report on its work during the last ten years. Sixty new parishes have been organized and in many of them schools have been started. One hundred and eighty-seven priests are carrying on the missionary work, and all but fifteen are self-supporting.

Converts are being made so fast that it is becoming a problem to find means to instruct them; vocations and financial support are needed to solve the question. Ten years ago practically no money was spent for the support of these missions; now nearly $100,000 a year is contributed. Two hundred and seventy-five Sisters of the colored race labor among the negroes and nearly 600 white Sisters.

The progress of the work is best understood by reading this report on some of the States and cities:

"The 1,200,000 negroes of Georgia eleven years ago could not find 100 Catholics among them. Today more than 1,200 of their children are studying the catechism like yours in eight Catholic schools. Each one of these little ones is a missionary carrying God's truth to the cabins of their parents and neighbors. There are not priests and Sisters enough today to instruct the converts as fast as these little missionaries are leading them in.

"Ten years ago the great State of Louisiana had one struggling Catholic parish for 800,000 negroes. Today the Diocese of Alexandria has three parishes or missions; Lafayette four, and the Archdiocese of New Orleans six and one new one started last September. It is the Catholic awakening that is doing all this, all of us working together.

"Ten years ago Mobile had one parish for its negroes, and could count no more than 80 members, with a school of 17 children, taught by a layman. Today the same city has three parishes, the oldest of 800 Catholics, and a sisters school; the second, of 600 Catholics and a sisters' school; the third, of 400 Catholics and a lay Catholic school, and last year the good sisters opened a new school in a fourth quarter of the city to be the nucleus of a new parish next year. All converts! No immigration. They are seeking the light.

"Eleven years ago there was in the State of Mississippi one colored parish and a little mission one year old. Today the Josephite Fathers have four parishes with schools in the southern part of the State, and the Fathers of the Divine Word have four in the northern part. Besides, each of these is a centre from which several prospective mission activities are carried on in surrounding towns and villages, with the view to future parishes when we can help them.

"The great and oldest Archdiocese of Baltimore has six self-supporting colored parishes, but his Eminence the late Cardinal Gibbons wished two more in Washington before the end of the present year. The work grows apace."

WORK TO START SOON ON NEW STATE SCHOOL

Catholic Welfare Council Sets Aside $100,000 To Start Gibbons Inst., In Southern Maryland

Afro-American

TRUSTEES MEET IN D. C.

Baltimore, Md.

Vote To Establish Subsidiary Colored Bureau To Direct the Work

7-7-22

Washington, D. C., July 6.—On the banks of the Potomac River, not far from St. Inigoes, in St. Mary's County, will be built within the next year the biggest industrial and normal institute in Maryland for colored youth.

This was settled by the Board of Trustees of the institution which met in the offices of the Catholic Welfare Council, 1413 Massachusetts Avenue, recently and set aside $100,000 to begin the work. The institution is a memorial to the late James Cardinal Gibbons and will be named for him.

The trustees are Archbishop Curley, Bishop O. B. Corrigan, Admiral Wm. L. Benson, chairman; A. C. Monohan, manager; Jas. R. Matthews, Rev. Patrick Eugene Coney, Rev. Lewis Pastorelli, Senator David I. Walsh, (Mass.), Senator Jos. E. Ransdell, (La.), William Muller, chief probation officer Baltimore Criminal Court, George S. Ralph, probation officer, Juvenile Court, Baltimore, Gonzago Wade, Baltimore, Judge R. H. Terrell, Michael J. Slattery, J. C. Mantz, Wm. S. Aumen, district deputy of Knights of Columbus.

At the meeting the trustees decided that the principal and faculty are to be colored and authorized the establishment of a subsidiary bureau of the Council with offices here which will have charge of the work. Dr. Thomas W. Turner, former Baltimore instructor and a prominent Catholic layman is being mentioned for the District bureau.

Although the Catholic Welfare Council is behind the school and is putting up the money, both Catholic and Protestants are on the Board and children of all denominations will be welcomed in the school. Dormitories will be built for boys and girls although separate classes will be held as far as possible.

At the Gibbons Institute will be taught carpentry, blacksmithing and other trades, agriculture, housekeeping and normal courses, in order to train teachers for the public elementary and parochial schools. The school will be a secondary grade and will offer a thorough Christian and practical education.

A committee has been authorized to select a sight for the new building on two hundred acres of ground recently acquired in Southern Maryland. A second committee has been authorized to plan the equipment and to make arrangements for housing from ... to one hundred students at the very beginning.

The exact location is believed will be fixed at the meeting of the Board.

CATHOLICS PLAN NATIONAL NEGRO SCHOOL IN MD.

Committees Now Working Out Plan and Expect to Report Soon

The Washington Tribune

SENATOR WALSH A TRUSTEE

8/5/22

School Will Be in Charge of Principal and Faculty All Colored

Washington Catholics are greatly pleased over the plan to erect a National Catholic Institution for the training of colored youth in southern Maryland. The new proposed institute will be named "The Cardinal Gibbons Institute." This name was recently adopted by the Board of Trustees appointed by His Grace Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore.

General plans for such a school have been discussed at several metings held in the Bureau of Education of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

At a meeting held in the Bureau of Education of the N. C. W. C. on June 23rd the first definite steps were taken to start the school. A temporary organization was formed to hold until incorporation has been effected and by-laws adopted.. The officers elected were the following: His Grace, Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore, president; Admiral William S. Benson, first vice-president; William S. Aumen, second vice-president; A. C. Monahan, secretary; Lawrence P. Williams, treasurer.

A committe on location was appointed to look over various sites suggested in southern Maryland and report to the full Board at a meeting to be held late in the summer. A committee on incorporation and by-laws was also provided, as well as a committee on finance. Hon. David I Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, is chairman of this latter committee.

It was agreed by the Board that the school should be open to both sexes. Classes are to be separate as far as possible. The principal and faculty are to be colored; the general conduct to be under the supervision of the faculty and a priest designated as chaplain.

A committee on plant, equipment and instruction was appointed to formulate general preliminiary plans for the necessary buildings and equipment, and to formulate a course of study and a general scheme of organization for a school of from 50 to 100 students and an initial expenditure from $75,000 to $100,000.

The next meeting will be held Aug. 13th at St. Augustie's Chursh. Any one interested will be welcome. Mr. William A. Prater will be chairman.

CATHOLICS PLAN LARGE SCHOOL FOR RACE CHILDREN

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—Support of a national industrial school for Race children under Catholic auspices to be erected in southern Maryland was asked of Catholic parishes of Washington at the annual convention of the district council of the national council of Catholic men at 601 E street Northwest. Officers were chosen for the coming year. Thomas J. Donovan was re-elected president.

8-26-22

Plans for the school, which will receive non-Catholic children as well as those of the Catholic faith, were outlined by Dr. A. C. Monoghan of the national headquarters of the national Catholic welfare council It is planned, he said, to fill a real need for such an institution in this section, as well as to offer its advantages to the entire country. Regular academic courses for boys and girls will be offered, and in addition there will be courses in agriculture and teaching.

The necessity of perfecting organization among parishes was outlined by Dr. M. J. Slattery, executive secretary of the welfare council.

COLORED PUPILS IN OUR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Oct, 1922

IN regard to the important question of the admittance of colored children in Catholic schools, Father Markoe doubts that any intelligent Catholic will have the temerity to deny a Catholic boy's or girl's right to a Catholic education or, in case it is impossible that it be attained in any other way, to deny their right to such an education in a so-called "white" school. The question remains, since "de facto" they are not admitted to most Catholic schools, how can this unjust transgression of one of the most important and sacred rights of a body of our fellow-citizens be remedied? To find a remedy we must examine the causes of the evil. "The fundamental cause is purely and simply a unique convention catered to by three groups. These are school *authorities, parents* and *students*. None of them have been accustomed to seeing a black face on their campus, least of all in their classrooms. When an earnest colored boy or girl of unquestionable character and academic standing makes application at a Catholic school, says Father Markoe, instead of the three groups just mentioned rejoicing in the splendid opportunity afforded of doing a really charitable and apostolic work, they exchange knowing looks, glances, and smiles which ha a meaning all their own. Finally, some official, remarkable for his amiability, and delegated for the purpose, with infinite condescension and sweetness explains to the polite, modest colored boy or girl that he or she must have made a mistake or possibly that more credits should be had, or that on the other side of the city there is a school better suited to their needs, or they should come back in a week or two. Every colored person knows the "sweet" slap in the face which stings worse than the grossest insult. The rejected youth or maiden wanders listlessly to one of the many "white" non-Catholic schools which will receive a colored person and where faculty and schoolmates if for a worldly motive only, are obliged to observe the commonplace amenities

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and decencies of life. There this colored pupil studies, becomes well educated, probably obtains a high degree, and goes forth to lead his or her people farther away from the true haven of salvation."

—*The Pittsburgh Obs.*

MOTHER KATHARINE STARTS WORK FOR OHIO NEGROES

BEGINNING of work in "Our Lady of the Blessed Sacrament" parish, Cleveland, Ohio, for colored people under the direction of Rev. Thomas E. McKenney, and the sending of three Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament to do social work among this people for a year, adds one more link to the growing chain of religious and social and educational work under the direction of this Sisterhood.

Mother Katharine Drexel, foundress and Sister Superior of the order, was in Cleveland last month to look over the field, and to outline a program for the three nuns who will engage in welfare work. She expressed pleasure at the progress of the work there, and said that there is urgent need for a larger number of Catholic workers among the colored people, both in the North and the South.

The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament now number about 300, Mother Katharine said, in speaking of the work. She said that the community has charge of missions in a number of cities, and its work includes not only welfare work, but also the education of colored children up to and including the high school course.

"No more heart-satisfying work can be found," Mother Katharine said. "We find these people most grateful for our efforts, and in the South we have seen many instances of the spirit of self-sacrifice among the people in which those who had it within their power to give material aid to those more in need of it, gladly did so."

READ THIS AND ACT

WE have at the beginning of the current school year 186 Sisters on our monthly pay roll, amounting to $4,650. It is a large amount, although the individual Sister receives but $25 a month. Figure it out.

Our trouble arises from the fact that about all that we can raise each month by collections, by gifts and through our paper, must go towards paying this one item. In other words, we are at a standstill as far as starting new missions is concerned or taking on other Sisters. Can't this be remedied?

A few priests, but only a very few, have helped us from time to time to raise the Sisters' salary by contributing to the Sisters' Sponsor's Fund. We have always thought that there must be 186 priests in the great United States who would be willing to assume for their parishes the blessed task of supporting one of our Sisters, and 186 parishes which could easily carry this additional burden. But we do not know where to find these priests and parishes. So we shall throw the Sisters' Sponsor's Fund open to all our readers.

As we finished this writing we received a letter from a Rochester lady sending us a $100 check for the Sisters' support. Providential. A good start! Follow her example.

AMERICAN CHURCH INSTITUTE'S WORK FOR NEGROES NOTEWORTHY

PORTLAND ORE EVE TELEGRAM
SEPTEMBER 9, 1922

THE intention in founding, in 1906, the American Church Institute or Negroes was to establish a coordinated policy and an extensive system of Christian education, through the Episcopal church, among the negroes of the South.

The founding of the institute was so many a doubtful venture, since it began its career without an endowment and with an exceedingly limited list of subscribers. To its founders, it was a venture of faith, but not, therefore, doubtful. Men of faith are not deterred in the pursuit of their aims by criticism or doubt.

In 1906 only three schools, St. Paul, St. Augustine's and the Bishop Payne divinity school, accepted the supervision of the institute. Today there are ten schools affiliated with it, with an annual enrollment of more than 2500 students, besides two other schools to which it gives some assistance in the hope that they will ere long measure up to the standards required.

The schools now receiving help from the institute are the Payne divinity school, Petersburg, Va.; St. Paul's industrial school, Lawrenceville, Va.; St. Augustine's, Raleigh, N. C.; St. Mary's, Columbia, S. C.; Fort Valley school, Fort Valley, Ga.; St. Mark's, Birmingham, Ala.; Hoffman-St. Mary's, Keeling, Tenn.; St. Attraciarius, Brunswick, Ga.; Okolona normal school, Okolona, Miss.; Gaudet industrial school, New Orleans, La., and St. Phillip's, San Antonio, Tex.

The Payne divinity school at Petersburg, Va., is devoted exclusively to the training of negro young men for the ministry of the Episcopal church. About two-thirds of all the negro clergy serving in America and in the foreign mission field are graduates of this school.

Of the industrial high schools, the most important from the standpoint of property value, equipment and number of enrolled students are St. Augustine's, Raleigh, N. C.; St. Paul's, Lawrenceville, Va.; Fort Valley school, Fort Valley, Ga., and the Okolona school at Okolona, Miss. Seventeen hundred negro young men and women are enrolled in these four schools, in which fifteen trades and industries, such as carpentry, brick laying, dressmaking, farming, etc., are taught. Students selected for their ability and character are given special training as leaders of their race and as teachers in the negro public schools of the South. The property value of these four schools with nearly 2000 acres of land is estimated at approximately $1,000,000.

The annual maintenance of the institute schools on their present basis involves an expenditure of $300,000. Nearly twice this sum is necessary if all of them are to be developed to meet most effectively their high mission, which is as patriotic as it is spiritual.

Concerning the work of the American Church institute for negroes, Bishop Bratton, bishop of Mississippi, voices the opinion of all the Southern bishops in the following words:

"For the negro race, the greatest need of the day is teachers, preachers and other leaders, well trained, well disciplined and firmly grounded in Christian truth and practice. No other agency supplies this need so adequately as our Church Institute schools, whose graduates go forth as apostles of the church's faith and ideals in every avenue of life. Whatever weakness the church may discover in evangelistic work through failure to absorb and digest the masses, such weakness is absent from our school work. However loath the negro may be to seem to abandon what he calls the great negro church (Methodist and Baptist in government and doctrine and ruled wholly by themselves), there is no reluctance to receive all that we can give him of help through our schools. Through these, we are surely and steadily raising the standard of Christian faith and conduct of a race which has won our lasting Christian consideration by its loyalty to our and their native land, and its sacrifices for the maintenance of our cherished institutions."

CARDINAL GIBBONS INSTITUTE

A New Trade School Fo Colored Children

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14—T Catholic Church in a circular letter se out this week by A. C. Monohan, sec tary of the trustee board of the ne Cardinal Gibbons Institute to be erect on the Tuskegee place at Ringe, Mary's Court, Md., on a 200-acre si says:

The Cardinal Gibbons Institute is movement to fulfill in part our duties Catholics toward the colored race. will be an institution under Catho auspices located in the midst of the la est group of Catholic Negroes in country, devoting its efforts tow training Catholic Negro leaders to wo for and among their own race.

"What have we already done for 250,000 Catholic Negroes in the Uni States? We have eight special scho of more than local importance, and ab 125 small parochial schools serving lo communities. The total value of all Catholic Negro school property is proximately $500,000, while there Baptist Negro schools valued at $5,0 000; Methodist at $3,000,000; Pres terian at $3,000,000; Episcopalian at 500,000; Congregational at $2,000,0 and Friends at $1,000,000. These uations do not include the so-ca "independent" institutions such Hampton, Tuskegee, Fiske, Shaw, etc., which are supported in part by contributions from Protestant churches. Such comparisons do not look well for us," says the circular.

The late Cardinal Gibbons furnished the money to purchase the site. The Colored Catholics of Washington and vicinity have contributed sufficient funds to carry out preliminary work. $250,000 is now needed for immediate building, and for current expenses for the first school year.

The Board of Trustees includes such well-known colored folk as Eugene Clark, Judge Robt. Terrell, Miss Nannie Burroughs, all of D. C.; Gonza Wade, Malcoln, Md., and George S. Ralph, of Baltimore.

No buildings have yet been erected, but it is hoped to open the plant in October, 1923.

CATHOLICS HA——GRO SCHOOLS VALU—AT $500,000

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 28—The Catholic Church in a circular letter sent out this week by A. C. Monohan, secretary of the trustee board of the new Cardinal Gibbons Institute, to be erected on the Tuskegee place at Ringe, St. Mary's Court, Md., on a 200-acre site, says:

"The Cardinal Gibbons Institute is a Movement to fulfill in part our duties as Catholics toward the colored race. It will be an institution under Catholic auspices located in the midst of the largest group of Catholic Negroes in the country, devoting its efforts toward training Catholic Negro leaders to work for and among their own race.

"What have we already done for the 250,000 Catholic Negroes in the United States? We have 8 special schools of more than local importance, and about 125 small parchial schools serving local communities. The total value of all our Catholic Negro school property is approximately $500,000, while there are Baptist Negro schools valued at $5,000,000; Methodist at $3,000,000; Episcopalian at $2,500,000; Congregational at $2,000,000; and Friends at $1,000,000. These valuations do not include the so-called "independent" institutions such as Hampton, Tuskegee, Fosk, Shaw, etc., which are supported in part by contributions from Protestant Churches. Such comparisons do not look well for us," says the circular.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education — 1922.
Discussion of,

South Must Institute Educational Program For Colored People

9/5/22
Atlantic City
Independent

By DR. H. R. BUTLER

Serious times for serious thoughts are these. That the times in which we are living are calling for new thoughts, new thinkers and new ways of handling the affairs of state and nation, no one can deny. Among the very serious problems in the Southern states that call for immediate attention is the professional education, or rather the education of professional men and women for the eight or ten million of colored American citizens living in these states.

I do not doubt but that those in authority expect to take up this part of the educational program some time in the distant future; more than fifty years of this expectation have gone by and yet nothing has developed.

Coming directly to the question, it is simply this: Georgia, and every other Southern state, has its state university with the departments of medicine and law. These universities are supported almost wholly out of the taxes of the people, white and colored. Yet only the white young men and women are admitted to these universities. I would not have it thought that I begrudge our young white men and women the opportunities given them by the state for an education through the taxes of the white and colored people—not at all. I wish they had even more, yet the state ought to, and really must, make some provision for the young colored men and women to have a similar opportunity.

The seven or eight million colored people in the Southern states must have their lawyers and their doctors, their teachers and their preachers. Some of the states are making plans for training teachers for these millions. Georgia is making a feeble effort in that direction. This step was taken by the far-seeng, and just at heart, Governor Dorsey. No effort is made by any of the states (so far as I know) to provide an educated ministry for these millions. It has been only through their own poorly equipped schools of Theology and schools supported by the Christians of the North and the South, and by some few students who were able to and entered some of the great Northern, Eastern and Western Theological schools, that the millions have been able to get the educated ministry they have today. They have done well, but when one remembers that the great majority of the colored people are today still without an educated ministry, we wonder how they have managed to hold up so well. The question is, how have they managed to do it? The people far out in the rural districts are anxious for an educated pulpit; to get it, they will wait three and four weeks to get a sermon. The rest of the time the church house is closed. The result is one preacher will have three or four churches, spending one Sunday at a church. Some good is done, of course, but I fear very little. And so the state is making little or no effort to enter into the moral and spiritual training of the people. In other words, it is not sowing fruitful, righteous seed, hence it cannot expect to reap other than bad fruit.

These millions need lawyers; the state is providing, in a way, at the state universities, for the educating of lawyers for the white group; but no such provision is made for the educating of colored lawyers for the colored group—regardless of the fact that they are paying taxes for the support of the universities where the white lawyers are trained. We are glad the state is able to help train the white lawyers; we are glad to see our taxes going in that direction, yet the state must make some similar provision for the training of colored lawyers. When our young men want to enter upon the study of law, they cannot go to the university that they are taxed to support, but rather must go North, East or West, into states and schools to which they have not given a dime towards taxes for their support. **Here they must pay a higher tuition because they come** from other states. I need not say this is unfair and unjust, every school boy knows that, and our officials and state educators know it. But they have not yet received wisdom enough from on high to help them work out a just and equitable program.

These millions need doctors, yet when our sons get ready to take up the study of medicine, they, too, must go away to Nashville, Tenn., or to Washington, D. C., or to the North, East or West to schools where they must pay a higher tuition than students in those states because they have contributed no taxes for the school's support. The time has now come when the Southern states must change this program. Not only does Christian justice demand it, but the life and health of multiplying millions demand it. If these Southern states do not work out some kind of a plan to meet this situatioin, the disease coming from this neglected mass of black ignorance will be their second "Calcutta." The sad cry will go up to heaven, "Who will deliver me from this body of death?" Disease knows no color, race or nationality — save thyself by saving others.

Here is the program: The South must do one of three things; it has now reached the great divide and must choose its course. First, the Southern states must admit these professional students to the state universities, which will be done after five hundred years, unless some other plan is adopted; or, Secondly, each state will have to build a well prepared school for them, equal in equipment to those schools used for the white student, which is a doubtful proposition, as well as a costly one; or, Thirdly, let all the states that will not admit professional students to their universities, such as West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma, meet this great necessity by each raising not less than a million dollars by taxation and put it together and select a place in the center of this number of states and there build this great interstate university where professional men and women can be trained to care for the millions of colored citizens in these states. These states can work out a plan somewhat like this and raise $13,000,000 to $15,000,000 and build this university in less than ten years. Then they could arrange a system, a small annual taxation that would, in less than fifty years, endow this university for years to come without further expense to the states. Some one will say, this is too expensive; yes, I admit that it is expensive, for awhile at least; but those who want to be separated and who want to run dual schools and a dual system of government must expect to pay dual taxes for such DUALITY. Two of anything will always cost more than one. But, my dear readers, some plan must be worked out, and worked out at once, by our statesmen, to prepare professional men and women for the millions of colored citizens and taxpayers in the Southern states; there is no doubt about that. The states named ought to at once, by their governors, appoint a commission of white and colored men to think out and work out this or some other plan.

DID SENATOR RICHARDS PREVENT MR. BOURNE FROM TAKING HIS SEAT ON THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN ATLANTIC CITY?

(Continued from page 1)

The following opinion presented by President Kelley from City Solicitor Wootton, was read by the clerk of the board, after which Mr. Crandall made remarks in reference to the technical points involved in the decision rendered by the city solicitor.

Copy.

Office of City Solicitor.
Atlantic City, N. J., July 23, 1912.

Samuel H. Kelley,
President of Board of Education o
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Sir: 9-14-22.

I beg leave to acknowledge receip of your communication dated July 23rd, asking for an opinion from thi office as to the legality of the appointment of Mr. Sidney Rosenbaum and James F. Bourne as members of the board of education of Atlantic City, and in this respect I desire to state as follows:

1. The appointment of Mr. Rosenbaum and Mr. Bourne, if permitted at all, must have been made by virtue of the provisions of a supplement to the "school act," which supplement was approved April 2nd, 1912 (P. L. of N. J., 1912, p. 665).

2. This supplement prescribes that in certain cities of which Atlantic City is one, the board of education thereof shall be appointed by the mayor or other chief executive officer; and as the population of Atlantic City is upwards of 45,000 inhabitants, the board shall consist of nine members.

The act, however, provides that appointment shall be made between the second and the fifteenth days of January and the terms of office shall begin on the first day of February thereafter. This clearly provides for a new board of nine members and not a mere increase of an existing board to nine members, and clearly provides that such appointments; that is, appointments of a new board, shall not be made except between the second and fifteenth days of January. In other words, the act does not take effect, that is become operative in a school district until the time above specified is reached.

The act expressly provides that "every" member of a board of education in a school district affected by this supplement shall continue to serve during his term of office and thereafter until the first day of February the next ensuing. By the provisions of thi act a board might be reduced in membership if the population becomes les than 45,000, to five members, and a the act clearly prohibits an immediat reduction of five members, it must an is rightfully presumed that it did nc intend to provide for an immediate in crease to nine; that is, an increase fo the time provided by the act for th first appointment of an entire nev board. There might be increases or de creases thereafter by reason of change in population, but the status quo o board of education existing April 2nd, 1912, was not to be changed until January following such act.

From a careful study of the act, and after giving careful consideration to every section and the provisions there-

of, I cannot see any other construction to be placed upon it except as I have above set forth; and therefore, it is my opinion that the appointments of Mr. Rosenbaum and Mr. Bourne were premature and without legal authority and that they do not constitute lawful members of the board of education of Atlantic City.

Any question (and I contend tha there is no such question) as to whether or not your board has legal existence since the organization of the boarc of commissioners continuing until further affirmative action by said commission, all officers of the city government.

Respectfully submitted.
(Signed) HARRY WOOTTON.
City Solicitor

The following resolution offered by Mr. Albert H. Darnell was unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved, That by reason of the opinion furnished this board as to the irregularity of the appointment of Sidney Rosenbaum and James F. Bourne that this board decline to recognize such appointments as legal appointments.

Here are the minutes of the meeting of the board of education for January 17, 1913. Beginning at the seconc paragraph they read as follows:

The regular order of business was dispensed with and Mr. J. J. Crandall representing Mr. James F. Bourne, moved that Mr. James F. Bourne be admitted to the roll as a member of the board that he may participate in the proceedings of the board, whereupon the following resolution submitted by Dr. Walter Reynolds, was adopted

Be it resolved by the board of education of Atlantic City, N. J., that for the reasons heretofore stated by said board in its answer to the petition of appeal of James F. Bourne as filed with Assistant Commissioner of Education J. Brognard Betts, and in its briefs of points and appeal from the decision of said assistant commissioner of education to the State board of education of New Jersey, that it, the said board of education of Atlantic City, New Jersey, refuse to seat and admit said James F. Bourne as a member of the board of Atlantic City, N. J.

There has been some talk during the present campaign to the effect that Mr. Emerson L. Richards was responsible for Mr. Bourne not being seated, and that he personally refused to sit on the board of education with him.

The facts prove this to be false. The facts show undeniably that there was a legal technicality, that there was room for doubt. Also, when the law had been complied with, Mr. Bourne did take his seat and served efficiently for a long time. Mr. Richards and none of the other gentlemen objected to his being seated because he was a colored man. The opposition was purely a question of a legal technicality.

In any controversy before forming an opinion GET THE FACTS. GET THE TRUTH.

After the lapse of ten years when we view these facts calmly and dispassionately, we are moved to exclaim with Metastasio the Italian poet:

"How full of error is the judgment of mankind.
They wonder at results when they are ignorant of the reasons."

THE SCHOOL BONDS AGAIN.

Birmingham [illegible] Reporter

We have again and again expressed ourselves on this all important subject. Before we will be able to talk to our readers again in these columns the story will be told by the voters of this district, and we will know the mind of the people, and we can tell how safe or unsafe humanity is in this district. It is a question of how we will provide for humanity's cause. Will we pass it up for another ten years, or will we take our burdens now and rest ten years hence?

We do not propose to talk back to any of the opponents of the Bond issue; we have one feeling in the matter, one conviction and we are converted to that, and whatever might be said we would hardly be able to see it sufficiently to off-set the fact that our entire district is a disgrace respecting school buildings and the other important and attractive features of our great community such as churches. commercial buildings are minimized because of our unsightly schoolhouses. We had just as well settle this question now or wait and give it a final trial later. Every day's delay makes it more expensive, land goes up in value, the morale of the community is weakened, and the criminal element continues to grow, and the man who thinks he is safe is being reduced in proportion as these things gain momentum.

If we do not build school houses and provide for the children, we will have to build a bigger police force, increase the sheriff's office, build more jails, establish more churches, import more preachers, organize social service stations and tax the people to meet these expenses. And yet we won't have the kind of results that we need and the agencies we refer to will simply keep the deviltry checked in one spot while it continues in another. The salvation of any district, any community or state, section or nation, depends upon the amount of intelligence that exists. The proper conception of right cannot be conceived in the mind of an ignorant and untrained human being, and when the humbler groups become impressed that the higher strata of human society is opposing their common and ordinary elevation none is able to discern or imagine what disruption and indifference might arise from such a feeling. These bonds must pass in self defense, in the common interest of humanity.

The College Bred Negro and the Church

Star of Zion — 12-7-22
Charlotte, North Carolina

Kelly Miller, Howard University

The collegian of this day and generation is not spiritually minded. He gives little or no attention to the things that look God-ward. We live in a material age. The basic principle of our civilization is metallic. Charles Darwin gave a shock to the religious world from which it has not yet recovered. The Church has not yet absorbed and assimilated the new scientific diet. All religious systems must institutionalize the state of knowledge current at the time of their establishment. As science advances, ancient scientific truth becomes present error. The conflict between science and religion becomes inevitable. As always happens the Church first combats, then tolerates and finally accepts a newly discovered scientific truth. The old bottle often cracks in its endeavor to hold new wine. Such has been the case with the theory of evolution. The new impulse contributed by Darwin has dominated the thought and opinion of the thinking world for half a century. It has met with not only universal acceptance, but enthusiastic acclaim throughout the world. The Church, being more cautious and hesitant, has lagged in the rear, which has caused the college man to assume an attitude of intellectual disdain and moral indifference. The whole religious world today is in the throes of theological transition. The old truth must be restated in terms of present day thought and knowledge. This task should challenge the highest energies and enthusiasm of the college man.

It is unfortunate that the Negro was brought into the intellectual arena at the time of this raging controversy, when science seems to be gaining the upper hand. The intellectual and spiritual life of the race is based upon the everlasting foundation—"In the beginning, God." The Negro mind is characterize a deep spiritual nature and lively mood of manifestation. But the seductive influence of modern teaching and its material exploitation have served to swerve him from the line of spiritual interest which clearly marks the destiny of the race.

The Christian ministry offers the best field for the outlet of Negro capacity and genius. The pulpit constitutes the most attractive leadership of the Negro masses, not only in matters moral and spiritual, but within the wider scope of social activities. At least one-third of our college output should recruit the ranks of the ministry in the various denominations. The Baptist and Methodist Churches which count their adherents by the millions furnish a field for the high-talented, high-minded and high-souled young men to administer and to perfect these great moral and spiritual estates. The cry goes out to the Negro collegian with more than Macedonian urgency.

It is needless to plead that the white collegemen are turning away from the ministry into the more alluring secular and material pursuits. Where conditions are different, comparisons are odious. The pulpit today offers no such relative opportunity to white youth as it does to youth of Negro blood. Secular pursuits have less relative attraction and rewards. Graduates of Yale, Harvard and Princeton a hundred years ago rushed into the ministry not merely because of the fact that the ministry of that day furnished the most alluring, remunerative and attractive field for the outlet of their talent and training. The educated Negro of today stands where the white collegians stood a century ago with reference to this appealing and imperative field of service.

But alas, alas, the apathy is appalling! I have peculiar opportunity to study and understand the attitude of college youth towards the Christian ministry. In the Junior College of Howard University there are about five hundred young men, about three hundred of whom have indicated medicine for their chosen profession. Not a half dozen have indicated the ministry. I dare say that a somewhat similar proportion runs throughout our colleges and universities. In the high schools the disposition towards the ministry is equally disappointing. Of the large graduating classes from the Washington, Baltimore and St. Louis High Schools, as well as the young men in the high schools of Philadelphia, New York and Chicago and other well-equipped secondary institutions of learning, few indeed are they who show any inclination or give any indication toward the sacerdotal office. What is to be the future of the Negro Church and of our great religious denominations unless leadership is assumed by the best mind and heart and conscience of the race? The pulpit must keep in advance of the people, else the people will repudiate the pulpit. We can rely to a certain extent upon the spontaneity of spiritual power. Those who are moved by the spirit always have and always will manifest a certain degree of intelligence and practical energy. The Negro Church, so far, has been built up mainly by men who had not the fullest opportunity of preparation and culture. If they were ignorant as to the technical letter, it was the kind of ignorance which God winks at, and utilizes. But He will not wink at ignorance in this day and generation, nor yet will He utilize it to promote His spiritual estate. God always uses the best instrumentalities at His command, and unless the Negro Church in the coming generation be manned and commanded by educated men fully abreast of the knowledge and culture of the day, great will be our condemnation and the curse will fall upon our heads.

The theological opinion of the world is becoming more and more liberalized. The college man need not longer hesitate concerning the ministry because of old theological

actions which compromised his in. is to infuse into the rising generation to the great task of moral and spir- Washington D C.
llectual integrity. The one great of educated youth the wisdom and itual leadership, in the name of God,
sk before the Negro college world necessity of dedicating their lives humanity and race.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922
Discussion

Plan National Educational and Industrial Exposition In 1923

Pittsburgh American
Pa. 2/17/22

(Associated Negro Press)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 17.—Announcement was made here this week that tentative plans have been drafted for a Negro National Educational and Industrial Exposition in 1923 (July or August), at Jacksonville. The grounds for holding same and a draft of necessary buildings have already been procured. The enterprise is said to be the result of consultations which have been carried on between a large number of public spirited persons of the United States and several small foreign countries throughout the past two years.

The promoters state that beside the realization of the importance of giving the world an opportunity to become acquainted with the real achievements and progress of the Negro, it is recognized that the assembling of these achievements will greatly stimulate the higher and better qualities of the race and tend to solidify our energies and aspirations.

Works of merit in literature, art, science, invention, industry, agriculture, etc., are to be played in the Exposition. Musical attractions of the highest order are being reserved. Competitive vocal and instrumental contests open to the world and many other unique features never before announced are expected to appear on this program.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
MAY 11, 1922

Press Association Meeting Valuable to Alabama And To Newspapers Of State.

The annual meeting of the Alabama Press Association is in session, this ti[me] at Montgomery, with trip to Auburn to allow editors in attendance t[o] visualize the needs of that institution. There will b[e] a side trip to Tuskegee, where the editors may se[e] where the millions Northern philanthropists hav[e] been poured to educate the negro, and then contras[t] this mighty institution with the poverty stricken col[-] lege which should be the pride and glory of Ala[-] bama. The contrast will do more, perhaps, to wake[n] the press of Alabama to the urgent needs of Au[-] burn; will do more to waken racial pride, and stat[e] pride; more to rouse Alabamians to a sense of dut[y] in providing the facilities by which white boys and girls of Alabama may be fitted for constructive service and development of Alabama, than any other one thing.

The course at Auburn is designed particularly to the needs of Alabama. It is preponderately agricultural, because the greater portion of the natural wealth of Alabama is in her soil; but it is also designed to meet the needs of manufacturing and industrial development. In spite of handicaps Auburn has achieved wonderfully; her graduates in engineering and electricity have a reputation worldwide; but there are many other branches by which the institution can open the door of hope to Alabama boys and girls and allow them to take their places in the development of their native state, instead of being compelled to stand aside and see the choice positions go to Northerners, trained in the great technical schools of other regions. There is not a month that passes there does not come to the manufacturing district numbers of young men from other parts of the country to fill places of considerable profit and great opportunity for advancement.

Those places should go to sons and daughters of Alabama. They can and will go to those boys and girls of this state if the fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, and other Alabamians awaken to their duty and to a proper state pride.

The Alabama Press will see this thing as no other method could make them see it, and the members will catch the sacred fire from the torch of hope and faith which has animated the faculty and student body at Auburn, and upon every hill of Alabama the press will light a beacon and call to rally to the cause; to obliterate our shame of indifference and neglect, and give our own boys and girls at least a chance comparable with that the colored people have at Tuskegee.

Observers of the state press have noticed a steady improvement in the tone of the papers; of higher ideals and greater mechanical excellence; of a better value of news, and the adoption of a constructive program for the community first, and for the state next. There is now prevailing in the press of Alabama the most wholesome and patriotic spirit of cooperation for the general good of the state, a dealing with problems which affect the state in a spirit of broad toleration; always with the idea of bettering conditions. These annual meetings of the Press Association are of incalculable value to Alabama, for there the greatest modern force is developed, strengthened, and given inspiration and courage to proceed in the task of making a greater state, better communities, and a more prosperous and better people.

MORRIS BROWN.

Birmingham Constitution

In his latest report to the board of trustees John H. Lewis, president of Morris Brown university, made the statement that "we have been literally overrun with students again this year;" that the enrollment of students in this leading negro educational institution "has gone on at a rate much faster than the development of facilities for their accommodation," and that the management has been forced to deny admittance to between two and three hundred worthy young negroes seeking the light of learning.

7-30-22

This is a situation the existence of which will be deplored by all good citizens, white or black, who have the best interests of the community and of the south at heart, and a general appeal has been made for contributions of money with which to remedy it.

Morris Brown is an Atlanta institution, well managed, designed to educate—and is educating—the negro youth of this section along commonsense, practical lines, and in such a way as to encourage the development of higher standards of citizenship among them, and to elevate the intellectual and moral status of the race.

It is strictly and essentially a negro school, managed, taught and patronized exclusively by negroes; and its activities very appropriately are directed not toward elevating the negro to the estate of the white man, but toward making him a better negro—better physically, mentally, morally and in point of industrious, capable, law-respecting citizenship.

An institution that works to that end is a community asset, helpful to society at large, and deserves the good will and financial support of the public.

RATE OF MIXED SCHOOLS.

Birmingham Reporter

By Kelly Miller.

I notice that the "Messenger" is very much excited over my alleged attitude on mixed schools or separate schools in the North. The last issue of this interesting magazine contained as its feature article "KELLY MILRLE'S MISTAKE." It is announced that the discussion will be continued in the next issue. The infallible editors of the "Messenger" are famous for seizing upon the mistakes made by others. Their own mistakes, if they have any, so far have not been so widely exploited.

7-29-22

I was surprised to note that the co-editor was wanting in his usual scholarly research and accuracy. He derived his information through the refracting medium of a Chicago weekly, instead of from the original source, which was easily available to him. Last October I contributed to the Educational Review an article on "The Education of the Negro in the North," which, it seems, has just come to the belated attention of the "Messenger" by a devious and roud-abount route.

In this article I did not advocate separate schools, but merely raised the question of the relative insipration appeal of the two modes of tuition. I have given long study and wide observation to this question, and am still devoting careful thought to it. But I have never at any time or place, by utterance or inference, expressed belief in the principle of separate schools, in the North or in the South. Neither Christianity nor democracy can contemplate the separation. The school is much more ethical than the church and much more democratic than the state. When our oldest University suggests discrimination against students on account of race, a hue and cry is raised from all over the nation. But both church and state make race distinctions with impunity. The school is the one place which should be kept free from all forms of prejudice. It is useless for the learned editor of the "Messenger" to display his erudition in two labored essays to convict me of a sentiment which I never held. I do not believe in separate schools, separate churches or separate cars. I may be forced to receive them, but I never willingly accept them. I always protest in thought even when from prudence I acquiesce in action. But as I have studied Negro education in the South and in the North, and have watched the workings of the two types of instruction, the comparative effect upon the Negro child inevitably forced itself upon my attention. I might stop here to say in passing that so far as the Negro is concerned, public schools in the proper sense of the term do not exist anywhere in the United States.

Mixed Schools Tolerant

The so-called mixed schools are white schools which the Negro pupil is permitted to attend as a tolerated recipient, but the Negro is not a co-equal factor, or even a proportional factor in contributing to or deriving from the system the desired influence and power. In a great city like Pittsburgh where the managers and teachers are all white, and more or less actuated with the hauteur of racial attitude, the Negro pupil cannot feel that he is receiving the full force and inspiration of public instruction with free and untrampelled spirit. Even in places where colored teachers are employed they are almost always young women in the lower grades who impress no directive influence and are confined to the narrow lines of specified instruction. The whole race was delighted to see Miss Maria Boldwin of Cambridge function efficiently and influentially as an eighth grade principal in this famous college town. But she represents both a salutory and solitary exception which the most sanguine scarcely hopes to see duplicated in his day.

The Negro pupil in the North has not in the past and is not now deriving from the public schools the full benefit which they should impart. There are one and a half million Negroes in the North whose children are in touch with the best school facilities and advantages which our civilization affords. Who is bold enough to say that they impart to the Negro child all that can be desired!

Practical Comparison.

Let us thow into comparison the schools of Washington under Negro supervision and those of Northern cities where the Negro has no directive say. Washington is surpassed in Negro population by New York and Philadelphia, and equalled by that of Chicago. And yet the national capital has more Negro pupils on the secondary level of instruction than these three cities combined. The inspirational effect of a system can be fairly gauged by the number of pupils stimulated to pursue higher courses of study. I venture the statement that Washington schools have sent more colored students to Harvard than Boston, more to Columbia than New York City, more to the University of Pennsylvania than Philadelphia, and more to the University of Chicago than Chicago. There are three colored female doctors of philosophy, all of whom are products of the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Washington public schools. When we consider that a large number of the high school graduates each year enter the Normal School to prepare for teaching, while scores of them enter Howard University, the significance of the system begins to dawn upon us. The Washington colored schools have been the greatest intellectual stimulus in the life of the race so far as public instruction is concerned.

What I have said of Washington is true in a degree of Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville, Kansas City and other cities where colored youth is being brought under the inspiration of Negro tuition. I do not know of a single city where white instruction of Negro youth is producing like stimulative effect. Separate schools have their disadvantages which can be easily pointed out. But does not the Negro contingent in so-called public schools also labor under serious handicaps.

He that hath eyes to see let him see.

FARM AGENTS MAKE EXTENSIVE TOUR

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 16.—T. M. Campbell, U. S. Field Agent for Negro Extension Work in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Oklahoma, headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in company with Harry Sims, State Agent for Negro Men in Alabama and C. M. Kynette, State Club Agent for Negro Boys have been making a tour of inspection recently visiting Conecuh County, holding meetings on Sept. 11th at Nichburg and Nymph districts, where there are large settlements owned by Negroes. On the 12th they visited Mobile County speaking at the Rosenwald schoolhouse at Grand Bay in the afternoon and at night at Plateau Training School on invitation of Prof. I. T. Whitley, Principal. On the 13th, Clarke County was visited, the meeting being held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, near Grove Hill where an audience of representative farmers and members of Home Demonstration Clubs attended. The white County Agent and Health Officer of the District attended and spoke on saving the soil and health measures, respectively. Wilcox and Dallas Counties were also visited with similar meetings. The Local Demonstration Agents called the farm folk together at these meetings.

Prof. Campbell who was first Negro Demonstration Agent under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Agriculture led the various audiences in singing Negro melodies like "Oh What a Song the Angels Sung"; "Gie Me That ole Time Religion"; "Swing low sweet Chariot". He made a heart-to-heart talk to his folk on the necessity of just coming together so as to understand one another. He said this coming together of rual folks was all the more necessary since they had not the facilities for such a purpose as town and city folks had. It was necessary that they understood each other and advised the adoption of a slogan similar to that used in a part of the West where the people lived so far apart from each other att one time: Get acquainted with your neighbor: you might like him! He dwelt upon selfishness as a cause of the misunderstanding between individuals as well as races and gave instances in real life showing how common troubles bring people together. He remarked that the late Booker T. Washington has said he hoped to live to see the time when Education would be as free as sunshine and air and then proceed to define this kind of education as follows: Heads of families should have more regard for the life of the home. Men would not provide such commodities as stove wood and drinking water; but like the Egyptian taskmaker of old, required their wives to cook the meal, cut the wood and fetch the water in many cases where large acres were owned by Negro farmers who had no home, their children packed together in one room without the ordinary necessities of a decent life; harboring places of disease and immorality. As a race we need he said to imitate all that was moral, decent and uplifting in the white race. He would advise that it was impossible to get church and school to do that which the home had failed to do; the home impress going with the child forever. On the health question, he had found it necessary to screen the home from flies and mosquitoes and to erect a sanitary toilet; but the daily or frequent bath was indespensable. In the enumeration of the above, he was showing the kind of education Dr. Washington had outlined, in whose portals old and young could enter for instruction and live the life the Creator had designed for his children, black and white alike. This kind of education was all the more needed since the farmer and farm folks generly were depended upon for the food products of life; and this responsibility would be out of place where health and home conditions were lacking. This kind of education he said, was the handmaid of religion: for religion only meant doing the thing that was right, both for body and soul.

By G. G. Daniel, Co. Ag't.
Thomasville, Alabama.

PROFESSOR KELLY MILLER IN PHILADELPHIA

Christian Recorder, Phila. Pa. 11-23-22

On last Sunday, Prof. Kelley Miller, of Howard University, presented the Educational Address to the Mu Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority of this city. The address was a review of the educational history of the Negro in America, and a particular appeal to the young Negro of today, to take advantage of the splendid opportunities which he has for the purpose of racial leadership. The professor dealt considerably with the need of close touch with the masses. "We must look no longer to white people for our leadership, but it must come from within," said Mr. Miller. It must come from our young men and women who are trained in the colleges. He particularly pleaded for the entrance of college men into the ministry. "There is no higher and greater calling, there is no better opportunity for the exercise of helpful influence than in the ministry, and no other minister comes closer to, and has more influence with the people than the Negro minister, and he should of all men have the finest preparation." The professor noted with deep regret that of the hundreds of graduates who are coming from our high schools and colleges, but few are entering the ministry. "This is not a good sign for our people," he said, "for if they are going to go forward, their ministers must be intelligent men as well as inspired men. They must be men who are able to talk the language of the educated group, if they will lead the educated group, and there is today great need of the educated group to follow the church."

We have heard a number of our leaders in recent months express themselves on leadership. They are coming around very emphatically to the position which the African Methodist Church has held since the days of Richard Allen, that the only effective leadership of Negroes is from Negroes themselves. In the first days of our emancipation, many of our leaders did not understand that, and rather looked down upon Negro leadership. Many of them thought they could go it individually themselves, and not have anything to do with the Negro masses. Many were carried away with the idea that they were the "only" ones who took a degree in college, or who went to this white college or university; and to use a slang phrase we had a crop of "swell heads" among our so-called educated Negroes, who thought of themselves a great deal more highly than they ought to think. But the effects of racial prejudice have been such that the race is gradually being moulded into a solidarity which is absolutely necessary for its progress, and our leaders are beginning to see that they cannot hold their leadership on the appointment of white people alone, but on the esteem of, and service to their own race. Thirty years ago it would have been impossible outside of the African Methodist Church and a few other circles, to have heard a speech such as Prof. Miller's urging for leadership based upon service to the masses. But this is the doctrine which our church has preached for many years and is still preaching. It is the only true doctrine of race leadership.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education — 1922

Distinctions

Facts About Samuel Johnson's Black Servant Brought to Light

President of American Negro Academy Brings Out Wealth of Historical Information on Secretary to England's Great Literary Genius

4/29/22
N.Y. Negro World

By ARTHUR SCHOMBURG

A well-known autograph collector has placed on public sale a number of letters "written by Francis Barber, Dr. Johnson's black servant, and his residuary legatee." We are much concerned with the first letter to Boswell numbered 23 and quoted at twenty-one pounds, or in American money at $102—a sheet of paper 1¾ quarto dated Lichfield, July 9, 1787; another letter about Johnson's journey to Chatsworth 1¼ quarto, no date, is quoted at thirty dollars, and the third one small quarto page dated Bolt Courl, January, 1782, is quoted at twenty dollars.

Very few race persons know anything about Francis Barker except the limited few who have perused or read their Boswell. It would be suicidal on my part to try and tell the readers who was the master of Barker. Suffice for me to say it was Samuel Johnson, and the remembrance of any one can recall the famous expression of a "Boswell for a Johnson." In fact it is unpardonable for any one with a knowledge of the English language not to know of Dr. Johnson, and if a Negro, lacking an inside view of Francis Barker, a reflection of the manner and method he acquires racial knowledge. We cannot go further into the matter without bringing to the notice of the readers two persons with identical names and prominent in the history of England, but it is necessary because they have been confused by writers, who have taken one for the other or for each other. There were two Sir John Hawkins who have given their meed of joy to the nation. One of these, John Hawkins, sailed with a squadron on October, 1562, to Sierre Leone, Africa, where by the sword he got some 300 Negroes and disposed of them in America at a good price. The success of this venture brought about his employment by the British Government, for they placed him in command of one of the Queen's ships, the Jesus, of 700 tons, with others to embark on his second expedition on October 18, 1564. These facts can be verified by an examination of Hakluit's Travels, which will show how the dastardly and regular business was leveloped and established. But what no doubt will interest the readers of The Negro World is the words of Bryan Edwards, the historian, who of all sacred locations wanted to be buried in Jamaica in the Negro cemetery where of all such burial places was to his mind and heart the real abiding place where everlasting peace was joy to the soul. Edwards says: "In regard to Hawkins himself, he was, I admit, a murderer and a robber." (History B. Edwards, Vol 2, p. 51). "His avowed purpose in sailing to Guinea was to seize by stratagem and force and carry away the unsuspecting natives in the view of selling them as slaves to the people of Hispaniola. In this pursuit his object was present profit and his employment and pastime devastation and murder."

In giving an account of his failures to Queen Elizabeth, who had knighted him, he quoted the text, "Paul doth plant, Apollo doth water, but God giveth the increase," to which the Queen exclaimed, "God's scath. This fool went out a soldier and has come home a divine." His subsequent piratical excursions show him before San Juan, Porto Rico, on November 12, 1595, where a watery grave was his end after the unsuccessful siege.

Now the other Sir John Hawkins was born during the year 1719—a writer on music and executor and biographer of Dr. Johnson. Many writers are wont to confuse the latter with the former. Sir John Hawkins, who was killed off Porto Rico, was born during 1532, and could not possibly be alive to have exclaimed from the deck of his corsair how damnable it was for Dr. Samuel Johnson to have left by his will all property to his Negro amanuensis, Francis Barber. There is a lapse of nearly 280 years between them. The story won't square.

We are indebted to Alcyn Lyell Reade for "Johnsonian Gleanings, Part II, Francis Barker," published in England, in which is reviewed in scholarly breadth, candor and unusual good judgment the doctor's Negro servant, and which no person interested in the further advancement of the race should by any means overlook.

Francis Barber was born in slavery at Jamaica, in the British West Indies and brought to England in 1750—a fertile spot for producing many Negroes whose names have stood for something everlasting in the history of the Negro race—Cudjoe, Johnson, Poet Williams, Bandmaster Fraser of the Coldstream Guards, Richard Hill, Gordon, Jordon and Osbor.

Francis Barber ingratiated himself in the heart of England's greatest old man by kindness, humility and benevolence That he could not have done otherwise is attested by his will at his death. We have had right here in America numberless slaves whose fidelity and love made their name with mammy's synonymous for goodness all over the North and South Americas, and this contribution to the peace of mind is characteristically African. Even adversity makes the people akin and bouyant in hope for the coming of the cloud with a silver lining.

When Johnson realized that his death was a question of time he carefully prepared for the carrying out of the provisions of his will to protect Francis Barber, whom he had promised to remunerate after his death. One of his executors was Sir John Hawkins, who was bitterly opposed to the last wishes of Dr. Johnson and found many ways to express his disgust with the matter in his hands. Even while carrying out the provisions of the will he and his daughter found ways to express with acerbity their rank prjudice to this black man, even imputing that the white woman he had married was of no concern, as could be noted in the children by their light and dark complexions slurring their paternity. Notwithstanding these attacks, Francis Barber came in possession of his master's legacy, even the fifteen-guinea gold watch which Sir John Hawkins wanted to have as a keepsake, but forced o disgorge on the part of the other trustee.

Francis Barber's picture was painted by the famous Joshua Reynolds, and the reproduction can be seen in Mr. Reade's book already noted.

In order that the last word in the already difficult sea of trouble relating to Francis Barber may have added zest this autograph letter, No. 23, is a plea in justification against the untrue assertions cast upon the memory of his late master. We print that part of the letter which Messrs. Maggs Brothers of London have brought to light for this poor black man to defend simself:

"Litchfield, July 9, 1787.

"To Boswell:

" . . . Agreeable to your request, with a heart full of joy and gratitude, I take pen in hand to inform you that I am happy to find there is still remaining a friend who has the memory of my late good master at heart; that he will endeavor to vindicate his cause in opposition to the unfriendly proceedings of his enemies, as I am myself incapable to undertake such a task.

"The aspersions Sir John has thrown out against my master, as having been his own murderer, are entirely groundless, as also his assertion concerning Mr. Heley's applying to me for relief. He never did; neither was he anyways allied to my master but by having been married to a distant relative of his, who has been long dead; notwithstanding which my master never withdrew his friendship but was always very kind to him," etc.

"(Francis) Barber."

We can look back to the day when Monthyon of Paris instituted his famous prizes for those who every year by sacrifice or fortitude were willing to be benefactors to humanity. The Negro race has given the world many of these noble examples, and in Francis Barber we have another precious stone added to the diadem of our contribution to the sum total of making—like Barber did by his services to Dr. Johnson—the world a better place for all to live in peace and harmony. I may end this short paper with the sentiment whch Mr. Read wrote for me in the copy of his book.

NEGRO CHEMIST'S DISCOVERY ASTOUNDS AUDIENCE; GETS 115 PRODUCTS FROM SWEET POTATO

OCT 24 [illegible]

Ashville, N. C.,—George Carver, a negro chemist of Tuskeegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Ala., and a fellow of the Royal Society of London, in speaking before the Conference on Life and Work at Lake Junaluska, astonished his audience time and time again at the many varied exhibits of products he discovered can be developed from the sweet potato. His subject was "A Negro's Contribution to Southern Agriculture."

This chemist has been working in his laboratory at Tuskegee for the past 28 years, and during that time has evolved product after product from the sweet potato, the peanut and the pecan, making an alliterative trio of what he calls the three chief money crops that the South is destined to produce. Large sums have been offered for these products by concerns and many are now being manufactured and eaten each day, such as for instance the manufacture of chocolate bon bons from the sweet potato. This delicacy is being made from the sweet and other products of interest to to him. He states that from the sweet potato he has secured 115 products, from the peanut over 100 products, and from the pecan 78. He expects to get as many again from the sweet potato and states that the peanut will go twice the number of the sweet potato because of the oils. The peanut and the pecan he has only recently xperimented with.

From the sweet potato there is no waste, according to this chemist in extracting the manifold products of nature from the vegetable. The vine he makes into stalk food. Some of his products exhibited at the conference included dried sweet potato, stalk food, potato meal, potato chips, potato flour of several kinds, breakfast foods, coffee, Van Dyke brown paint, a cross between a Van Dyke brown and an Italian brown paint and other colors; instant tapioca, coloring matter to take the place of yoke of an egg, in making cake, this being called a perfect substitute, according to bakers; chocolate bon bons, starch, which is a powerful adhesive for textile and is also used for culinary purposes; chocolate, mock shredded cocoanut, peanut flour, peanut bar, the last two from the peanut; and thers. ? ? ? ? ?

An entire banquet was prepared by the chemist at one time from the sweet potato. He was asked by the host to make some after dinner mints, so he did, making three kinds, which are the sweet potato orange drop and

lemon drop, and one other. He also makes instant coffee free from caffein. His rubber discovery has been used by a concern in South Carolina which put it on the market too soon. Now the chemist won't turn it loose until he discovers all the possibilities attached to it. The chemist also makes from the sweet potato, gingers vinegar, 37 different kinds of dyes for silk, wool, cotton, lather; paints of different shades and many other things. The instant coffee product potato by large candy manufacturers and every day people eat it, but they don't know it is made from the sweet potato.

The chemist is about 50 years old, tall and gaunt in appearance, and is a full blooded negro. He was born in Missouri, and was for some time a professor of chemistry at Tuskegee Institute, but is now retired, devoting all his time to the chemical work with the sweet potatoe, the peanut the pecan, the yellow marl clay of Alabama, was made only last Monday by the chemist.

Several large corporations are interested in the products of this talented negro, and when he returns to Tuskegee at the end of this week, he will immediately go into conference with several concerns, including the Alabama Water Power comapny, a coffee concern and several others which desire to take over some of his discoveries.

DALLASITES AND AFRICA.

Dallas Express

DALLASITES within the past six months have been hosts to two men seeking to improve Africa by means of the gifts of their people in America. These men Marcus Garvey and Bishop W. Sampson Brooks bore messages which differed from each other as widely as the character of the reception accorded them by the people of our city. 10-28-22

Garvey, breathing conquest and the doctrine of power by right spoke to a bare handful of people and made few or no converts to his georgeous and fantastic project. And this reception was his despite the fact that both north and south he had been hailed for many months as "the Negro Moses." 10-28-22

Bishop Brooks appeared among us last Sunday. He spoke of a heathen and benighted Africa in need of schools and teachers and physicians. He told of his building already complete which is to begin the mental an physical redemption of this land, peopled by kindred races of ours.

Huge crowds heard Bishop Brooks. Three collections for his work totalled $500.00. He was warmly welcomed. His message of constructive effort and practical redemption was effective.

Thus did Dallas choose the method in which she has faith. Her refusal of Garvey did not mean a lack of interest in Africa. Her warm welcome of Bishop Brooks proved this true.

Thus she proved her sanity and guaranteed her ability to help tangibly in things worth while.

Dallas believes that Africa will be redeemed. But she also believes that that redemption will be wrought by schools and training rather than by bombast, blood and iron.

NEW YORK GIVES COLORED GIRLS A CHANCE IN THE POST OFFICE: THIS ONE MADE GOOD

Afro-American - Baltimore Md.

Lula Cargill Sorts 30,215 Letters In Eight Hours, Which Is Better Than One Every Second.—Colored Girl Is 4,000 Letters Ahead Of White Girl In London And 10,000 Letters Ahead Of Another In Detroit, Michigan

11-17-22

In Miss Lula M. Cargill, clerk in the Varick street branch of the New York postoffice, the postal authorities here believe they have the champion letter sorter of the world. For speed and dexterity they assert that Miss Cargill holds the palm over any other postal employe either in this country or abroad. In a space of eight hours she sorted 30,215 pieces of mail, more than a letter a second.

Although there are semi-annual speed and efficiency tests in the postoffice stations in New York, as there are elsewhere in the country, it is probable that Miss Cargill's achievement would have gone unnoticed so far as the general public is concerned had it not been for the records put forth by the Detroit postoffice and of certain postoffices in England. New York to stay on the map, just naturally had to answer these assertions.

It all started by a dispatch from Detroit stating that Nina E. white, was the fastest mail sorter in the world. Her achievement 20,610 letters in eight hours, or nearly 43 letters a minute, was cabled to London and printed in the Daily Chronicle over there as a record.

Immediately, an investigation was started to see whether Great Britain had any one who could compete with Miss Holmes. The General postoffice officials in London refused to make public any records, but it was asserted unofficially that there were clerks there who could sort mail much quicker than 43 letters a minute. It was said there was a clerk in a provincial British postoffice "who had sorted 55 packets a minute," or 26,400 in eight hours. There had been "super sorters" it is said who had done a letter a second.

British Ask For Details

Having thus established themselves, the British postal authorities asked several questions of the American achievement. What kind of mail did Miss Holmes sort? Had it been classified, etc. Did she or did she not stop for lunch or tea during her test?

All this time like Bre'r Rabbit, the officials and employes in the New York postoffice were saying nothing. But they got together the records made here in recent years and waited to be asked what they thought about the mail sorting championship of the world.

"What?" they said, when the question was put. "Detroit has the champion sorter of the world? The English have a lot of super sorters? Look here:" And the questioner was immediately confronted with a mass of data, the records that had been compiled.

One Letter A Second

According to the story told by the figures Miss Cargill established her record in two tests—it doesn't indicate whether she stopped for tea—one of six and a half hours and the other for an hour and a half. In the first test, she sorted 23,500 letters, averaging 60 1-4 a eight hours was 63 letters a minute.

"We have had people who exceeded Miss Cargill," said an official yesterday, "although I do not know whether they are in the service now or not. I personally know of one man who achieved a total of 88 letters a minute and there have been a number who could beat 60 any time. I would not for one minute detract from the work of any employe in Detroit or any other postoffice in this country, but here in New York our people are apt to get more experience in handling great and varied quantities of mail than they get outside. minute. In the second test she sorted 6716, averaging 74 3-5 a minute. Her average over the

Female Of The Species Sorts Mail Faster Than The Male

Miss Lula J. Cargill of New York, demonstrates how she "sticks 'em in" to win the world's championship as a mail sorter.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922

Other Distinctions

AWARDS 25 'HERO MEDALS.

New York Times 1/19/22

Carnegie Commission Includes New York Man in the List.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.—Eleven of the twenty-five persons who were formally recognized today by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission as heroes in civil life lost their lives while trying to save others. Of the twenty-five medals awarded, four were of silver, and pensions aggregating $7,320 a year were granted. One hero suffered such injuries that he was awarded $500 as a disability benefit. In five cases awards aggregating $8,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, and in nine cases awards aggregating $9,000 were made for other worthy causes. The commission also granted $3,500 to the dependents of four persons who lost their lives.

Among the awards were:

Julius Hassel, North Farms, Wallingford, Conn., bronze medal. Hassel, 15 years old, died trying to save Nathan Dorman from drowning at Wallingford, Aug. 12, 1920.

Henry Deninkamp, 324 East Fiftieth Street, New York City, bronze medal. Deninkamp died trying to save two girls from drowning at Deal Beach, N. J., Aug. 22, 1919.

J. Albert Kelk, St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., bronze medal. Kelk tried to save a boy from drowning at Cairo, N. Y., June 18, 1919.

Frank Carter, 25 Hudson Street, Fort Lee, N. J., bronze medal. Carter saved a man from suffocation at Rausch Creek, Pa., Jan. [illegible] 1921.

NEGRO BOYS WIN IN BIG PHILADELPHIA PARADE WHEN FIFTY TWO THOUSAND WERE IN LINE

Birmingham 5/27/22

Philadelphia, Pa., May 25.—In the parade beginning Boy's Week in Philadelphia, in which 52,000 are supposed to have been in line, the third prize was awarded to the Colored Boy's Band. Another colored boy was awarded the prize for bicycle. Colored boys held their own in the parade, several divisions being led by small colored boys.

WOMAN TO GET SPINGARN MEDAL

Life Long Efforts In Uplift Work Among The Women Of Her Race Brings Distinction To Mary B. Talbert.

Mary B. Talbert, former president of the National Association of Colored Women, has been chosen to receive the Spingarn Medal on Tuesday, June 20, at the Newark Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced today. The committee on the award issued the following statement:

"The award was made to Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, and this award was given in consideration of her services in organizing the women of the country so that the debt was paid on the home of Frederick Douglass, the home restored and made a shrine in memory of the great Douglass; also because of the fact that she represented the colored women of America at the International Council of Women held in Norway.

"The award was made specifically for the above reasons. However, the Committee could not fail to take into consideration also the fact that Mrs. Talbert was twice president of the National Association of Colored Women and that all her life she has been identified with uplift work, religious and civic, and has been a leader of the women of her race."

The Committee making the award consisted of Bishop Hurst, Dr. Dillard and Mr. Hope. Rabbi Solomon Foster of Newark has been invited and has accepted the invitation to present the medal to Mrs. Talbert at the Newark Conference.

ROBERT RUSSA MOTON

"JUST A BLACK MAN."

New York Age 7-23-22

We should praise a fine quality in the Devil. And that is no apology for praising one of the many fine qualities in Robert Russa Moton, for he has no resemblance whatever to the Devil. But he is a good example of the man whose superfine qualities are likely to be sometimes discredited simply because somebody disagrees with him about something else. All men who attain any position above the ordinary suffer this disadvantage in some degree.

We like to talk about people when we can say fine things about them. We hate to talk about them when we can't. We could talk much about Dr. Moton, for we know him well and esteem his fine qualities. One of the best of these is what we might call his GROUP CO-CONSCIOUSNESS. He feels that he is one of the people whom he calls "my people." He is desirous that whatever good is in him may be placed on the credit side of his people's account.

This is illustrated by his recent experience in the streets of New York City. He reached out his strong black arm and saved a white woman from the danger of being run over by a taxicab. That is nothing strange for a black arm to do. Black arms always come to the rescue, regardless of the color of the party needing help. But according to the New York World, when this rescuing black man was asked for his name, by an observant policeman, who wanted to report the deed with due credit, the colored hero replied merely, without giving his name: "Just say a Black Man did it."—And the capitols are ours, not the World's, for there must have been a capital feeling in the heart of Moton. Modest as he is, he could not overlook the interesting elements of this situation.

"Yes, "a black man did it." If it had been a crime, it would not have been necessary to request them to say that it was a "black man."

We have met a number of colored people who seemed to think it desirable to be "the only Negro,"—the "first (and probably the last) colored person to do so-and-so,"—the "exception," —or the "altho-he-is-colored," etc.

But R. R. Moton is 'just a black man" and we like him for it. And we recommend that we substitute for "the only Negro" "just a black man." And Moton is right, for that act of rescue is just-like-a-black-man. That is the way black men act. The opposite action is the "exception." We only wish that black women were equally as likely to meet help, courtesy and protection from the average white man.

New York City. WM. PICKENS.

Negro Victim of Wreck Identified by Phi Beta Kappa Key

Cleveland Call 7-15-22

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 14.—Theodore Milton Seldon, aged 24 years, a victim of the wreck on the Reading Railroad at Winslow Junction last week, was identified by means of a Phi Beta Kappa key which lay beside his dead body. The inscription on the key was "T. M. Seldon, Dartmouth 1921." When the key was found immediately following the wreck investigators supposed it belonged to one of the passengers and no one suspected that it belonged to Seldon, who was employed as a porter on the train.

A thorough investigation showed that the key belonged to Seldon, a graduate of several institutions of learning, and an honor student at Dartmouth. He was a native of Norfolk, Va., and had attended Lincoln University graduating with honors and then entered Dartmouth in the class of 1921. It is said that all through his college career he had maintained the highest rank, and finally won the distinction of the Phi Bata Kappa.

Seldon, according to reports, had worked his way through the various schools he had attended and was working as a porter on the Reading Railroad to earn money with which to defray his school expenses for another year.

Victim Of Wreck Is Identified By Fraternity Key

St. Louis Argus 7-14-22

Preston News Service

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 13.—Theodore Milton Seldon, aged 24 years, victim of the wreck on the Reading Railroad at Winslow Junction last week, was identified by means of a Phi Beta Kappa key which lay beside his dead body. The inscription on the key was "T. M. Seldon, Dartmouth, 1921." When the key was found immediately following the wreck investigators supposed it belonged to one of the passengers and no one suspected that it belonged to Seldon, who was employed as a porter on the train.

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WINS OUT AFTER TWO YEARS' WAITING

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 27.—Winning a commission to draw plans for a $50,000 office building to be erected by John J. Stamler is a big event in the life of Frank A. Reed, 35 years old, architect of this city. Reed is colored, and for two years, or since he obtained his architect's certificate, has been refusing to accept his friends' advice to quit the business, as he would never be able to obtain a real commission, except from another Negro.

He says his father, who was a gardener, first discouraged him and advised him to quit school.

First Colored Man to Graduate in Law From University of Pennsylvania

Washington Advocate

Leon R. Miller, originally from North Carolina, B. S. of A. M. & T. College, received the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University of Pennsylvania last Wednesday, the first colored man to complete the course in law. Dean Mikell, of the Law School presonally congratulated Mr. Miller, and bespoke for him a successful future, telling him that he had won the respect and admiration of the entire faculty of the Law School.

POPULAR CAMBRIDGE GIRL GRADUATES

Guardian

NAMESAKE OF FIRST COLORED ALUMNUS OF RADCLIFFE—MEMBER OF SCHOOL FRENCH AND SPANISH CLUBS AND CLASS "JOKES" EDITOR

Boston, Mass 6-24-22

Alberta Virginia Chapman, youngest daughter of Mrs. Ida Chapman and the late Charles E. Chapman, of 30 Parket St., Cambridge, was one of the group of Colored girls to win the coveted diploma from the Cambridge High and Latin School, nationally famous for the intensity of its courses and the quality of its graduates. Miss Chapman is a namesake of the late Alberta Virginia Scott, first Colored graduate of Radcliffe College. She was born in the University City and has always lived there attending and graduating from the Peabody Grammar School, and has been very popular among her classmates of that city's famous mixed schools. During her last two years in the High School she became a member of the French and Spanish Clubs and in her Junior year was elected Class "Jokes" Editor on the "Review," the High School Magazine. Miss Chapman will start a two year elementary course at the State Normal School in Salem, in September.

POST GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AT MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Nashville Globe 7-4-22

On July 3rd, graduates of former years from the medical department of Meharry, returned to their Alma Mater for a six-weeks post-graduate course. Representatives from several states, some of whom had been engaged in the practice of their profession for years, returned to take again their former seats in the classrooms. Ala., Miss., Ark., Ky., have representatives. They are taking courses in Clinical Pathology, Physical Diagnosis, Operative Surgery and Laboratory Technique. Some of these new graduates were there 20 years ago. They have posted at some of the best clinical centers in the U. S. They enter upon their courses at Meharry with much enthusiasm and confidence.

On Tuesday evening, 6:30 to 8 o'clock, on the beautiful lawn of the Administration Building, these men who had formerly studied here were invited to assemble and meet the members of the Meharry Faculty and the local profession of the city in an informal reception. Seats were placed on the smooth new-mown lawn and promptly on the hour, these sons and daughters of dear old Meharry, began to assemble. Be it remembered that some of these were unknown have by faithful service and close application to duty, forged to the front in their respective communities and their younger days and glibly talk have won honor and distinction for themselves and their Alma Mater. They return to the early scenes of of their wives, their boys and girls some of whom are looking forward to the time when these youngsters will file in and take the places of their distinguished sires.

The Meharry Faculty was well represented and small group of former teachers and students, now men of responsibility and trust, were seen gleefully chatting away of past experiences or future plans.

The Meharry campus has undergone complete transformation since some of these graduates left. What was the home of Dr. G. W. Hubbard in other days, is now converted into offices exclusively and known as Administration Building. The building used for the colleges of Dentistry and

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Pharmacy is now being given over exclusively to Dentistry and the College of Pharmacy will be located in one of the buildings on the former Walden Campus. We assume that it is known to the public that the Great Methodist Episcopal Church has purchased a new site for Walden College and placed he former Walden campus in he hands of he Meharry Medical Cllege. This wise provision greatly increases the physical plant of Meharry and provides ample space for the increasingly large classes, which seek the professions. The Clinics at the Dental College are well attended an dthe supervisors and operators are kept busy from early morn to late eve.

The George W. Hubbard Hospital is doing its full duty in caring for the sick and injured. The new Xray outfit is being installed this week to take the place of the old.

Applications for next year's classes come in daily and the outlook indicates that large classes in all departments will begin with the opening of school.

Excellent reports come from those who took the State Board examinations in Tennessee, Georgia, Ky., Misssissippi, Arkansas, S. C., and Ohio.

WHITE WOMAN GRADUATE OF COLORED COLLEGE NOW DEAN OF LAW COLLEGE

Louisville News

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, Aug. 24—There was given in Washington recently a banquet to the one woman dean of a law school in the United States at the Grace Dodge Hotel, one of the newest hostelries erected here at the Capital. The guest of honor was Miss Emma M. Gillett, Dean of the Washington College of Law. On this occasion many prominent men and women lauded the work accomplished by Dean Gillett as a founder, teacher, practitioner of law and leader in many professional activities.

The interesting thing about Miss Gillett, who is just celebrating her seventieth birthday, is that her legal studies were pursued at Howard University School of Law, which was the only law school in the country at that time open to women. In 1883 she obtained her degree from Howard University and was admitted to the bar.

ONLY WOMAN DEAN OF LAW COLLEGE A HOWARD GRADUATE. NOTABLES PAY TRIBUTE TO PIONEER EFFORTS.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—There was given in Washington recently a banquet to the one woman dean of a law school in the United States at the Grace Dodge Hotel, one of the newest hostelries erected here at the capital. The guest of honor was Miss Emma M. Gillett, dean of the Washington College of Law. On this occasion, many prominent men and women lauded the work accomplished by Dean Gillett as a founder, teacher, practitioner of law and leader in many professional activities.

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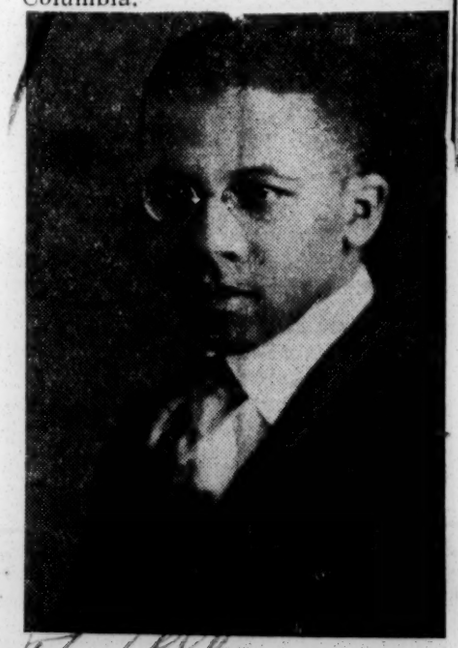
After spending some years in Washington as a practitioner of law, Miss Gillett and Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey organized a law class February 1, 1896, primarily for women. At its organization the class had three students and in two years the Washington College of Law was incorporated as an institution of learning. In 1913 Miss Gillett succeeded Mrs. Mussey as head of the institution.

Dean Gillett served as vice president of the Realty Appraisal and Title Company, was president of the Woman's Bar Association in 1921, and is at the present time vice president of the American Bar Association of the District of Columbia. She is the senior woman lawyer in the District of Columbia.



PERRY B. JACKSON WINS HONORS IN RESEARCH TRAINING CONTEST

Cleveland Ohio 8-25-22

Mr. Perry B. Jackson, one of our most promising and efficient young lawyers, was born in Zanesville, O. He graduated from Adelbert College with an A. B. Magna cum laude and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1919. He graduated from Western Reserve Law School, '22, and was awarded the prize of a volume of Clark's Elementary Law for being one of the three highest in the Legal Research Training contest held by the American Law Book Co.

We congratulate Mr. Jackson, who, with such a record, has brought into the legal profession such efficiency. We can only bespeak unbounded success for Mr. Jackson, and as one of our assets, we heartily recommend him to our many readers.

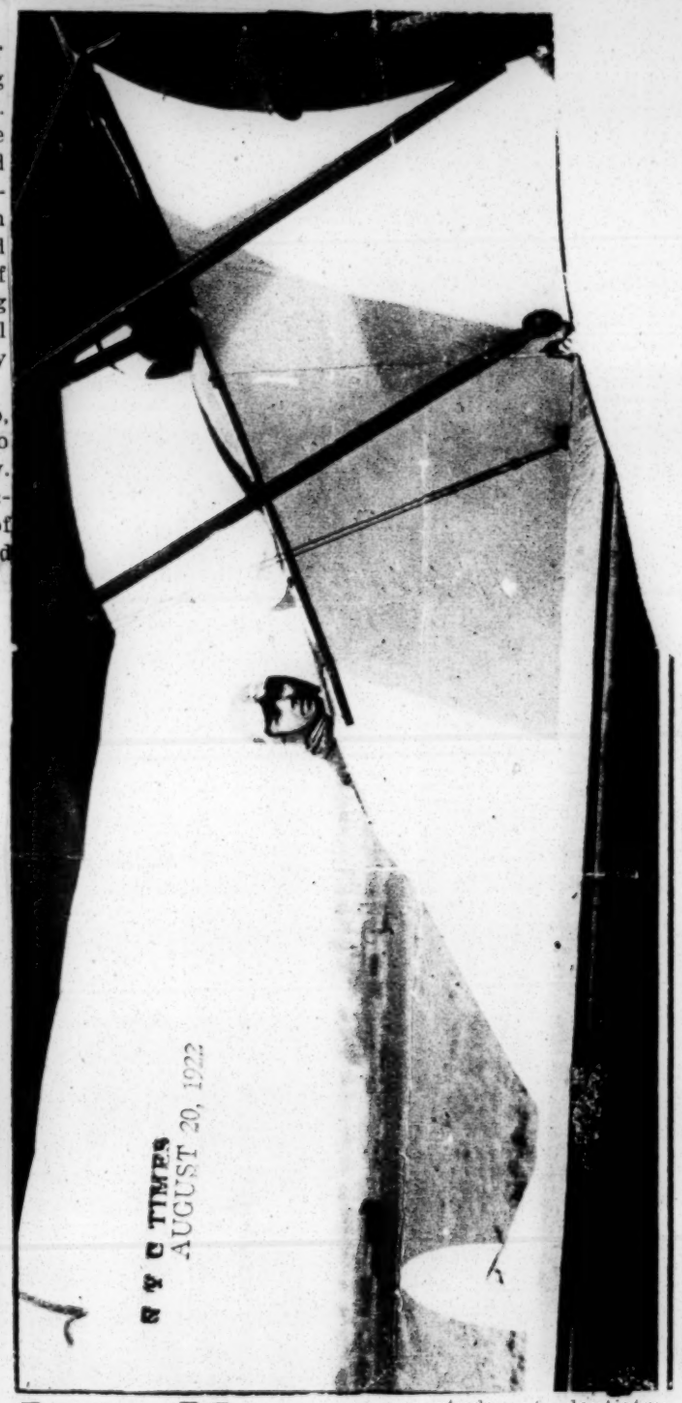
Lester Walton Now Member of World's Staff

Chicago Defender 8-26-22

LESTER A. WALTON

New York, Aug. 25.—Lester A. Walton, well known newspaper man, was recently added to the editorial staff of the New York Morning World, as a feature story writer. Mr. Walton started his duties about six weeks ago, and has been given office space along with other well known writers. Several of his articles dealing with conditions in the South have been so favorably and widely commented on that The World has caused placards to be distributed throughout the city advertising his stories.

Herbert Bayard Swope, ex-editor of The World, and Walton worked on the staff of a St. Louis daily several years ago. In those days Walton was court reporter and was considered an expert writer on golf. Their friendship existed since that time, which covers a period of 15 years, and hence they are together again.



N. Y. C. TIMES AUGUST 20, 1922

THE ONLY COLORED AVIATRIX IN THE WORLD, BESSIE COLEMAN, Recently Purchased in the Fokker Airplane Which She Will Give Exhibition in Holland and With Which She Will Give Flights in New York This Fall.

Jews Honor Young Man Who Drowns

Chicago Defender

Ottawa Beach, Mich., Aug. 18.—Following the heroic attempt of H. A. Atlas (white), Grand Rapids, to rescue from drowning James Hudson Jackson, Tenn., Jewish guests in the Ottawa Beach hotel, led by Senator Marks of the First senatorial district in Chicago, with one accord submitted to a suspension of all music and amusements for the evening out of respect for the victim of the unfortunate occurrence. 8-19-22

Hudson was an A. B. graduate from Lane college, Jackson, Tenn., and since his graduation had started the study of dentistry at the Northwestern university in Chicago. Like so many other college students, he was here working for funds with which to finish his education. He was held in the highest esteem by all. At the time of his death he had gone out to swim.

Never before was such respect paid by the guests of the hotel to the victim of an accident, of any color. While at dinner a collection was taken up from among the Jewish adherents of the young man to defray the funeral expenses. When it was first noticed that he was drowning his would-be rescuer, Atlas, dived into the water without a moment's hesitation. He lost a shoe in the struggle. Physicians worked for three hours trying to revive Hudson, but to no avail.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922.

Federal Aid

WARNS NEGROES ABOUT BILL

Savannah Ga. Tribune

Mrs. Kelly Tells of Discriminating Issue

3/9/22

New York, N. Y., March 4th—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today made public advance extracts from articles to appear in the March number of "The World Tomorrow" dealing with various aspects of the race problem in the United States.

One of the articles is by Mrs. Florence Kelley, a member of the board of directors of the N. A. A. C. P. and warns colored people of the dangers in the Sterling-Towner Bill which is now before Congress. In speaking of the measure, Mrs. Kelly says:

"This measure has great backing and is cunningly drafted to perpetuate the old discrimination against public education of the Negroes in the South. Should the Sterling-Towner bill be passed as it stands, it would give federal sanction, backed by $100,000,000 of federal funds, to State policies, which now results in the expenditure, for the essential item of teachers' salaries, of $2.89 per capita per annum for colored children, and $10.32 for white children. According to a document recently issued by the federal government, this ratio obtains in fifteen Southern States and the District of Columbia, where records are kept of teachers' salaries according to race"

Other articles in the March number of the World Tomorrow are "The Myth of Racial Inferiority" by Herbert Adolphus Miller "The Negro's Contribution to America" by Eugene Kinckle Jones; "The Negro in Industry" by Mary E. McDowell; "Social Equality and Racial Intermixture" by Dr. Du Bois.

NEGRO CHURCH HEADS FAVOR BRAXTON'S PLEA

Commercial Appeal

Would Have Appropriation Made for School Work.

Memphis Tenn

3/7/22

JACKSON, Miss., March 6.—The negroes of Mississippi have made the following indorsement of the work of W. H. Braxton, negro educator, working with the Legislature for the needed educational legislation:

This is to certify that we, the heads of the negro churches in the state of Mississippi, in council assembled and representing one million people, do heartily and unqualifiedly indorse the work that Dr. W. H. Braxton has done among negroes in the state for the past eight years regarding better homes, better health, industrial uplift, sanitation, and those subjects that tend toward the general development of our people, and that we do appreciate and indorse his unselfish labor before the Mississippi Legislature wherein he endeavors to secure an appropriation from that honorable body for his race; and thus broaden the avenue for their economic and educational advancement.

Signed: W. W. Beckett, bishop; S. P. Felder, H. M. Pillow, W. H. Edwards, S. Stephens, J. W. Williams, O. M. C. Tolson, J. W. Hair, W. H. Davis, H. H. Buckingham, J. J. Morant, C. S. Jones, B. C. Crow, D. R. Morant, W. H. Barnes, S. W. White, L. M. Staves, S. P. Washington, secretary; F. R. C. Durden; M. M. Ball, J. E. Brown, W. H. Whitfield.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 15

Education—1922

Federal Aid.

A. & M. Colleges.

COLORED TEACHERS' CONFERENCE AT BATON ROUGE LARGELY ATTENDED; 12 SOUTHERN STATES REPRESENTED

Houston Tex. Informer 1/21/22

Special to The Informer.

Baton Rouge, La.—At the conference of the supervisors and colored teacher trainers for vocational agriculture held at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., January 12, 13 and 14, the following states were represented: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Several members of the Federal Board for Vocational Education were also present at this conference. The members of this conference unanimously expressed their appreciation for the most cordial welcome received from President Clark of Southern University and his corps of workers. We were agreeably surprised at this splendid plant, overflowing student body and excellent work that was being done. One could hardly believe that the plant and administration were only about seven years old. Dr. Clark was congratulated for the great work that he is doing in leading this institution to function in the life of the people of the state.

The members of this conference were greatly helped by meeting their fellow laborers from all parts of the Southern vineyard and discussing and suggesting remedies for some of the great problems that we are having in common. But we believe that the greatest work that is being accomplished through such conferences is the work that is being done to systematize and standardize the agricultural curricula of the entire system of the Colored Land Grant Colleges. We believe that this chain of seventeen land grant colleges, better known as the State Normal and Industrial, or Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges for Negroes, located in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, is the greatest system for Negro education in America. At this conference preliminary plans were worked out for standardizing the work of these institutions, which plans are to be more thoroughly worked out, at a meeting of the heads and other representatives of these seventeen institutions co-operating with the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the Department of Agriculture called by the United States commissioner of education at Nashville, Tenn., February 13 and 14, 1922.

URGE IMPROVEMENT IN NEGRO EDUCATION

Conference Ends After Recommending Better Courses of Study.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
FEBRUARY 15, 1922

Improved courses of study and better requirements and facilities for study in land grant colleges devoted to the agricultural and industrial education of Negroes, were recommended in the final deliberations of the two days conference on Negro education held here, and which ended sessions Tuesday night.

All the early part of Tuesday was consumed in committee and special sub-committee meetings, at which the various matters for which the conference was called to consider were threshed out. The night session was featured by addresses by Dr. C. H. Lane, director agricultural education service, Federal board of vocational training, and P. O. Sargent, special agent of the department of agriculture for the South for Negro agricultural and industrial education.

A bright future for the land grant college move as affecting Negro education was pictured by both speakers.

The conference sent a telegram to Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, thanking him for his philanthropic interest in behalf of Negro education and received from Mr. Rosenwald an appreciative response.

The gathering, which was pronounced the largest and most important of its kind yet held, was called at the instance of Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, and the conference was held here under the auspices of the Tennessee department of education and in conjunction with the United States department of agriculture and the Federal board for vocational training

Neglect of Negro Education Great Loss To Country

Norfolk Journal & Guide
3/25/22
Virginia

(Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C.—That the material and moral interests of the whole country are involved in the question of Negro education is the substance of an interview given out Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, on his return from a recent conference in Nashiville with the heads of the 28 State and Federal Land Grant Colleges for Negroes. The fact that Dr. Tigert is a native of Tennessee and has always lived in the South adds significance to his statement, which follows in full:

"The neglect of Negro education has resulted in an immeasurable loss to the country. It has not only effected the material prosperity especially of the South, where the Negro population is greatest, but has likewise effected the standard of living and the character of citizenship, and has injured the morals of our people. If we had long ago made provision for the technical educaton of our Negor population, the increase in the value of our products, both agricultural and manufacturing, would have been incalculably great. The intangible and immaterial benefits which would have accrued can scarcely be estimated, nor can we form any estimate of what would have been the effect upon the Negro himself by way of encouragement, arousing ambition and increasing his value as a citizen."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922
Federal Aid

Smith-Lever

FARMERS OF SUMTER HOLD ROUSING MEETING

Americus, Georgia April 7, fully five hundred farmers, including women boys and girls turned out and packed the Americus Institute chapel to witness the annual school exhibits of boys and girls in club work in Sumter County. Farmers came on trains, in cars, wagons, mule back and walking. The exhibits from the twenty schools represented were excellent and showed clearly the progress the work is making in Sumter county.

Many helpful addresses were made including Mr. Dupree, Sumter county Schools Superintendent, Prof. H. A. Hunt, president Fort Valley High and Ind. school; Dr. M. W. Reddick, President Americus Institute; Rev. A. A Martin, Field Secretary for the Georgia Educational Society for Negroes; O. E. O'Neal, local agent Fort Valley; Mrs. A. L. M. Stephens Jeannes Fund Teacher, Fort Valley; Miss Juanita Conyers, district home demonstration agent Savannah, and assistant state agent club work, Alva Tabor.

Asst. State agent cut up a hog to demonstrate to the farmers how to cut meat for market purposes. This was profitable and enjoyable to all.

The meeting was in charge of E. Stallworth, farm demonstration agent and Miss Lily I Gaines, home demonstration agent. These two young people are doing much to bring light to the farmers of this session. They reported 320 boys and girls enrolled in club work for 1922.

Education – 1922

Illiteracy

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser 3/31/22

ILLITERACY IN ALABAMA.

The State Department of Education issues to the public, without analysis or comment, illiteracy statistics for Alabama, as compiled by the Census Bureau. As published in The Advertiser of yesterday the statistics manifestly call for remark in full justice to the people of the State who have made such valiant, and we think, effective efforts in recent years to wipe out the handicap of illiteracy in Alabama.

The original report of the Census Bureau is not before us, but as issued to the press, it appears that only the total number of illiterates is given by counties, with no accompanying percentage column, and no comparison with conditions as reported by the census in 1910, no statement comparing white and black illiteracy, except the totals for the State as a whole. However, the Census Bureau does place the per centage of illiteracy for both white and blacks at 16.1 per cent. This alone shows marked improvement over conditions as reported in 1910, for in that year it appeared that there was a white and black illiteracy of 22.9 per cent. Our total illiteracy is thus seen to have been reduced by more than six per cent.

What would be much more illuminating and trustworthy would be a report on each race by counties. How much progress have we made in combatting illiteracy among negroes, and how much among whites? The truth is that no State, no country, in the world has fought illiteracy with greater energy during the past ten years than has Alabama, no people have been more generous in opening their purses to the schools than have the people of Alabama. Intensive campaigns against illiteracy strongholds have been waged continuously in that time.

There is another feature of the statistics compiled by the Census Bureau which ought to be clarified—indeed it ought to have been clarified by the Bureau itself before issuing the statistics. It is made to appear for example, that Jefferson, the largest county, leads in illiteracy, with its more than 26,000 persons ten years old and older who can not read and write, while Dallas is second with 13,500, and Montgomery is third with 11,400, and so on.

Now the fact is that in each of these important counties white illiteracy is negligible, as indeed it is in every Black Belt county. As far back as 1913, the State Supervisor of Rural Schools, Professor N. R. Baker, reported that the native white illiteracy of Jefferson was only 3.6 per cent.; Dallas 2.4, Montgomery 1.7 and Mobile 3.0. Montgomery's per centage was exactly the same as that of the State of Iowa, and yet the Census Bureau's report of more than 11,400 illiterates in the county would suggest to persons unfamiliar with conditions here that the chief handicap of our people of all classes is illiteracy! Take Sumter county, as another instance. Sumter's native white illiteracy ten years ago actually was only 1.8 per cent., yet it is credited, without comment, with 6,200 in 1922. And it is a small county. In the matter of native white illiteracy the Black Belt counties of Alabama compare quite favorably with equal areas anywhere in the United States and in these counties, as in other Alabama counties, marked progress has been made in the past decade in combatting the remaining illiteracy.

Now The Advertiser anticipating the retort that may be made to its observations, understands fully that negroes are people, that they are a part of the population of Alabama, and that they have educational rights along with the white people of Alabama. We know all about that. More than that The Advertiser is sympathetic to the idea of negro education, and is glad to report that negro education is making splendid progress in Alabama, particularly in more recent years.

But it is again necessary to call attention to the obvious in justice to the white citizenship of the State. A half century ago the negro, just out of slavery, was totally illiterate. At the same time the white people of the State, on whom rested the burden of carrying the torchlight and doing the chief work of civilization, was almost totally busted financially. The white people's property was almost a total wreck. Out of this condition had to come the progress both races have made in the meantime.

The white man had his schools before the war, and he kept them going as best he could after the war. However, it was only in very recent years that the whites were able to expand their schools to meet popular needs, except in the Black Belt counties, where the white population was small, and on the whole more prosperous than the people of the other counties, and the negro population was many times greater than the white, and not prosperous, and for that reason not able to give black children the same educational advantages which the whites enjoyed. Nevertheless in all counties white taxpayers contributed to the upkeep of negro schools. The negroes could contribute but little toward the upkeep of white schools, so that the white man's educational burdens were relatively greater than those of his neighbors in the "white" States, at a time when his earning power was immeasurably less. In spite of this double handicap the Black Belt counties kept down their native white illiteracy to a negligible point. In more recent years the white counties have gone forward economically and educationally, and they are striking illiteracy right and left.

No American State is making faster educational progress than Alabama is today. The statistics would show that if properly analyzed—which they are not. No State in the Union has a more modern and progressive school system than Alabama. We wonder if the statistics are allowed to show that? The school system of Montgomery county for instance is accepted as a model by informed educational leaders like Dr. A. E. Winship, of Boston.

Give our present system time, and we shall wipe out illiteracy all over the State. Meantime the State should have credit for what it has done to that end.

Alabama

ILLITERACY IS BEING OBLITERATED RAPIDLY

Montgomery Ala.

Miss Luther Discusses Work Being Done For Both White and Black

4/3/22 Advertiser

While conditions in Alabama from the standpoint of illiteracy may not be ideal, much is being accomplished toward a material improvement of the situation and elimination of the problem, according to figures made public by Miss Sarah E. Luther, director of exceptional education for the state of Alabama. These figures show that during the biennial period 1919-21, in 23 counties where well defined programs were carried out under the direction of state and county boards for work among the white population, and 18 where similar programs were carried out among the negroes, out of a total number of7,948 adults enrolled, there were 5,065 reported illiterates who became literate.

The statement prepared by Miss Luther also shows that the age of the oldest pupil was 91 years; that 4,782 pupils received certificates. Other interesting facts set out are that 2,650 pupils between the ages of 16 and 21 years were enrolled; that the average duration of schools was six weeks; that the average number of hours taught per week was four; the average number of hours taught per day was 3 1-2; that the average expenditure per pupil was $1.96, and that 421 teachers and 37 organizers were employed in this work.

Of the campaign to stamp out illiteracy in Alabama, Miss Luther says: "The work is being carried on under the direction of a state director as a member of the state department of education. There is a negro field agent, J. F. Drake, who has charge under the state director of work among the negroes. The Jeanes supervising teachers are in most instances organizers for the work among the negroes, and as a general thing the services of the best negro teachers are secured. One thing that shows the deep interest of the negroes in education is that in many instances when county boards have failed to appropriate funds to match state aid, negro communities raised the funds necessary for this purpose and volunteer organizers and teachers have been secured."

Organized work is now being done under county boards of education in the following counties, for the benefit of the white population: Blount, Cherokee, Cleburne, Coffee, Coosa, Crenshaw, Escambia, Fayette, Calhoun, Franklin, Geneva, Jefferson, Lamar, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mobile, Randolph, Tallapoosa, Washington and Winston. In the following counties illiteracy work is being done among the negroes, under direction of the state and county boards of education: Montgomery, Jefferson, Autauga, Bullock, Chambers, Coffee, Colbert, Conecuh, Greene, Lee, Lowndes, Macon, Marion, Mobile, Limestone, Pickens Sumter, Talladega, Walker. The same work is also going on in the cities of Montgomery, Birmingham and Mobile.

ILLITERACY WORKERS GET NEW INSPIRATION

Reports of Field Force at Closing Session of Conference Most Encouraging

Montgomery

(Special To The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 12.—Leaders in the adult illiterate campaigns representing ten of the southern states, who have been in here for the last two days, interchanging thoughts, lessons and suggestions for the advancement of the cause were given a renewed spirit to work, and bring others into the field by a series of talks from county and city field workers in Alabama at the final session of the conference this afternoon.

J. F. Drake, colored field agent in adult illiteracy work among those of his race in Chambers county, brought an inspiring message to the conferees telling of the eagerness with which the negro race greeted the efforts of the teachers, and intertained his hearers with humourous yet pathetic stories of incidents that characterize the negro adult schools.

"A writing pen in every hand, and a newspaper in every negro home in Alabama," was the slogan enunciated by this enthusiastic field agent.

Miss Sarah E. Luther, director of exceptional education in Alabama, had charge of the program, in which was outlined by the various county, superintendents and field agents. What the Alabama illiteracy campaign entails it's goal to emancipate illiteracy in the state, and how it is being attained.

Inspiring talks were made by T. D. Brooks, superintendent of schools in Marion county, the best developed illiteracy school system in the state, Claud Shotts, senior at the University of Alabama, who formerly conducted the adult school at Lindsey, in Marion county; Miss Nannie Sandlin, of Hamilton, who has taught 392 adults to read and write, Earl M. Hodson, superintendent of the Lawrence county high school; Miss Maud Forbes, of the Bessemer high school; Miss Ruby Kilgore, of Marion county; G. M. Barnett, of Chambers county; Cecil V. Fain, of the Huntsville Mill Adult School and others.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education—1922
Illiteracy.

Illinois.

Adults Clamor For Education

East Tennessee news
12-21-22
Knoxville, Tenn.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 18—Grandmothers learning their primers, parents of educated children studying their alphabet for the first time, working boys and girls who neglected their education, men and women in business and trades seeking to advance themselves in the world by education they were unable to obtain earlier and the need of which they now appreciate, are some of the interesting sights that greet the visitors to the evening schools conducted in the city's high schools which have an enrollment of 29,215, of whom 15,577 are men and 13,638 are women. About 15 per cent of this number are colored.

"Since the Wendell Phillips evening school has given the men and women and boys and girls of the colored race a chance to make something of themselves," said Principal Willard, "by showing them that the white people are interested in their welfare, a much better feeling has been created between the races on the south side. They are now beginning to realiz that their white brother is thei friend.'

Among the aged men students a Wendell Phillips is George E. Ecton, 76, who presented the Third senatorial district in the Illinois legislature in 1887 and 1888. He is taking a course in commercial law and never misses a night. The instructors say that the former colored legislator attends as much to encourage others of his race to seek an education as to gain knowedge for himself.

Education—1922. General

Illiteracy.

NEGRO ILLITERACY REDUCED 20 PERCENT

New York Age 3/25/22

(Special to The New York Age)

Washington, D. C.—The public schools of the South are making progress in eliminating illiteracy, among the Negroes. The 1920 census showed about 300,000 less colored illiterates than that of 1910. In 1910 the percentage of colored illiteracy in the South was 33.3. In 1920 it had dropped to 26.3. This leaves 1,753,000 Negroes who cannot write.

Georgia has the greatest number of these illiterates—261,115, a percentage of illiteracy, 29.1. Lousiana with 206,730 had the highest percentage of illiteracy, 38.5. Other states which still have great masses of colored illiterates are Alabama, with 210,690, or 31.3 per cent., Mississippi, with 205,813, or 29.3 per cent., and South Carolina with 131,422, or 29.3 per cent.

Every Southern State showed a marked reduction in illiteracy between 1910 and 1920. Every Northern State also showed a decrease. This would indicate that the Negroes migrating were mostly able to read, otherwise they would have increased illiteracy in the North. The percentage of illiteracy among Northern Negroes is much less than among Southern Negroes, being 26 per cent. in the South and eight per cent. in the North.

Every Southern State also showed a marked increase in the proportion of Negro children in school. For the South as a whole slightly over half of the Negro children are reported in school, while in the North slightly over 60 per cent. are in school.

NEGRO MIGRATION IN A NEW LIGHT

Several years ago when the tides of Negro migration to the North were at their height, it was frequently heard said that the best Negroes, the more thoughtful among us were not leaving, but that the crowds going consisted chiefly, almost wholly, of the shiftless, sentimental, sorry class who would be a liability on any community where their lot might happen to be cast.

Southwestern Christian Advocate 3/16/22 New Orleans, La.

But such an opinion suffers violence in the face of such facts as are revealed by the recent census concerning Negroes in the North and Negroes in the South.

Take the one fact of educational advantage and general intelligence. In the schools of the North more than 60 per cent of Negro children are in attendance, while in the South only about 50 per cent of Negro children are in attendance.

Moreover, as to illiteracy, the percentage among Northern Negroes is much less than among Negroes in the South. In the North, Negro illiteracy is reduced to eight per cent while in the South it is as high as 26 per cent. Every Northern state during the past ten years showed a decrease in percentage of illiteracy. This could not have been possible if the inflowing tides of Negro migrants had been the ignorant, illiterate citizens they were supposed to be. Evidently the Negroes going north in the exodus were that middle class who showed an intelligent choice in their act.

Furthermore, illiterates in the South are mased as follows: Georgia leads with 261,115, Louisiana follows with 206,730, Alabama with 210,690, Mississippi with 205,813, South Carolina with 131,422. But in point of percentage to the total Negro population Louisiana easily leads. These very states where illiteracy is dense suffered greatest losses through the exodus. This very fact was a contributing cause of the exodus and shows that the Negro is thinking in terms of self-improvement. He had made sustained efforts to have his condition bettered in these states, and with but slight hope of success. He resolved to pay the price of betterment by going where opportunity awaits him unlimited by color or conditions, policy or politics.

The directing motive of the exodus was **not** economic. This was incidental. Civic and social betterment, safety for his home and loved ones, conditions conducive to an enlarging conscious manhood among his neighbors unrestricted by the accident of color, these and these primarily impelled the Negro from the Sunny Southland to the North.

It should be said here that the educational situation for Negroes in the South is, tho slowly, yet surely improving. During the past decade our illiteracy has been reduced from 33.3 per cent to 26.3 per cent, every Southern state showing marked reduction. While there are now at least 2,000,000 Negroes in the South who cannot read and write, yet it is encouraging to know that there is here a marked increase in proportion of Negro children in school. The South has at least had her attention aroused to the necessity of providing better educational facilities for her large restless Negro population if she would hold the Negro as an intelligent laborer and a citizen.

Toward this end no incident in our race life has contributed so much as did the migration of large numbers of Negroes from the oppressive conditions of the South in search of better things.

Even with this partial awakening the South has yet far to go in this direction. She must not appropriate all the credit for the Negroes' improvement in education. For while the public school system for Negroes has been sadly inadequate the denominational colleges of all the Churches have been supplementing the lack on part of the states.

Particularly is this true of the schools of the Board of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thousands of Negroes have been sent out from these schools located in the "black belt" of every Southern state among their fellows to live better lives and to be wholesome examples, in their communities, of sober, honest, industrious citizens.

Education—1922

Alabama.

Industrial Schools.

ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICLE
OCTOBER 11, 1922

A JUST COMPLAINT.

The negro populations of several Southern states, under the leadership of such institutions as the Tuskegee Institute, have been setting up and maintaining a system of extension education for people of their race; this education has been vocational; in Virginia there is a system of farm education that has enrolled more than 25,000 negroes in its various classes. Now come complaints that as the negroes under this sort of instruction gain in thrift and industrial independence, this educational work is meeting with opposition from the white population. Thus far the opposition has taken no public form, but it is growing in extent and is already making more difficult the work of those who are conducting the educational enterprises.

The better thought of the South supports the efforts of the negro to become economically independent and to contribute to good citizenship. Even bitter opponents of breaking of race segregation are open advocates of freedom for race betterment. If the complaints now coming of interference by the white population with moves for negro betterment are founded on fact, they are valid and ought to receive immediate attention by the better element of the white population of Southern states.

Whatever of sympathy for the attitude of the Southern white populations exists outside of that tier of states will not be extended in the least degree by decent people to attempts to thwart the negro in efforts for self improvement. If there is a negro problem, such efforts are as good a means of solving it as can be found. And if there is not co-operation from white people, then white people are making the negro problem impossible of solution by just and decent means.

Education—1922.

Alabama.

Industrial Schools.

Principal and Mrs. W. F. Harding of Emerson Normal and Industrial Institute, left Monday night to spend the month of August in Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. They will be for the greater part of the time with Mr. Harding's brother in Tecumseh, Michigan. On the return trip they will attend the convention of Congregational Workers among the Colored people at the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church, Rev. Chas. W. Burton, pastor, in Chicago, at which meeting Mr. Harding will be one of the speakers. Immediately after this meeting they will return to Emericon to complete the plans for the opening of the school year with October 2.

COLORED MINISTER TO DISCUSS RACE PLANS

Montgomery Advertiser
8-4-22

Rev. W. H. Hunt, pastor of the 40th Street Baptist church, colored, of Birmingham, will speak at the Old Ship Methodist church on Wednesday night, August 9. Rev. Hunt will speak on the race question and will offer his solution of the race problems and present a plan which he believes if followed, would bring about more harmonious relations between the two races. Special arrangements will be made for white people.

8-4-22

Rev. Hunt is recognized as a negro speaker of more than ordinary ability and eloquence. He is general manager of the Avondale Industrial Training School at Birmingham. Rev. Hunt's lectures and sermons have been recognized by the Birmingham press as wholesome and sound, and possibly carrying with them the real solution of the race ploblem in the South.

Education 1922

Industrial Schools

Alabama

N Y C TIMES
JUNE 1, 1922

Funds for Colored School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The approach of the commencement season, with its centring of interest on the students in our Northern schools, comes at a time when the colored schools of the South, with their shorter terms, have closed and are taking stock of their year's work.

Among these schools is Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute of Institute, Ala., founded twenty-five years ago by William J. Edwards, upon his graduation from Tuskegee. During the quarter century he has built up a school serving one of the most backward districts of the Black Belt and has developed an interest in his work, which he has been able to maintain remarkably well despite the general business depression of the last two years. With a student enrollment of 350 colored boys and girls, including forty ex-service men, Snow Hill's expenses for the school year just closed were kept down to $35,000. Of this essential amount, Mr. Edwards has been successful in raising $32,500; the balance represents almost entirely accrued salaries due to his loyal faculty.

Teaching in a Southern colored school is more a devoted consecration than a profession, even when the modest salaries are paid on time, and the average of approximately $100 now owed to the teachers at Snow Hill is a distinct hardship to them and a tangible debt which, I believe, will be gladly paid by those who understand the great work which is being done by the negro teachers of the South under the most trying conditions.

Contributions toward the meeting of this deficit of $2,500 may be sent to Henry A. Barnes, Treasurer, Institute, Ala., and will be gratefully acknowledged.

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Trustee.

New York, May 24, 1922.

Education - 1922. General

Industrial Schools.

OMAHA NEB BEE
JUNE 1. 1922

A Race That Has Found Itself.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

Not long ago the fifty-fourth anniversary of Hampton Institute, Virginia, an industrial school of negroes, was widely observed. In this school are taught the theory and practice of blacksmithing, carpentry, house painting, agriculture and the industrial arts.

The remarkable work of such institutions as Hampton and Tuskegee may well be a matter of pride. Their success is at once a reassuring fact and an index of social tendencies.

Under the guidance and inspiration of such schools, American negroes in the last half century have increased their ownership of homes from 12,000 to 650,000, of farms operated from a thousand to more than a million, and of businesses conducted from 2,000 to 60,000. What race in so short a time has paralleled this record of progress?

Booker T. Washington realized that industrial training and efficiency are the surest levers for his people's progress and self-help. A fine statement of the proper relation between the two races is his famous illustration that they should be "in all things purely social as separate as the fingers; yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

This is more conservative than the earlier attitude, but sounder and more promising. Institutions like Hampton and Tuskegee show that the American negro, starting under great disadvantages, has found himself, and knows the line of his most promising advance. The rapid progress of the last half century is the sure promise of greater progress to come.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN FIVE DAYS.

Needed for Indiana Normal and Industrial School Fund.

Twenty-five thousand dollars, we must have; we shall have it. The time is a five-day drive. September 4, 1922, to September 8, 1922.

More than thirty of the leading business and professional colored men of Indianapolis have gotten together to put over the most important proposition ever put up to the citizens of Indiana. In a five-day drive, we are to raise twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), the amount necessary to augment $25,000.00 already secured, to purchase a location for a Normal and Industrial School in Indiana, similar to the Booker T. Washington School in Tuskegee, Ala.

Both the colored citizens and their white friends are determined that this money shall be raised for the beginning of a new day for Indiana. The earnestness of these friends is already evidenced by signed pledges of some and word to the committee from others in amounts not less than $100.00 each. Those who are so encouraging to us before the drive begins will be known as our list of minute men and women. The committee greatly acknowledge our appreciation of their encouragement. Will you swell this list of minute men.

The committee gratefully acknowledges the reception of the many subscriptions in advance of this publication. It is a stimulant to the committee's movements. All others who will do so will render untold service in keeping life and hope in the movement.

All donations will be received by the Marion County State Bank, which has kindly consented to become the depository for all monies contributed to this enterprise.

On this occasion, we are asking for minute men. Who will be next Remember te drive begins Sehptember 4, 1922, and closes September 8, 1922.

ARISE! Raise $25,000.00 and put Indiana on the map in a large way. We can and we will do it.

For further information, call W. S. Henry, the Legal Department, City Hall. Phone, LIncoln 3311.

The drive begins Sept. 4, to Sept. 8, 1922.

The slogan is $25,000.00 in five days and take Indiana over the horizon of the new day.

During these five days of the campaign, all good citizens, with a vision of and hope for a better day for Indiana, with improved citizenship and a better relation between the races, are hereby notified and solicited to come to the rescue of the committee in this crucial hour. At the close of the campaign, a committee will be named for the appointment by the Governor to select a place suited for the location of said school.

NORMAL INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE TO OPEN

A branch of Florida Lincoln College and Bible Training School will be opened in this city at 3100 Pine Blvd., Oct. 16th at 10 a. m. as Normal Industrial School. 10-6-22

According to plans as given out by Dr. W. A. Dinkins, the President, this will be one of the leading schools in the State. About 200 students and seven teachers is the present capacity.

The C. M. E. Church South has promised substantial support according to Dr. Dinkins.

Increased Interest In Swangin Institute

Savannah Tribune, Ga.

Last Monday night a number of the friends of the Swangin Normal and Industrial Institute met at the office of the Pilgrim Insurance company, Wage Earners building, and planned to assist materially in the plans of the trustees. Each one present gave expressions of approval to the work and willingness to assist in whatever plans that were presented. Mr. Singfield was selected as chairman and Mr. E. D. Brown, secretary. A committee was appointed to arrange for a public meeting to be held shortly at which the work will be fully presented in order to help this very worthy institution. 10/2/22

SAN FRANCISCO CAL EXAMINER
APRIL 16, 1922

WORK IS CURE FOR LYNCHING, SAYS LEADER

Until the negro is developed lynching will not cease. His new emancipation can only come through teaching him to become industrially efficient, and the negro must do this for himself.

This is the message brought here from the South by the Rev. J. E. Boyd, founder and head of the industrial institution for colored youths at Camps, Texas, modeled after the famous Tuskegee Institute, built up by Booker T. Washington.

The Rev. Mr. Boyd is here in the interests of the institute of which he is the head.

The Camps Institute was founded in a small way nine years ago and his since grown to a school with 700 students. It is largely self-supporting, having a farm of 320 acres to give it substantial sustenance. So rapidly has its reputation spread among the colored people that last year 2,000 applicants had to be turned away.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education – 1922

Industrial Schools

Louise Braxton Arrested And Held For Grand Jury

President of Newark Rotary Club Charges Her With Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses---Had Been Given $163

New York Age 2/11/22

Converted To Own Use

Work Monroe N Camp

Instructed to Deposit Money For Use of Macon School at Macon, Ga., But She Used It To Defray Expenses of Her Jubilee Singers

Following upon the publishing of a warning to the public by THE AGE, based upon a letter from the secretary of the Macon, Ga., Chamber of Commerce, the money-raising activities of Mrs. Louise M. Braxton of Macon, in connection with an alleged school in that city of which she claimed to be the founder, were brought to a temporary termination by her arrest in Newark, N. J., on Monday night, January 30th, charged with having obtained money under false pretenses. She was kept in custody until Tuesday morning, when she was arraigned before Judge Boettner in the Women's Court and held in $1,000 bonds for action by the grand jury.

The charge was preferred by Harry C. Thompson, president of the Rotary Club of Newark, after Mrs. Braxton had obtained $163 from that organization, which sum she was instructed to deposit in a Macon, Ga., bank for the sole use of her alleged school. The money was not so deposited but was used by the woman in defraying expenses of herself and the group of entertainers she has hired. When she was arrestted, the singers had just concluded a concert at the DeGroot M. E. Church, which was largely attended and from which she received, it is reported, a large sum.

When arraigned before Judge Boettner, Mrs. Braxton appeared without counsel, evidently depending on her powers of pursuasion in handling her accusers. She made a statement in court in which she acknowledged having misused the money, but that she intended to replace it. When the judge held her for the grand jury she quickly decided to secure legal counsel. Harold Simandi later appeared as her attorney and said that a detailed statement of receipts and expenses would be furnished the Rotary Club.

Had Operated in New York.

For many months Mrs. Braxton has been operating in and around Greater New York. She had several young women and men engaged, and they were billed as the Macon Institute Jubilee Singers. Using as an argument the needs of the alleged Macon Normal and Industrial Institute, which she claimed to have founded and to be conducting at Macon for the training of colored children as domestic servants, she secured engagements in many of the leading churches, before both colored and white congregations, receiving, it was reported, liberal contributions for support of the supposed training school.

Her lengthy stay in New York, far away from the school she claimed to be operating, caused some comment, and this resolved into actual doubt when a letter was received from F. Roger Miller, general secretary of the Macon, Ga., Chamber of Commerce, to the effect that:

"She has made several efforts to promote schools here and elsewhere but none have ever been established and her activities have been devoted chiefly to collecting money. The colored people in this section of the South have on several occasions expressed through their various organizations their unfavorable opinions of Louise Braxton and her methods. The public is advised against contributing any monies to this woman."

This statement was incorporated in a "Warning to Public, published first in THE AGE of October 8th, 1921. This evidently had some effect on her New York activities because little more was heard of her, and although she threatened libel suits against THE NEW YORK AGE nothing has ever been heard of any impending legal action.

Then a few weeks ago reports began coming in to the effect that New Jersey churches and organizations were giving large sums to Mrs. Braxton toward support of the alleged industrial school of which she was supposed to be the head. So on January 28, 1922, THE AGE published again the "Warning to Public," based on the Macon Chamber of Commerce secretary's letter.

Her New Jersey Activities.

Correspondents of THE AGE in various parts of New Jersey wrote in to this office to the effect that when confronted by this published warning, Mrs. Braxton had made claims that this letter from Secretary Miller was based on prejudice; that it was simply another case of the Southern white man trying to pull down the Negro; that if her work was not being carried on as she claimed it was, she would have been stopped long ago; that, as a matter of fact, her work was being continued in Macon and that jealousy and want of appreciation by the colored folk in the South of industrial education were at the bottom of the charges.

Acording to the Plainfield *Courier-News* of February 2nd, a number of concerts were given by the jubilee troupe in various churches and schools in Plainfield, and gratifying sums of money had been contributed to the work she represented, "so liberal being the gifts that the recipient herself declared that Plainfield had 'gone over the top in benevolence,' and that its generosity had been exceeded only by 'the home-town of President Harding.' During her stay here information was received to the effect that she was not fully sincere and honest in her representations, the information being publicly heralded by a printed warning in the columns of THE NEW YORK AGE, the leading national colored newspaper."

It is reported from Plainfield that Mrs. Braxton declared herself as not blaming THE AGE for its publication, but asesrted that the newspaper had been misled by the letter from Secretary Miller, who was biased and engaged in an effort to retard the development of her school. Advices were also received to the effect that Mrs. Braxton's statements seemed to satisfy the white people of Plainfield and that they continued to contribute largely to the mythical industrial institution which they supposed was busily engaged, down in Macon, Ga., in training good Negro cooks and house-servants.

The entourage of Mrs. Braxton in Newark is said to have consisted of a secretary, a pianist and a mixed quartet of singers. The soprano and tenor soloists are asid to be paid $15 weekly, the others $10. According to the Plainfield *Courier-News*, the company stopped at 614 West Third street, Plainfield, and the weekly expenses amounted to more than $100.

The $1,000 bail was furnished by a lending company. While incarcerated in Newark Mrs. Braxton was visited by a number of pastors of churches in which she had appeared.

Georgia

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE ESTABLISHES A. & M. SCHOOL IN NAME ONLY.

Jasmine Chase Reporter

(Preston News Service)

8/19/22

Forsyth, Ga., Aug. 18.—A bill passed the General Assembly last Monday authorizing the establishment of a Negro Agricultural and Mechanical School here. The bill, however, provides no appropriation, but simply makes of an existing Negro school, where vocational training has been put in operation, a state district school with a board of trustees.

A large number of Negroes throughout the state declare that this is but another step in the Southern white man's plan to control the curtailment of Negro educational facilities in Georgia.

Banker, Chamber of Commerce Official, and President of College Join in Expose of Woman Collecting Many Dollars in North

New York Age 3/25/22

Active in New Jersey.

Additional information concerning the activities of Mrs. Louise Braxton of Macon, Ga., who has been collecting large sums of money from New York and New Jersey churches and other organizations, and from individuals as well, for the support of an alleged industrial school which she claimed to be operating in the Georgia city, and against whom THE NEW YORK AGE published warnings to the public in its issues of October 8th, 1921, and January 28th, 1922, is contained in letters received by this paper from citizens of that city.

In THE AGE of February 11th, was carried a story telling of the arrest in Newark, N. J., of Mrs. Braxton, the specific charge against her being the obtaining of money under false pretenses, for which an arrest warrant was obtained by Harry C. Thompson, president of the Newark Rotary Club, when Mrs. Braxton diverted to her own use $163 which had been contributed [illegible] turned over to [illegible] understanding that [illegible] in the Macon Savings [illegible] the woman was held [illegible] to the Newark grand jury in $1,000 bonds by Judge Boettner of the Women's Court.

Some weeks previous to her arrest in Newark, word had come to THE AGE that she was exceedingly active in New Jersey, having had great success in collecting money, especially in Plainfield. The second warning to the public by this paper was published as a result of this news. But when confronted with this exposure of her fraudulent claims, Mrs. Braxton declared to the philanthropic people who had been generous to her that the opposition was the result of the desire of Southern white people to keep the poor Negro in continued ignorance. She declared, also, that some colored people objected to her plan of training colored girls to be good servants for the white folks.

This kind of argument was evidently successful for the time being, for there was no curtailment of the woman's activity in behalf of her mythical industrial school in Macon, Ga. Then came her arrest in Newark, and upon being released on bail, she informed the Rotary Club of Newark, through her attorney, Harold Simandi, that she would furnish a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures to its officers.

In the meantime THE AGE had written several well-known citizens of Macon, Ga., detailing some of the fore-

going incidents, and asking for definite information as to the status of the Macon Normal and Industrial Institute, which was given as the title of the alleged institution for which Mrs. Braxton was collecting money. Of the several replies received, from both colored and white citizens of Macon, one from the Rev. William E. Holmes, president of the Central City College, revealed that not only did Mrs. Braxton have no school in Macon, but that the tentative project had been long since abolished, and that the white men formerly serving as a board of trustees had washed their hands of the woman.

Projected School Abolished.

An interesting fact, in connection with Professor Holmes letter, is a letter which he received from F. Roger Miller, general secretary of the Macon Chamber of Commerce, suggesting that some money and land, left in hands of the board of trustees of the defunct school, might be transferred to Central City College, as it had been "given for the education of Negro youth." Mr. Miller's letter is as follows:

"The Macon Normal and Industrial Institute, promoted by Louise Braxton, has been abolished, leaving in the hands of the trustees a tract of land and some six or eight hundred dollars. It might be possible for you to arrange a transfer to your institution, as the money and property were given for the education of Negro youth. I would suggest that you confer with W. T. Anderson, J. B. Riley and J. W. Cannon."

The three men to whom Professor Holmes was referred are among the most prominent white business men in the city of Macon. The letter received by the editor of THE AGE from Professor Holmes, is as follows:

"Mr. Fred R. Moore,
"Editor THE NEW YORK AGE,
"New York City.

"My dear sir:

"I take pleasure in according to your request for information concerning Mrs. Louise Braxton's work in this city. Sometime since, I am advised she undertook to purchase a small lot in Bellevue, a suburb of Macon, on the installment plan, but never finished paying for it, and removed to Greenville, S. C., where she claims, under a board of trustees, she is conducting a school.

Board Members Quit.

"Previous to this venture, she succeeded in getting a number of leading white men here to serve her in the capacity of a board of trustees, and under it, for a short while, taught what she called an industrial school, but becoming dissatisfied with its conduct and general management, the board washed its hands of the woman, and, learning of her claims North to be doing great things here, wrote to a number of eastern cities to that effect.

"One of the members of the board, Mr. J. W. Cannon, vice-president of the Macon Savings Bank, says she is collecting money under false pretenses, and he has so advised the head of the Rotary Club of Newark, N. J., and Mr. F. Roger Miller, secretary of the Macon Chamber of Commerce, says he has written all over the North, informing the public that she no longer has the endorsement of the business men of this city. And he further states that the Colored Women's Federation Club and the Association for the Advancement of Negro Education, the former presided over by Mrs. M. L. Walker of this city, and the latter by Prof. H. A. Hunt of Fort Valley, requested him to unmask Mrs. Braxton for the protection of the public."

Mrs. Braxton operated with a group of young women and men musicians which she denominated as the Macon Institute Jubilee Singers, most of whom were recruited from around New York City. It has been intimated that some of thees people, the young women especially, could tell of some other of Mrs. Braxton's actions, but this information is not readily forthcoming. One young woman, who sang with the Braxton aggregation for a few weeks, is credited with the statement that she was repeatedly asked to come along when going to the Braxton woman's stopping place, but that some kind of a seventh sense always advised her against doing as was suggested.

HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES AT BEACH INST.

Large Number Expected to Register—Louis Callen To Assist In Work.

9-14-21

Many parents and guardians are elated because the high school classes at Beach Institute will be continued. Rather than undergoing the cost of railroad traveling and heavy expenses in maintaining their children elsewhere the Beach classes will prove a boon to these parents and guardians, and at the same time the children will have the benefit of home training and efficient tutelage.

In order to fill a needed want in the community a class was opened last winter, and all who have observed it speak commendably of the work. This was substantiated by the students, many of whom will enter the higher class at the beginning of the term. This work is being successfully conducted by Rev. Arnold E. Gregory who is an experienced instructor with training from some of the leading educational institutions in the country This year he will be ably assisted by Mr. Louis Callen, an honor graduate of Atlanta University and a teacher of experience. This team of workers means much for the practical training of those children who will be fortunate enough to matriculate under them.

Two classes will be conducted, tenth grade A and B. Others will be added as sufficient demands are made.

Monday Sept. 25th. from 9 to 11 a. m. will be registration day, when those desirous of attending must register. This is very necessary for only a limited number can be admitted to the classes.

The tuition will be very reasonable only $2.50 per month. All other information will be given on registration day.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922

Industrial Schools

Maryland.

CONFERENCE ON MONDAY BRINGS ORDER TO CLOSE

Afro-American

Faculty, Principal and Medical Adviser Summoned To Meet In Superintendent Cook's Office

2/17/22

DR. McNEIL'S REPORT READ

Baltimore Md

Would Not Take Responsibility for Health of Pupils Any Longer

Bowie, Md., Feb. 15.—Bowie Normal School here will close Friday to remain closed until an adequate supply of water for its students is provided, Principal L. S. James announced today. Order to close came directly from State Superintendent of Schools Albert S. Cook, and followed a conference at his Baltimore office on Monday with Principal James, Medical Adviser Dr. W. C. McNeil, and the entire faculty.

Faculty members returned here Monday afternoon, but made no statement. Those who made the trip were Mrs. Carrie B. Overton, Misses Helen L. Concrer, A. D. Williamson, A. Mae Stewart, Daisy W. Frazier, H. Wildy and Thomas Williams.

Superintendent Cook's Letter

February 13, 1922

Principal L. S. James
Bowie Normal School

Every effort possible has failed to provide an adequate supply of water for Bowie Normal and Industrial School for colored students, at present the supply is insufficient and the school physician has recommended that the school be closed within a week.

The school therefore will be closed on February 17th and remain closed until the proper supply of water is available. Appending the report of Dr. W. C. McNeill, the school physician.

Respectfully yours,
A. S. COOK,
Superintendent of Schools

Nothing Said About Dormitories

It will be noted that Superintendent Cook's letter announces reopening as soon as a water supply is adequate. Nothing is said about providing adequate dormitories before the pupils are permitted to return, and it is not known whether efforts will be made to remedy this condition or not. Three pupils were reported sleeping in a room, sometimes one above the other due to the lack of room in the girls' building and the burning of the boys' frame dormitory recently.

According to Dr. McNeil's report conditions are no worse at the school now than they were in October and November, but are sufficiently alarming to force him to refuse to take responsibility longer for the health of the students.

The physician's letter which follows absolves Principal James from all blame, declaring that the lack of water was due to conditions over which he had no control, and that every effort has been made to secure a water supply.

Dr. McNeil's Report

February 11, 1922.

Principal L. S. James,
Bowie Normal School,
Jericho Park, Md.

Dear Sir:

In reference to the sanitary conditions at the school, permit me to say that I can only say now what I have said from time to time. Because of an inadequate supply of water for the school and from the source from which some of it was obtained as well as the manner in which it was handled, the possibilities of polution and contamination are very great. Consequently the possibility of some form of epidemic, especially typhoid fever is greatly enhanced.

The remedy for the insufficient supply of water was attempted, but failed because of conditions over which you have no control, which necessarily adds to the damage of keeping the place in sanitary condition. Things are no worse at present than they were in October and November. The small amount of water available prevents the proper quantity for drinking, bathing and laundry work. The health of all concerned may be injured.

Students in the girls' dormitory are too crowded. Under even the best conditions the possibility of epidemic is great, but this danger is much greater when you are handicapped by the lack of an abundant supply of water.

The question of having students vaccinated against typhoid was taken up and discussed. As there is no suitable place to use as a sick room and as the facility for taking care of the sick girls are poor, I would not advise to have it done at this time. The students have been vaccinated against smallpox and use only boiled water for drinking as told before.

As the warm weather nears, I want to urge you to use every effort possible to remedy these conditions. If they cannot be remedied soon I would advise you to call the attention of the superintendent of schools to the conditions and possibilities so that it can be decided whether it would not be well to close the school rather than run additional risks. Personally I should not run the risk in taking the responsibility of keeping the school open a week longer unless there was a surety of obtaining, within a month, plenty of good water.

W. C. McNEILL

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 15

Education—1922.
Industrial Schools

Maryland.

NORMAL SCHOOL TEACHERS SEND RESIGNATIONS

Entire Faculty Except Principal James Refuse To Serve Another Year

Afro-American

CONDITIONS INTOLERABLE

Baltimore, Md.

Lack of Water, Overcrowding and Low Salaries Are Reasons Given

7-28-22

Bowie, Md., July 20.—As a protest against certain conditions alleged to exist at the State Normal School at Bowie none of last year's faculty except Principal Leonidas James, will return to the school in the fall, all having resigned in a body.

They are:

J. Thomas Williams, vice-principal.

Miss Inez Duffin, domestic science teacher.

Miss Daisy Frazier, English and history.

Mrs. Carrie B. Overton, music.

H, S. Wilder, agriculture.

Others have been appointed to take their places. The resignations have never been made public at the State Department of Education.

An alleged intolerable condition of affairs at the school which included a totally inadequate water supply and woefully overcrowded dormitories and low salaries, are among the causes for the resignations. The teachers, it is said, protested to Principal James at faculty meetings, but to no avail. Some months ago when the water supply became so bad that a typhoid fever epidemic threatened, State Superintenent Cook conferred in his office with teachers about conditions. A little later came the order from Health Officer Mears that the school be closed, and it has remained so since. Altho under yearly contract, salaries were cut off and have not been paid since.

Three pupils are alleged to have been forced to sleep in one room, their only means of getting ventilation being by opening their bedroom doors.

It is said no colored teacher in Maryland holding a position under the State Department of Education may hold his job and speak out manfully against conditions.

J. W. Huffington, the white supervisor, is regarded as a failure in dealing with conditions in the colored schools, but is said to be charged with putting over a program that will suit those whites who would treat the Negro differently from other classes of citizens.

Mr. Williams, who taught at the school a number of years, is now connected with the Washington office of the Standard Benefit Society.

The new teachers at the school will be:

Samuel L. Taylor, mathematics and science; Miss Josephine H. Brown, English; Miss Sadie B. Ayers, history, and Miss Rheba W. Daugherty, music.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

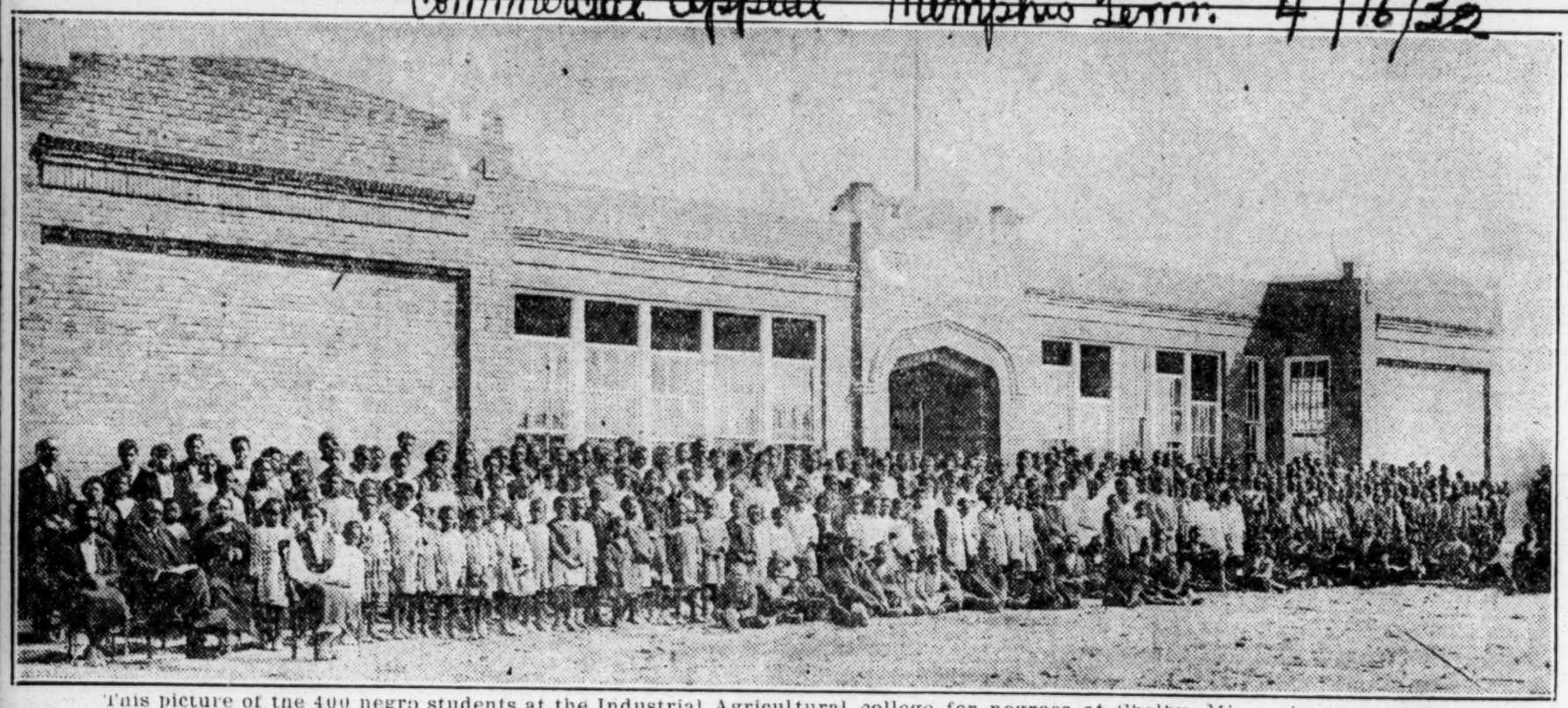
Education – 1922.

Mississippi

Industrial Schools.

What Mississippi Is Doing Towards Training Negro Children

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 4/16/22



This picture of the 400 negro students at the Industrial Agricultural college for negroes at Shelby, Miss., shows what can be done in properly training negroes. The school is under the direction of J. M. Williamson, principal. It has the good wishes of the white people throughout the state. The children are taught to be useful and obedient. The school now needs a few more acres and a trades building where cooking, washing, practical agriculture and other useful pursuits may be taught.

N. Y. C. POST

JUNE 27, 1922

Negro School in Need

To the Editor of the New York Evening Post:

Sir: Many friends of negro education in the South know of the splendid work being done in the southwestern part of Mississippi, near the village of Utica, by the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute. This school, founded by W. H. Holtzclaw, a product of the Tuskegee School, made famous by the late Booker T. Washington, is now entering upon its twentieth year of service in what is really the black belt of the South. One can hardly imagine the wonderful results of the school or the great need of its continued service without a personal visit to its grounds.

It has not only sent out into the South more than a thousand young people trained for service, but has had an astonishing effect upon the people round about the institution itself—acquiring land, building homes, and instituting new methods of agriculture being among the results.

The Utica school, too, has been "doing its bit" for the past three years in the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers of the World War. About one hundred were enrolled this year. Five hundred students in all is the usual enrolment. At the close of this year, in May, seventy-three certificates were issued. This means that this number of young people have been sent forth to take their places as good, respectable, Christian citizens in a section where such citizens are greatly needed.

It would seem that friends everywhere would be eager to help on such a useful enterprise, especially after it has so thoroughly demonstrated its ability to help us solve our most vexing problem. Mr. Holtzclaw is now trying to raise $3,000 to clear up a deficit from the year just closed, and $500 additional to help pay for apparatus for purifying the water system. This is a small amount compared to the $50,000 required to carry on the work for one year. It is possible there would have been no deficit this year had not the overflows of the Mississippi River and the resultant refugees and concentration camps made it impossible for many of the students to pay their usual accounts.

As chairman of the board of trustees of this school I wish to commend it to all who are interested in seeing this problem of Southern education solved, and I trust that friends can see their way to help wipe out this deficit, that the way may be open for continued and unhampered service. Contributions may be sent to me or to Mr. W. H. Holtzclaw at Utica Institute, Mississippi.

Henry E. Cobb, Chairman,
270 West End Avenue.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922

Industrial Schools

South Carolina

N. Y. C. POST
APRIL 8, 1922

Negro Education at the South

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST:

SIR: On our recent return from Porto Rico, via Havana and Florida, Mr. Bowker and I turned aside to inspect again the Mayesville Industrial and Educational Institute, where that brave spirit Emma J. Wilson, daughter of a slave mother, has for nearly forty years devoted herself to the practical education of her race. Mayesville is a few miles from Sumter, one of the most progressive and thrifty little cities of the South, and through the foresight of Mayor Jennings the first American city to adopt the plan of a city manager. The Sumter County Superintendent of Education there, Dr. Hainesworthy, assured me of his cordial appreciation of the Mayesville work and his regret that the State had not been able to provide adequately either for white or colored teachers. South Carolina has been hit especially hard, first by the low cotton prices of 1920, and again by the ravages of the boll weevil in 1921, and the Legislature has passed an act deferring payment for taxes until June 1, so that most of the State enterprises are in serious straits. The Legislature, nevertheless, provided a fund of $15,000 from which to duplicate gifts of money for the present support of private educational institutions approved by the State, and this at least shows a commendable desire to push educational development forward and should help to renew support from Northern friends who have felt that the Southern States should give education more liberal support and whose generosity has been so largely diverted from home interests by the famine crises in China and in Russia.

At Mayesville itself I found the most hearty approval of Miss Wilson's work on the part of school authorities. The chairman of the local School Board said that he should be glad if it were possible to make an appropriation of $5,000 for the work, which it well deserves, but that teachers in the State-supported white schools were still awaiting their salaries. As we came North from Florida we had found the rivers overflowing the swamps from the heavy rains which in former years had inundated the institute grounds, but a system of ditching long since planned had been completed, so that the school grounds and farm were in good shape. No better example of practical work in teaching agriculture and other industries to the colored people could be found in the State, or indeed in the South, than this work at Mayesville, which is proceeding under the greatest difficulties.

The gifts and bequests of Mrs. Josselyn have been used to erect Josselyn Hall, the main building, and one story of the girls' dormitory or domestic science building temporarily roofed and utilized for kitchen laundry and other practical teaching rooms. This second building is one of the three planned by R. H. Dana, jr., whose father, the well known publicist, had for so many years been the leading supporter of the institute, and is still to be completed by rooms for the girls of the boarding school when some generous donor makes provision. The immediate need, however, is for money to pay the teachers and run the school, and money can be put to no better purpose than in helping this remarkable woman to complete her life work for her race.

It is the desire of the board of trustees, of which I have been a member for many years, that the plant should ultimately be turned over to the State when it is ready to assume the responsibility and guarantee that it shall be used for the purpose for which it has been so well utilized under Miss Wilson's direction, but for the present it must look to private support. The treasurer of the Mayesville Institute is Miss Emma Goering of the staff of the *Christian Herald*, at the Bible House in New York. From long acquaintance with Miss Wilson and her work and recent inspection I can assure donors that any help will be utilized to the best possible advantage.

MRS. R. R. BOWKER.

New York, April 6.

NEGRO SCHOOL BURNS AT AIKEN

Atlanta Ga Constitution

Aiken, S. C., March 3.—(Special.)—A fire early Friday morning entirely gutted the large three-story building used as a boys' dormitory of the Schofield Normal and Industrial school, a negro school here. The loss is about $40,000 with the building partially insured. 3/4/22

Twenty pupils and three of the male teachers had narrow escapes from death, all being compelled to jump for their lives from the burning building.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922

Industrial Schools

Virginia

NEW NORMAL SCHOOL FOR YORK COUNTY

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Five Pointed Star of Success Stressed at Dedication Exercises of York County Training School.

1/14/22

BUILDING STANDS AS MONUMENT

Hampton, Va.—Dr. James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville, Va., who is rector of William and Mary College and president of the Jean and Slater Boards, in his recent address at the dedication of the York County Training School, declared that teachers everywhere should give their pupils "the five pointed star of real success —more knowledge, reliability, independence, politeness and goodwill."

In 1922 there were 4 Colored county training schools in the South; now there are 142, including 23 in Virginia. The first year there were 77 students doing normal school work; last year there were 2247 Counties now contribute $650,00 to this work.

"There is no reason why we white and colored people should not live together happily; education and true religion will do it," said Doctor Dillard.

A. J. Renforth, former superintendent of York County Schools, declared that the York County Training School is the best school building in York County. The patrons are contributing $1,035 to this building. Already $675 have been paid in. B. C. Charles the present superintendent, was present and spoke.

Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, stated that fathers and mothers wish their children to do better than they. "True teaching and real learning are marked by thoroughness, thoughtfulness and thankfulness."

H. W. Brown, an expert in schoolhouse construction, said that the building committee showed excellent judgment in availing themselves of a plan which not only assured themselves of the maximum value for the money invested, but they also gave a local builder, L. E. Pointer, a Hampton Institute trade school former student, an opportunity to distinguish himself. The building in design, material and workmanship, stands as a monument to the wisdom and energy of those who were responsible for its construction."

HAMPTON WILL HOLD 1ST CONFERENCE FOR BUILDERS JAN. 29-31

Pittsburgh Pa. American

12/1/22

HAMPTON, Va., Dec. 1.—To provide a forum where colored builders and contractors may exchange ideas and experiences, Hampton Institute will hold its first builders' conference on January 29, 30 and 31.

Speakers of National reputation, who will present the latest and best practices in the building industry, will include D. Knickerbacker Boyd, architect and structural standardist of Philadelphia; J. C. Pearson, chief of the cement section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., and a director of the American Concrete Institute; and Alexander B. Trowbridge of New York, formerly dean of the Architectural School in Cornell University and now consulting architect to the Federal Reserve Board.

Manufacturers' representatives will also present the newest ideas in materials and machinery.

Students of the Hampton Institute Trade School will give practical demonstrations with the aid of new testing machines in the laboratory of building construction. Motion pictures of the manufacture of important materials, such as steel, bricks, and cement, will also be used as a part of the three-day program of this pioneer builders' conference.

VIRGINIA &. & I. I. PURCHASES PROPERTY

(Special to The New York Age)

Petersburg, Va.—The Stearns silk factory, located on northside of the Appomatox River and adjoining the institute property, has been purchased by the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute. This property consists of six buildings and four acres of land. The buildings will be used to house all the trades in connection with the school, together with the agricultural department.

New York Age

12-25-22

This purchase gives to the institute the immediate use of 32000 square feet of floor space, water power to the extent of 125 horse power, and the possession of a water front on the Appomatox River for a distance of a half mile.

The Board of Visitors met at the Institute on Friday, November 10 for an inspection of conditions at the institute, which met with their approval. Many helpful measures for the advancement of the work now being done at the institute were discussed and voted upon. They have in mind the future possibilities of this Negro school, established and maintained by the State for the development of Negro boys and girls, men and women, and are abroad in their policies in regard to Negro education in the State.

HAMPTON ISSUES PAMPHLETS ON MANY SUBJECTS

Chicago Whip

HAMPTON, VA., Dec. 23.—In response to the public demand for non-technical, brief, and interesting pamphlets, which can be used by classroom teachers and supervising officers, Hampton Institute has issued some new leaflets and revised editions of leaflets that have been widely used in both white and colored schools:

(1) "Handling Hens for Egg Production," by F. S. Gammack, Instructor in Poultry at Hampton Institute.

(2) "Games for Elementary Grades," by Julia E. Davis, teacher of physical training, Washington, D. C., and Charles H. Williams, director of Physical education for boys, Hampton Institute.

12/30/22

(3) "Reading for Primary Grades," and "Reading for Upper Grades," both by Sarah J. Walter, formerly Principal of the Whittier Training School, Hampton Institute.

(4) "American Authors' Birthdays," by Emily Harper Williams.

(5) "How to Teach Cooking in Rural Schools,' by Amelia Avery Cooke, formerly in charge of the Domestic Science Department, Hampton Institute.

(6) "How to Teach Sewing in Rural Schools," by Caroline D. Pratt director of the domestic arts department, Hampton Institute.

(7) "Home Decoration," by Leigh Richmond Miner, director of Applied Arts, Hampton Institute.

(8) "Fifty-six Years of Negro Progress," by Monroe N. Work.

(9) "Manual Training for Rural Schools" (three parts), by John H. Jinks, he ad of department of manual training, Hampton Institute.

(10) "How to Teach Canning and Jelly Making," by Carrie Alberta Lyford, Director Home-Economics School, Hampton Institute, and Alma Kruse, Teacher of Domestic Science, Hampton Summer School.

Other Hampton Leaflets, issued at cost, cover academic subjects, agriculture, cooking and sewing for high schools, health, home and school, improvement programs, industrial work, nature study, and programs for special occasions. These leaflets are distributed through the Hampton Institute

Her trial will be held this week.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922. General.

Libraries.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
OCTOBER 3, 1922

AMERICAN LIBRARIANS CONFER ON WORK AMONG NEGROES

One of the interestnig features at the annual conference of the American Library Association recently held in Detroit, was a Round Table session on "Library Work among Negroes," with Miss Ernestine Rose, branch librarian at the 135th street library New York City, presiding. Papers were read and discussions held on support and control of libraries for the Negro, training of Negro librarians, opoprtunity for the trained Negro to enter the library field, and the establishment of branches of the large city systems in colored communities.

Wide differences of method and policy as between the North and South were brought out, representatives being present from Louisville, Ky., Indianapolis, Chicago, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati, Birmingham, Ala., and New York City.

Mr. Blue, chief of the colored department of the Louisville Public Library, read a paper on Louiseville's work in training colored librarians for work in southern libraries.

In preparation for Miss Rose's conducting of this Round Table discussion Miss Watson of the New York library had sent out questionaires to leading libraries of the country to ascertain information as to their methods. Answers received indicate that within the next year Negroes will enter the library training schools of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, and of the New York Public Library.

A similar Round Table conference will be held at next year's session of the American Library Association.

SPLENDID SERVICE GIVEN BY PUBLIC LIBRARY

The preliminary draft of the annual report of the Birmingham public library shows a love for books among the people of Birmingham and a desire to use them that is gratifying to everyone interested in the spread of human knowledge.

According to the library estimates, there was a total registration in Birmingham during the past year of 26 per cent of the entire population, white and colored, who borrowed books. The registration in many cities is as low as 10 per cent and few have over 25 per cent. The cost of each volume circulated was 11.8 cents, Birmingham ranking fourteenth among the 58 largest cities of the country in the cost of volumes circulated.

The total circulation for the year was 556,000 volumes, with an average daily circulation of 1524, an increase of 20 per cent over last year. More than 250,000 persons, or more than Birmingham's population, used the reading rooms and reference books. The public library has 11 branches and it is interesting to note that the largest branch circulation was in Ensley, where the south's greatest steel plant is located, and the Booker T. Washington branch for negroes was a close second in number of volumes circulated.

The most popular books of the year were Hutchinson's "If Winter Comes" and Wells "Outline of History." The demand for the latter work, in particular, speaks well for the intelligence of Birmingham's citizens. The Wells "Outline" has been in great demand throughout the country. An English novelist has accomplished the extraordinary feat of writing history that people in all ranks of life want to read and interesting a large part of the civilized world in the most fascinating of all narratives—the story of the human race.

Starting out with a small collection of books, the Birmingham public library has reached creditable proportions and is rapidly increasing its usefulness. In time, and let us hope in the not distant future, the library will be housed in a building better adapted to its needs. A city without books would be a city of darkness. Well has it been said that "Ignorance is the curse of God."

Asks Carnegie Library Why Its Training School Is Not Open To All The People

To the Editor:

Announcement that the Carnegie Library had opened a school for the training of white female librarians only guaranteeing them a position when they completed the course led me to send them the following letter:

"Dear sir:

"I know you will agree with me that the Library, as are all other public institutions, is supported by all of the people, since the ultimate consumer is the taxpayer. Can its benefits be legally withheld from any of the people? If so it "ceases to be a public service institution." The colored people feel deeply aggrieved that they are denied employment in a great public library which they are called upon to support. If I am not mistaken the janitor and watchmen are white. Certainly some of our well trained young colored ladies are permitted to work there.

"You have abundant precedent for a different policy. Colored people have worked by the side of whites in the Library of Congress for sixty years, not only without detriment, but with benefit to the service. If we are to be denied admission to the training class, and you are selecting your employees from it's list of graduates, what chance has a colored lady ever securing an appointment in the library, the common property of the people.

"It simply means that colored people are taxed for the professional training and finer employment of white people, and as chairman of the counsel committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People I appeal to you to recognize the Negro's right to every opportunity and service that the public library of the nation's capital can foster.

NEVAL H. THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.

Education—1922.

Libraries

Tennessee

NEGRO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Nashville Tenn. Globe 3/24/22

The library will enlarge its work beginning Saturday, Feb. 25, 1922, with a downtown station at the Elder's Publishing House, from 3:30 to 5:30. This station is opened for the convenience of book lovers in the downtown section. Books of all classes will be displayed and any one holding a rearer's card may carry one of these books home for two weeks. If you do not have a Reader's Card, you may secure same at the library or at this station free of charge. If there is a book you deesire, telephone the library on Saturdays, Sundays or Mondays and the book if on our shelves will be carried to the station for you. If the above day or hour is not suitable for the majority of our patrons, we will be glad to change. The librarian will be glad to have a telephone call at Hem. 2029 or Main 2748 or a letter to this effect. The library service desires to serve you in the best possible way.

Our Elementary Library Economy Class started last fall, will complete the course in two months and receive their certificates. Four students from State Normal, Roger Williams and Walden Universities have availed themselves of this opportunity.

In March, 1922, the first class of 1922 will start. The tuition is free You may enter as a regular or irregular student. The course is opened to High School graduates or its equivalent. Four city students have already registered. If interested, consult the librarian.

Thursday, March 10, 1922, Mrs. Bona of Vanderbilt University will read, "It Pays to Advertise." The public is cordially invited. Admission free.

REEL 15

Education-1922

Money for Negro

Alabama.

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR REBUILDING OF NEGRO GIRLS' SCHOOL

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

ANNISTON, ALA., Feb. 1.—The contract has been awarded for the rebuilding of Barber Memorial Seminary for negro girls which was destroyed by fire last October. The Southeastern Construction Company of Charlotte, N. C. was the successful bidder and was given the contract for $72,000.

2/2/22

Notice of the awarding of the contract was received today by Dr. John F. Scherer, president of Barber Memorial from Dr. John M. Gaston, at Pittsburg, Pa., representing the Freedman's Bureau of the Presbyterian church. The contract calls for completion of the building within six months from the time of starting work, and it is expected work will start as soon as the debris of the burned building can be removed.

NEEDS FUNDS.

New York Times

Southern School for Colored Youth Makes Appeal.

1/29/22

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the writer the waiting children of one of the most backward districts of the South ask the favor of a brief hearing.

Their spokesman is a graduate of Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes. He was for ten years an assistant to the late Dr. B. T. Washington, as Field Secretary for the institute, and held the position for two years under Dr. Moton. He is in the present work upon the recommendation of Dr. Moton.

You are asked to consider the following facts:

The school is situated in Elmore County, back in the red and rocky hills, fifteen miles from town or railroad. In that county, according to a recent report, there were 9,612 negroes 10 years of age and over, 39 per cent. of whom were illiterate. There were 3,128 children from 6 to 14 years of age, 55 per cent. of whom, or 2,352, were not in school. For many of them no school is available. There are within walking distance of Kowaliga School about 500 children. Almost no public school facilities are provided for these.

This particular community depends upon farming. Cotton is the main or money crop. The boll-weevil and bad seasons have made this crop a failure for several successive seasons. The people are extra poor.

Practically all of these children are "little soldiers" of the fields. By daily toil they earn their "care and keep," but poverty grips their homes and ignorance would deepen its hold upon them. Many are now kept out of school for want of clothes and shoes. Yet there is a hunger among them for schooling. In poor shoes and without shoes, in poor clothing and many in almost no clothing, they come, some with a few eggs, some with a chicken, some with a pound of butter and some with other forms of produce, and some with nothing to pay for books or the little tuition charge.

Ours is a school for the education of these boys and girls in the grammar grades, and in the fundamentals of such trades and industries as best fit them for life in the community.

Its plant consists of 122 acres of land, some live stock, a few farming tools and five good buildings, including a workshop for boys and an industrial building for girls—free from debt and deeded to a Board of Trustees. Seven thousand dollars annually is needed for its support. The work is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

For twenty-five years this school has stood facing and battling with this condition.

Its greatest usefulness is seriously hindered by want of sufficient funds. Here is where a little "lift" is sorely needed now—and is sure to give rewards in human betterment.

C. A. POWELL,

Principal Kowaliga School for Colored Youth.

Benson, Ala., Jan. 21, 1922.

MILWAUKEE LIVING CHURCH
FEBRUARY 18, 1922

GIFTS TO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

THIS IS THE well known seat of the Normal Training School for Negroes located near the village of Tuskegee. Here we have a mission called St. Andrew's, begun several years ago by the Rev. Stewart McQueen, rector of The Holy Comforter, Montgomery, Ala. Mrs. Charles E. Mason, of Boston (through her rector, the Rev. Alexander Mann, D.D., of Trinity Church), has presented to the mission a beautiful Communion Service. She gave to the school itself a very fine Hospital (perhaps the best equipped hospital for Negroes in the South), in memory of her father, the "War Governor" of Massachusetts.

LARGE LEGACY LEFT TO SNOW HILL SCHOOL

Montgomery Ala.

New Jersey Philanthropist Leaves Large Sum to Negro Educational Institution

4/2/22 Advertiser

By E. W. PALMER.

MONTEVALLO, ALA., April 1.—**The Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, a negro school located at Institute, Ala., near Snow Hill, Wilcox county, has recently received a bequest that will enable its trustees to enlarge greatly the facilities for future work.**

Mrs. Mayhew, a wealthy philanthropist, of New Jersey, died in December, leaving an estate estimated to be worth anywhere from two million to four million dollars. Private bequests to the amount of $65,000 were first provided for. The remainder of the estate is divided between four institutions. Two of them are in Alabama—Tuskegee Institute and Snow Hill Institute. Two-sevenths of the residue, after the small bequests are paid, goes to the Snow Hill Institute and one-seventh to Tuskegee. It is thought that Snow Hill will receive between $200,000 and $500,000. However, such figures are generally exaggerated, but the school can safely be counted on receiving the lower figure—$200,000—and very probably more than that.

This school was established about 25 years ago by its present principal, W. J. Edwards, with the assistance of R. O. Simpson, one of the leading citizens of Wilcox county. The story of its organization is a very interesting one.

Edwards was a small, untutored, crippled colored boy living on one of the plantations owned by Mr. Simpson. He was not physically able to do much, if any, work. At that time stock laws were passed for certain beats or districts, and gates were placed across the public roads which made it very inconvenient for travelers. Edwards remained at one of those gates to open and close it for passers-by. Many of them tipped him with a nickel or a dime. In this way he saved a little money.

A kind physician living nearby performed an operation for him which relieved him of his lameness. He then left the gate and entered Tuskegee Institute. Through the generous assistance of Mr. Simpson, he was able to complete his course of study there, and was about to leave for Texas when his former benefactor proposed to him to open a school near his home

Within a few miles of Snow Hill, Edwards began with a one-room and a one-teacher school. In a short time two rooms were needed, and then three; and so on the school continued to grow. It now has property valued at $150,000; has a large corps of teachers, and is doing a splendid work among the colored people of Wilcox and adjoining counties. Mr. Simpson and many other friends have given liberally to the school from time to time.

This large gift from Mrs. Mayhew will enable the school to expand in usefulness. All of the friends of education will rejoice in the good fortune that has come to this deserving institution.

Among the trustees of the school may be noted the names of R. O. Simpson, Furman, Ala., president; William Howard Reed, Tufts College, Mass.; Dr. P. V. Spier, Greenville, Ala.; E. L. Cunningham, Furman, Ala.; W. G. Simpson, Snow Hill, Ala.; James H. Post, 129 Front street, New York City; William H. Baldwin, 15 Clark street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. M McDuffie, Laurinburg, N. C.; P. J. Gaines, Snow Hill, Ala., and T. J. Johnson, Snow Hill, Ala.

Leaves $20,000 to Tuskegee and Hampton

Pittsburgh Pa. American

3/17/22

NEW YORK, March 17.—Among the many bequests in the will of the great Jewish banker Jacob Schiff, are two showing his deep interest the colored people of this country. He left $10,000 to Tuskegee Institute and $10,000 to Hampton.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
MAY 5, 1922

MILLION TO TUSKEGEE.

The will of Albert [redacted] Mitchell, who died on March 6 last, was filed for probate yesterday afternoon in the Surrogate's Court, Manhattan. The estate, estimated at a million, goes to Tuskegee Institute, with the exception of some minor bequests. The Right Rev. Frederick Burgess, of Garden City, L. I., the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, of Manhattan, and the Rev. Charles Newbold, of Manhasset, L. I., are bequeathed $2,000 each.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
MAY 5, 1922

$1,000,000 to Tuskegee For Negro Education

A. M. P. Mitchell's Will Also Makes Bequests to Other Institutions

Tuskegee Institute receives one its largest gifts under the will of Albert M. P. Mitchell, filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. Mr. Mitchell, who died on March 6, left his residuary estate to the institution for the education of negroes. This bequest is estimated at about $1,000,000.

Other institutional bequests made by Mr. Mitchell were $5,000 each to the American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Historical Society and St. Mary's Church at Tuxedo, N. Y.; to the Right Rev. Frederick Burgess, Bishop of Long Island; the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant and the Rev. Charles Newbold the testator left $2,000 each. Columbia University receives a portrait of Governor De Witt Clinton and the New York Hospital receives a portrait of Henry Post, the decedent's grandfather, who was governor of that institution. Mr Mitchell bequeathed all his personal effects to his brother, Arthur M. Mitchell, of Princeton, N. J. Nine friends and employees receive bequests ranging from $2,500 to $5,000 each.

N. Y. C. SUN
MAY 5, 1922

A. M. P. MITCHELL WILLS ESTATE TO TUSKEGEE

Leaves Residuary Property Said to Be Worth $1,000,000.

The will of Albert M. Post Mitchell formerly of 34 East Seventieth street who died March 9, has been filed for probate in the Surrogate's office, designating Tuskegee Institute as beneficiary of the residuary estate, reputed to be possibly $1,000,000 in value.

A bequest of $5,000 is made to the American Museum of Natural History and other legacies are made for the New York Historical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and St. Mary's Church at Tuxedo. The Right Rev. Frederick Burgess, Bishop of Long Island; Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, and the Rev. Charles Newbold of Manhasset, L. I., receive legacies of $2,000 each.

Bequests of $10,000 each are made to both Roland Grant Mitchell, Jr., of Boyce, Va., and to Harriet Mitchell Wilby of 2142 Alpine place, Cincinnati. Nine bequests, ranging from $2,000 to $5,000, are made to friends and employees of the decedent. A brother, Arthur M. Mitchell of Princeton, receives all of the personal property. A portrait of the decedent's granfather, Henry Post, is bequeathed to the New York Hospital, of which he was once a governor, and a portrait of Gov. De Witt Clinton is given to Columbia University.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE BEQUEATHED MILLION DOLLARS BY MITCHELL

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

NEW YORK, May 1.—Tuskegee Institute receives one of its largest gifts under the will of Albert M. P. Mitchell, filed in the surrogate's court today. Mr. Mitchell, who died on March 6, left his residuary estate to the institution for the education of negroes. This bequest is estimated at about $1,000,000. Another bequest of $10,000 to Harriet Mitchell Wilby, of 2142 Alpine Place, Cincinnati, and another $10,000 is given to Roland Grand Mitchell, Jr., of Boyce, Va.

5/3/22

Other institution bequests made by Mr. Mitchell were $5,000 each to the American Museum of Natural History, New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Historical Society, and St. Mary's Church at Tuxedo, N. Y.

SEATTLE W P INTELLIGENCER
MAY 19, 1922

For Negro Education

THE progress of negro citizens will be further facilitated by a magnificent bequest from the estate of Albert M. P. Mitchell, totaling nearly a million dollars. The amount goes to Tuskegee Institute, the great educational institution for the colored man.

The negro race congress, recently convened at the National Capital, took joyful note of this, and marked the progress of the race generally. Education is the key with which the negro, like other races of men unlocks the door of progress. There is need for further and better education as the way to social and moral betterment. What Tuskegee and other educational institutions have already accomplished for the colored man, points the way to better things in the future.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education — 1922.
Money for Negroes.

District of Columbia

$50,000 GIVEN TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY

A New Program For The Negro Historical Society Made Possible

By Carter G. Woodson, the director of the association for the study of Negro Life and History, has recently secured $25,000 from the Carnegie Corporation and an additional $25,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockfeller Memorial. This fund is to be used to further research in the neglected field of Negro History and to publish the results of such investigation. These substantal contributions mark a new epoch in the history of the association. Whereas the wark has heretofore been largely the effort of Dr. Woodson fighting the battle almost by himself it will now be possible for the association to carry out a more intensive program and attain its important objectives.

Beginning with the new fiscal year from July 1, 1922, to June 23, 1923, the association will undertake the following:

(1) To continue to edit the Journal of Negro History, a quarterly scientific magazine which has been regularly published since January, 1916.

(2) To continue to edit the Journal of Negro History, a quarterly scientific magazine which has been regularly published since January, 1916.

(2) To conduct research restricted at present to the efforts of: One investigator in the field of the Free Negro prior to 1861. Another investigator in Negro Reconstruction History.

(3) To train for this sort of work a few Negro students who will be given fellowships in accredited graduate schools with adequate libraries containing collections bearing on Negro life and History.

The investigators will begin their work the first of July. Before the opening of the universities in the fall the students to undergo special training will be selected by the Committee on Scholarships and Fellowships. Anyone knowing of young college graduates with an honorable record in this field will render the association a service by giving it information as to their qualifications to function in this capacty.

This Association for the Study of Negro Life and History was organized in Chicago, September 9, 1915, and was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia October 3, 1915. Headquarters were then opened in Washington and on January 1, 1916, the director published the first number of the Journal of Negro History.

The purposes of this society are to collect sociological and historical documents, to publish books on Negro life and history, to promote the scientific study o fthe Negro through clubs and schools, and to bring about harmony between the races by interpreting the one to the other. The Journal of Negro History and other publications of the Association are therefore read by all classes of both races in the North and South and abroad.

The association is endorsed by such distinguished men as Harold H. Swift, Morton D. Hull, Bishop W. D. Johnson, Bishop Elias Cottrellfi Bishop G. C. Clement, Frank O. Lowden, William J. Schieffelin and Julius Rosenwald. It has the co-operation of such scholars as Roland G. Usher John M. Mecklin, Jerome Dowd, Kelly Miller, C. H. Wesley, Wilman Renwick Riddell, Charles E. Chapman, J. Franklin Jameson, Henry Churchill King, Walter Weyl, Frederick L. Hoffman, A. H. Stone, R. E. Park, William E. Dodd and Oswald Garrison Villard.

During its seven years of struggle it has succeeded in spite of handicaps in directing world-wide attention to the neglected field of Negro history by publishing articles and documents giving facts which are generally unknown. In organizing and stmulating local clubs and classes the association has done much to change the attitude of communities toward the Negro.

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Start New Work

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To conduct research restricted at present to the efforts of—

One investigator in the field of the free Negro prior to 1861;

Another investigator in reconstruction history.

To train for this sort of work a few students who will be given fellowships in accredited graduate schools with adequate libraries containing collections bearing on our life and history.

The investigators will begin their work the first of July. Before the opening of the universities in the fall the students to undergo special training will be selected by the committee on scholarships and fellowships. Anyone knowing of young college graduates with an honorable record in this field will render the association a service by giving it information as to their qualifications to function in this capacity.

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Collect Documents

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BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JUNE 15, 1922

The use of $75,000 of the Carnegie and the Spellman money to study the history of the Negroes and the needs of the Negroes is an interesting philanthropy. But isn't the subject too dark to be illuminated for less than $100,000?

Washington Tribune D.C.
10/21/22

EXTENSION OF TIME GRANTED TO RAISE $250,000

The time limit for the raising of $250,000 by Howard University, to meet the offer of the General Educational Board, has been extended from July, 1922 to July, 1923, it was announced by Dr. Durkee, before the student body of the university, Monday.

The General Educational Board offered to give Howard University $250,000 if the University would raise a like sum by July 1922. They failed to raise the necessary amount and the time has been extended to July 1923. The President asked the students to cooperate in raising this amount.

HALF MILLION DOLLAR DRIVE FOR DAYTONA

Washington Eagle

The Board of Trustees of the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute, Daytona, Fla., of which Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is founder and principal, held a meeting in New York City on Tuesday, October 24, at the office of F. C. Wolcott, President of the Dunlop Tire Co., 17 East Forty-second Street. It was a continuation of the March meeting.

A number of business matters brought over from the adjourned meeting, was completed, and new members were elected to the Board, but the principal business taken up was the formulation of plans for a Drive for a Half Million Dollar Endowment, to be inaugurated within the next few days. 11-3-5-22

The Daytona school has had a successful season and Mrs. Bethune has been given satisfactory support. The new dormitory costing $62,000, is now occupied, and the enrollment for the present term numbers nearly four hundred girls.

Newly elected members of the Board of Trustees are: Mrs. Marion Quick, of New York; Dr. Robert N. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Fred J. Niver, of Daytona; and Laurence Thompson, of Daytona.

The school was founded eighteen years ago by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who found herself at Daytona one bright October day, with-

$50,000 GIVEN TO PROMOTE STUDY OF OUR HISTORY

Program for Historical Society Is Made Possible by Large Gifts

Chicago Defender
Oct 28

Washington, D. C., June 10.—Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, has recently secured $25,000 from the Carnegie corporation and an additional $25,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial. This fund is to be used to further research in the neglected field of history relating to our people and to publish the results of such investigation. These substantial contributions mark a new epoch in the history of the association. Whereas the work has heretofore been largely the effort of Dr. Woodson fighting the battle almost by himself, it will now be possible for the association to carry out a more intensive pro-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

out friends and with only $1.50 in money. Years of faithful unremitting toil have brought surprising results. On Thanksgiving Day will be laid the cornerstone of four buildings, two of them modern, well-equipped, brick structures. The entire plant, comprising twelve acres of farm land, and seven buildings, is valued at nearly $200,000.

Friends of negro education are asked to send a Thanksgiving offeringto help in the carrying forward of this institution which has done a notable work in developing the head, hand, and heart of the negro girls of Florida and other Southern States, thus fitting them to become mothers, teachers and moral leaders of the race. Hundreds who have come under its influence are scattered over the State and the South, a blessing to their community and to the race.

The work is no longer an experiment. It is a good investment for race-loving men and women. Donations large or small will be gratefully received

COMMITTEE FROM UNITED CIVIC CENTERS MAKES PROTEST

Blueprint Plans For Park On Virginia Side Had Been Drawn

12/9/22

Washington Tribune

Noting in the District estimates sent to Congress by General Beach, an items for $50,000 for a colored park, a committee of the United Civic Centers Association, called upon Secretary of War, Weeks Thursday and protested against the item. It is stated that Mr. Weeks was surprised upon being informed that such an item was in the bill. The committee had secured a copy of the blueprint plans of the proposed park which had been prepared under the direction of General Beach. His plans called for a park on the Virginia side of the Key Bridge just back of the Rosslyn gas plant. Much of the land is submerged and the only way to reach the site is by climbing down a long terrace of steps. It is further claimed that the state of Virginia had been asked to turn this tract of land over to the District and that Attorney General Daugherty had already prepared an order to this effect.

The clipping which was shown to Mr. Weeks contained the following statement from Gen. Beach: "As none of the large recreation parks thus far constructed are conveniently located for the use of the colored population, it is no more than just that a park be constructed which will be easily accessible to the colored population of the city." The committee strenuously objected to even any idea of such a park. It was pointed out that there is enough segregation in Washington now and the race certainly do not want any more; and that's just what the colored park idea will mean. It will be the opening wedge for the exclusion of colored peole from all the parks of the city just as the separate school idea spread.

The Secretary of War told the committee that there would be no separate park. The committee was highly satisfied with the interview they had with Mr. Weeks.

In the estimates sent to Congress by the Interior Department included a total appropriation for Howard University of $283,000. This is $93,000 more than the current appropriation. The principal items include $40,000 for increase in payment of salaries and for maintenance; $40,000 toward the erection of administrative headquarters for the department of health and hygiene and assembly hall. According to the report, this $40,000 is to be used for part of a building program which, it is estimated, will cost around $197,500. When this program is completed, it will result in the construction of an armory and a much needed gymnasium, the grading of the proposed athletic and drill field and the erection of steel stands around the athletic field to accommodate 10,000 persons.

News of the item for the athletic field along with other increases has brought great joy to students and alumni on The Hill.

Education – 1922

Florida

Money for Negro

COLORED FAMILIES GIVE DAYTONIA INST. $4,025

(Special to The New York Age)

Daytona, Fla.—The Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Negro girls (Incorporated), Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, received through the recent dollar rally conducted among the teachers, students and colored friends, the splendid sum of $4,025.

The rally, originally scheduled for March 15th, was postponed to the 31st, and was specifically intended to furnish an opportunity for development of the idea of self-help, as it was specifically confined to the colored teachers, pupils and friends of the school.

School Report Shows Educational Progress

Savannah Tribune

NEGROES RAISE MONEY TO FINANCE PROJECT

7-27-22

Gainesville, Fla., July 27—(Preston News Service)—Prof E R Simmons superintendent of Alpaca county schools, is pleased over the prospects for the coming school year, although he regrets that teachers' salaries are lower than they were last years.

There were in attendance in the county schools approximately 9,000 children last year. Over 4000 were Negroes, which was a marked increase over the previous year. A school building for Negroes is also in process of construction and will be ready for service the first of next January. This is a large building of red brick, thoroughly modern in design. However, the shortage of funds has made a change in the original plans necessary. The cost of the building will be $50,000.

The most noteworthy school building project undertaken in this county is the county training school for Negroes. This institution is at Alachua. The old building there was sold, and this fund supplemented by money raised by the Negroes themselves, paid for a lot of 708 acres of good farm land. This tract is considered ideal for the school farm.

An eight-room building thoroughly modern in every respect, has just been complete at a cost og $15,000. This school was made possible by help received from the Julius Rosenwald fund.

Under the Smith-Lever bill, an instructor in agriculture will be provided, while the appropriations from the general education board will make a course in home economics and some industrial courses possible.

This last appropriation has not been received but Mr. Simmons is working for it and feels confident of success.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education-1922

General Education Board.

Money for Negroes.

Rockefeller Cuts Perpetuity String to Education Gifts

New York Times 11/30/22

John D. Rockefeller has released the General Education Board from any obligation to hold any of his gifts of money in perpetuity, in a letter in the annual report, out today. The board receives the right not only to distribute the income but the principal, in its discretion, for the benefit of educational institutions.

Mr. Rockefeller has given to the board so far $126,788,094, of which the entire income has been distributed, and $42,132,442 of the principal. The capital funds held by the board at the end of the fiscal year were $84,655,652.

Last year the board made these gifts:

Colleges and secondary education	$19,981,534.17
Medical education	11,859,513.25
Schools and colleges for negroes	1,212,659.00
Miscellaneous	143,000.00
Total	$33,196,706.42

Rockefeller Board Gives $1,811,666; $184,475 Is Announced for Negro Schools

New York Times 12/5/22

Following the decision of John D. Rockefeller to permit the General Education Board to distribute principal as well as income from its funds to colleges, payments of $1,811,666 from principal were announced yesterday by the board. Gifts of $153,100 to the Lincoln School of New York to complete a new building and for equipment and $140,000 for the annual budget and $184,475 for negro education were also announced.

The list of gifts follows:

To universities and colleges, payable from principle, $1,811,666.

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., toward $2,000,000, $600,000.

College of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal., toward $750,000, $250,000.

Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va., toward $325,000, $100,000.

Boston University, Boston, Mass., toward $1,500,000, $400,000.

University of Chattanooga, Chatanooga, Tenn., toward $500,000, $166,666.

Presbyterian College of South Carolina, Clinto, S. C., toward $375,000, $125,000.

Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., toward $400,000, $135,000.

Lincoln University for Negroes, Chester County, Pa. ,toward $100,000, $35,000.

To New York University, $500,000, toward $1,500,000, for the discharge of its outstanding obligations, $500,000.

Annual grants to nineteen colleges for the increase of teachers' salaries, $199,250.

The Lincoln School, New York City, for completion of building and equipment, $153,100.

For its annual budget, $140,000, making a total of $293,100.

For negro education: Supervising industrial teachers, $78,000.

Summer schools for teachers, 43,275.

County training schools, $51,000.

Miscellaneous, $12,200.

Total for negro education, $184,475.

Dr. James R. Angell, President of Yale University, and Raymond B. Fosdick were elected members of the board.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

ucation — 1922. Massachusetts

Money for

SMITH FUND GOT HEARING IN LYNN ON TUESDAY—RESULT LATER.

Guardian Boston Mass

Lynn, Mass., June 13, 1922.—A hearing on a petition brought by interested persons, through the attorney general's office, for an investigation to determine if proper disposition is being made by trustees of a fund of $2000 left 20 years ago by Joseph Smith, a cook of Boston, for the benefit of the poor among the colored residents of Lynn, took place before Attorney Joseph D. A. Healey sitting as master at the Lynn District courthouse today. Attorney Healey will make his report at a later date.

6-24-22

6-24-22

Assistant Attorney General Geoffrey Cabot represented the petitioners and Attorney C. Frank Hathaway the trustees.

The question to be decided is one of expediency and propriety in the administration of the fund with no reflection on the conduct of the previous trustees.

GARLAND DONATES ALL HIS $1,000,000 TO ART LIBERALS

N Y C WORLD
JULY 19, 1922

Greenwich Villagers Get Full Power to Spend as They Will Riches Young Farmer Spurns.

ODD EXPERIMENTS ARE IDEA OF FUND INCORPORATORS.

Plans Not Clear, but Directors of "American Public Service" Disapprove of Endowments.

Charles Garland's famous fortune of $1,000,000, which he first rejected and then decided to accept, is now destined to fall into the hands of a group of Greenwich Village liberal thinkers whose views of life, including matrimony, are shared by the young unwilling-to-be-millionaire.

The prospective recipients of the money have incorporated as "The American Fund for Public Service" for the purpose of receiving it.

Formal announcement of the gift has not been made, pending a few finishing touches, but The World learned yesterday that it is in immediate prospect and that Garland, who still tills the soil on his remote Cape Cod farm, is thoroughly committed to this plan of divesting himself of his riches.

Exploit New Agencies.

What is to become of the money after it is thus conferred remains a somewhat uncertain matter. According to the incorporators of the fund, they expect to use it in aid of "agencies which are so new or experimental that they do not command general public support."

Garland, who is now twenty-two and separated from his wife and two small children since his unsuccessful experiments in bringing a "soulmate" into his household a year ago, recently came to New York and agreed to endow the contemplated organization. This came about largely through previous contact with its leading spirits. The incorporators, it was announced yesterday, are Norman M. Thomas and Lewis Gannett of this city, associate editors of the Nation; Prof. Robert Morss Lovett of the University of Chicago, and Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Directors of Fund.

Directors of the fund are Prof. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary, James Weldon Johnson of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, Scott Nearing of the Rand School, William Z. Foster, Secretary of the Trade Union Educational League of Chicago; Miss Mary E. McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement and the incorporators.

The formation of the fund was announced from the office of Walter Nelles, attorney, of No. 80 East 11th Street. Mr. Nelles represents the incorporators, but no mention was made of Garland's connection with it, nor would the incorporators discuss that subject.

To Experiment for Public.

Their announcement said simply:

"The establishment of a national fund to promote experimental agencies for public welfare was announced yesterday by the incorporators of the American Fund for Public Service, just incorporated in Delaware."

Mr. Baldwin explained that so many legal technicalities were encountered in New York that it was decided to incorporate in Delaware where the laws are less exacting.

The new group, the announcement continued, "is analogous to the various 'Community Trusts' now in successful operation in a number of the larger cities. The governing boards of these and other funds so far established are conservative and disinclined to assist new movements.

Won't Be Conventional.

"Various persons desiring to give or bequeath money to public causes have expressed the desire for the establishment of a fund controlled by persons who will not be conventional in their conception of public service, and who will give preference to new and experimental agencies. The Board of Directors of the new fund is composed of such persons, with practical working contracts with the whole range of such agencies throughout the United States.

"The Board of Directors will announce at a later date the funds likely to be at their disposal to assist such agencies in the near future.

"The administration of the fund will differ from most of those now in existence by not depending upon salaried executives to handle the work the members of the board undertaking the necessary inquiries with the help of advisory committees drawn from those who know best the needs of the experimental field.

Garland Carries Out Plan.

"The fund will also distribute among such agencies the current gifts of any donors who prefer to substitute the collective judgment of the directors for their own."

By turning over the vexatious $1,000,000 to the fund, Garland will be carrying out his original idea of refusing for himself money he did not earn. His philosophy of inheritance is attributed to his reading of radical doctrines while a freshman at Harvard.

He startled the world by his declaration of his belief when he became of age in June, 1919, and was about to receive $1,000,000 as his share in the estate of his father, James A. Garland of Boston. This left the trustees of the estate—Henry D. Tudor, President of the Commonwealth Finance Corporation of No. 100 Broadway, and James A. Parker of Boston—with a problem on their hands over what to do with the spurned fortune.

Garland solved it for them not long afterward by apparently recanting. He explained that he had changed his mind, because he wished to settle $200,000 on his wife, which he did, and dispose of the remainder as he saw fit.

Took On an Affinity.

He jumped into the spotlight again, a year ago, when Miss Lillian Conrad, a Boston art student, appeared on the scene. Garland, having his own ideas on love as well as money, took her to the Cape Cod farm, known as "Bay End Farm," in North Carver, Mass. Whereupon his wife, who was Miss Mary Wrenn, daughter of Philip Wrenn, a Boston broker, took their daughter and went to live with her family.

Then Miss Conrad was prevailed upon to change her temporarily adopted notions about affinities. Preachers, who had risen to praise the Garland theory of inheritance, denounced the Garland view of the bonds of matrimony. Miss Conrad, complete penitent, left the farm and returned to art.

Last April Garland and his wife were reported reunited, after the birth of a son, but it is said now that the reconciliation did not last. At present Garland lives by himself on his farm, leading the laborious life of the farmer, which he has chosen.

Rejected a Second $1,000,000.

Garland also rejected a second inheritance of $1,000,000 that would have come to him from the estate of an uncle in England. His mother forfeited her claim to a share in the Garland estate when she was married to Francis Cushing Green in 1912. She received a divorce in 1914 and was married again in 1921 to Swinburne Hale, lawyer, radical poet and active member of the Greenwich Village set.

It was said yesterday at the American Civil Liberites Union in West 13th Street that it is the present intention to dispose entirely of the prospective fund by giving it to the causes which the directors favor, and that they are opposed to establishing any permanent endowment fund as inconsistent with their beliefs.

GIVES $1,000,000 FORTUNE TO GREENWICH VILLAGERS

CHARLES GARLAND.

N Y C EVE WORLD
JULY 19 1922

Garland's Rejected $1,000,000 Goes to Formation of a Fund To Aid Experimental Agencies

Fortune to Be Handled By Corporation to Further Unconservative Movements.

The American Fund for Public Service has been incorporated for the purpose of receiving Charles Garland's $1,000,000 fortune, which he first refused and later decided to take. Formal announcement has not been made of the gift, but Garland, who is twenty-two years old, recently came to New York and agreed to endow the contemplated organization, which is to consist of a group of liberal thinkers whose views of life are shared by Garland.

What is to be done with the money is uncertain, but the incorporators say they expect to use it in aiding "agencies which are so new or experimental that they do not command general public support." The incorporators are Norman M. Thomas and Lewis Gannett of this city, associate editors of the Nation; Prof. Robert Morss Lovett of the University of Chicago, and Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Directors of the fund are Prof. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary, James Weldon Johnson of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, Scott Nearing of the Rand School, William Z. Foster, Secretary of the Trade Union Educational League of Chicago; Miss Mary E. McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement and the incorporators.

In announcing the formation of the fund, no mention was made of Garland's connection with it. The announcement said it was "a fund to promote experimental agencies for public welfare." The new group, the announcement continued, "is analogous to the various 'Community Trusts' now in successful operation in a number of the larger cities. The governing boards of these and other funds so far established are conservative and disinclined to assist new movements.

"Various persons desiring to give or bequeath money to public causes have expressed the desire for the establishment of a fund controlled by persons who will not be conventional in their conception of public service, and who will give preference to new [illegible] experimental agencies. The

CHARLES GARLAND

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Eaucation—1922

Maryland.

Money for Negro

MRS. GEE LEFT $25,000 ESTATE

Baltimore Afro American

Provident Hospital Remembered In Will Of Late East Baltimorean

11/6/22

The will of the late Mrs. Mary L. Gee, 78 years old, of 519 Caroline street, was filed Wednesday by Attorney C. C. Fitzgerald, the value of the estate which may reach $25,000.

Under the terms of the will the vestry of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church to receive $100. Misses Bertina Demand, Veronica Shipley, Clementine Johnson, Jennie Thomas, Annie Ennis, Josephine Landy, Annette Moore and Messrs. Percy Bias, Arthur Brown, John Brian and Walter S. Emerson $50. each. Elenora Gee to receive the bed room suite, one set of English China, piano and ground rent from property at 1225 Jefferson street which is $45 for life. At her death it goes to Misses Shipley, Johnson and Mr. William Upsher.

The rest of residue to go to the Provident Hospital.

Percy Bias, Elenora Gee and Carrie Avery are to have equal share of vesting estate, their survivors to be William Upsher, Clementine Johnson and Veronian Shipley.

Throughout COUNTY SCHOOLS IN DORCHESTER ILLY SUPPORTED

Baltimore Md.

Colored Citizens to Be Robbed of Taxes in School Budget Published Last Week

Afro-American 11/25/22

Cambridge, Md., April 20—Federal reports of 1913 showing that each colored child of Dorchester county was being educated at a cost of $2.34 per year and each which child at a cost of $12.88 per year were recalled this week when the county school budget was published.

Over $104,000 is appropriated for white elementary school teachers and only $19,629 for colored elementary school teachers. Some colored teachers are being paid as little as $230 a year, but no white teacher will receive less than $600. In order to make a comparison difficult ,the school authorities, backed by J. W. Huffington, white supervisor of colored schools in the state, place the salaries of colored teachers on a monthly basis andthe white teachers on a yearly basis.

Considering the proportion of colored children in the county, the appropriation for colored schools should be $30,000. How colored parents and teachers are being robbed of their own funds which they pay in as taxes can be seen from the fact that the colored supervisor will receive this year $750 and the white county supervisor $2040, nearly three times as much.

The sum of $30,500 is set aside for salaries of white school teachers, and but $2,600 for the salaries of colored high school teachers. The principal of the white high school will get a salary varying between $1550 and 2350 and the colored high school principal between $760 and 960 a year.

Teachers here point out that they have to pass the same examinations as the white teachers here point out that they have to pass the same examinations as the white teachers to receive appointments in the schools, but that they are paid only one half and generally one third as much as the county pays the whites.

BISHOP JONES MAKES APPEAL TO RE-BUILD SHORTER HALL

Baltimore Afro

To the Bishops, General Officers, Presiding Elders, astors, Members And Friends Of The A. M. E. Church And Alumni of Wilberforce University.

9-6-22

Greetings:

The main building at Wilberforce University built by Bishop Payne and Shorter in 1865, fifty-seven years ago, burned down on last December 7th. By request of the executive board in session at Wilberforce, I was asked to hire an architect and prepare plans for rebuilding, and to have general charge of the processes of reconstruction. Everything was ready by the later part of April, at which time the executive board met again, approved the plans and voted the contract to D. W. McGrath and Sons of Columbus, Ohio for reconstruction, at a primary cost of $271,600.00. The changes in extras in the building will run the cost to $300,000.00. It is to be a fireproof building, built of brick, stone, concrete, steel and iron, including the cellar and roof. The extreme length is 213 1-2 feet, extreme width 165 1-2 feet, height 5 stories. The building contains offices for the University Executives, 26 class rooms for college students, including commodious music and science departments, dining hall, dormitory rooms for 450 girls. Strictly modern and sanitary. It will be the finest, most expensive and commodious college building, built by or for Negroes in the world. The building is to be finished by the first day of next June. In it, we expect to hold our next commencement.

To finance this great enterprise is the biggest burden, all things considered, that has fallen to our race. We have now been building daily for three months at a cost of $20,000,00 per month, all labor and material to this time paid for. The building is now above first story and pressing hard in the second floor.

Bishops Coppin, Connor and Heard are my immediate associates in this great task. I have every reason to believe that they will give the largest possible co-operation and sympathetic encouragement. About $50,000.00 of the money in hand has been raised by the little 3rd Episcopal District, and we are neither daunted nor tired. We need the aid of the whole connection and nee dit immediately. The trustees of Wilberforce University cover the whole church, and therefore the whole connection constitutes the controlling body. Control and responsibility are correlatives both morally and economically, and the exercise of the one predicates the exercise of the other. The assumption and exercise of control, while neglecting the responsibility to support, is to be scorned by every manly man. Control without responsibility cancels the right of control. By inexorable law the whole church must help rebuild Wilberforce. Will you do it? Will you repudiate a duty?

We, hterefore, beg all bishops, general officers, ministers, and laymen to send in their contributions at once, so that the work on new Shorter Hall may not stop nor languish. We beg that you not wait, nor delay in making your personal sacrifice in helping us to prosecute this work to completion.

The furnishings of this building require $100,000.00 in addition to the cost of the building. We are, therefore, asking the church to roll up a collection of a half million dollars for the placing of dear od Wilberforce at the head of the column, in the educational march of the Negro race. We believe that all lovers of Negro education regardless of creed or denomination, will help us in this enterprise. Hence, we are begging and expecting immediate response. Send us five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars? One hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars or such amount as you have ability to contribute.

Most respectfully your servant,

Chairman Trustee Board, Wilberforce Universi

J. H. JONES, Bishop

Wilberforce, Ohio.

RACE PREJUDICE SEEN IN MARYLAND'S SCHOOL PROGRAM

Afro-American 11/25/22

Legislature Gives Hopkins $75,000; Morgan College Only $3,000; Univ. of Md. Gets $50,000; Princess Anne Academy $18,321

Baltimore, Md.

When the people of Maryland read in the various newspapers of the State that the colored schools were generously looked after by the last Legislature, that colored teachers all over the State had their meager salaries raised, that a minimum school ear of eight months was made mandatory, they may not have stopped to consider that the Negro does not get anything like the proportion that his numbers entitle him out of the public funds and that the standards for the race are lower than those for whites.

PRINCESS ANNE GETS MEAGRE $18,320

Out of a total of $671,000 which is appropriated for the University of Maryland, Princess Anne Academy, which is termed for the Eastern branch for the purpose of getting the State's share of Federal education funds, is given a paltry $18,320.

This sum is appropriated, in part, as follows: $1,200 toward the salary of the president, who is the head of Morgan College, the academy being a branch thereof; $880 toward the salary of the principal of the academy; $120 toward the salary of the treasurer; $1,200 toward the pay of an instructor in horticulture; $1,200 for a poultryman; $10,000 for farm work, and $720 for a farm assistant.

In schools where separate school systems are maintained pretense provision for the education of the race has to be made to secure Federal educational funds. The academy, which is a branch of Morgan College, is under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The University of Maryland is an entirely State-controlled institution, and by only a fiction can Princess Anne Academy be called its Eastern Branch.

HOW PREJUDICE WORKS

The $671,000, less the $18,320, that went to Princess Anne Academy, is divided between the work of the Maryland Agricultural College at College and the professional schools of the University of Maryland in this city, along with $22,500 that was allotted therefrom for the University Hospital.

Besides schools of dentistry, law, medicine and trained nursing being maintained therefrom, some higher academic courses are offered in the city. To none of these are colored students admitted.

The only way the work of the College Park institution aids the race is through what the county farm demonstration agents and the sanitary livestock board do for farming in general. Sometimes these agents visit Princess Anne and colored farmers in various counties.

$75,000 TO HOPKINS; $3,000 TO MORGAN

Besides the State appropriated $75,000 to Johns Hopkins University, $50,000 to St. John's College, $45,000 to Washington College, $35,000 to Western Maryland College, and $7,000 to Blue Ridge College, making $873,680 for the higher education of whites, if one includes the part to aid the agricultural interests of Maryland.

THE BOWIE NORMAL

A total of $44,687 was given to work of the Maryland State Normal and Industrial School at Bowie, the institution maintained for the race. Of this $12,000 is for salaries. A deficit of $7,437 from $1921 is a part of the appropriation.

The State Normal School for whites at Towson is allowed $234,000 which includes $107,338 for wages, he principal getting $4,666.66.

The Normal School for whites at

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Frostburg was given $37,500. The principal gets $3,600 of the $17,120 allowed for wages. Generous provision was made for the establishment of a normal school for whites on the Eastern Shore.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS

White supervisors are provided for white schools in counties having eighty white teachers, and they were to receive a minimum salary of $2,040. Nineteen counties have colored supervisors for race schools, and they receive much less salaries than paid the whites. In fact, it is said that the policy is to employ colored supervisors who have not the educational and professional qualifications exacted of the whites so that they cannot demand equal pay. At the recent session of the Maryland State Colored Teachers' Association, white officials held out the bait of pay increases for the supervisors so that they would be contented with serving under the program of unequal distribution of public funds.

The new law provides that no teacher in a white high school shall receive less than $1,150 a year, and principals a minimum of $1,550. Colored principals are to be paid a minimum of $95 a month, with a maximum of $120, providing six teachers are employed. And these high schools must be approved by the State Board of Education.

White teachers with first grade certificates must get a minimum of $950 a year; second grade teachers, $750. The minimum for a colored first-grade teacher is $65. About $30,000 is appropriated for approved colored industrial schools.

The appropriations for public education in Maryland by the last Legislature was $3,561,500. County boards of commissioners are supposed to supplement this, but in some instances the schools, especially the ones maintained for the race, do not get a cent beyond what the State allots.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922

Money for Negro

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUN
DECEMBER 30, 1921

STRAIGHT COLLEGE REPORTS DONATIONS

Holiday Gifts from Alumni and Singing Tour Increase Fund.

Holiday gifts to Straight Colleg for negroes, 2420 Canal street, an nounced by President A. M. Brigg Thursday, total $5500. $44000 of whic was obtained through the medium a tour of negro singers in the Nor under President Briggs' direction la summer. The remainder represen gifts of the alumni.

The singers toured New Hampshi Vermont, Massachusetts and Conne ticut, where their Southern melodi were greeted enthusiastically.

President Briggs announced new men's dormitory building recei ly acquired for Straight College gift free of indebtedness and situat at Touti street and Cleveland aven opposite the trade school of the c lege, has been put in excellent co dition and refurnished throughout f school purposes. A new bathro has been installed, the roofs and g ters repaired, while the building n is being repainted.

This is the third piece of prope added to Straight College within t past three years. These additions r resent an outlay of approximat $30,000.

ANNUAL MEETING COUNCIL OF BOARDS OF BENEVOLENCE

Gratifying Showing Made by Church. $13,353,978 Raised During Past Fiscal Year.

Southwestern Christian Advocate 1922

At the June meeting of its Council of Boards of Benevolence, the Church's Administrative machinery, Methodism recorded her wonderful achievements for the past year, and steadfastly set her face to the future with large expectation and hope. Though the year had been punctured with forebodings and misgivings because of the country's industrial conditions, reports of the Treasurer showed $13,353,978.82 received by him during the fiscal year, $6,176,641 of which had been received during the seven preceeding months ending May 31, 1922.

From the beginning, the Council sessions were forwarded with the spirit of Confidence. Bishop Leete, the President, sounded this note in his opening address. It was contagious. It increased in volume as the several sessions were opened with devotions of singular spiritual fervor. Dr. Morris Brown and Editor Hartman were notably happy in their devotional addresses.

Dr. Wade Reports

The masterful report of Corresponding Secretary R. J. Wade was comprehensive, detailed, convincing. It was an index to the man—sincere to the core, with his whole being overwhelmed by the seriousness, the sacredness of his task. His one idea is to do the task for Methodism and the Kingdom, even hazarding his life in the undertaking. We wonder if the Church fully appreciates the weight resting upon the shoulders of this overworked servant of hers. The report recorded the harmony which has marked the administration of the whole program of benevolent activities of the church during the past year as well as during the entire Centenary period.

Notably gratifying also was the spirit of economy which was shown in administering the affairs of the Board and of the several Constituent Boards. All of which added to that courageous faith in Him for whose glory the work exists, gives assurance of sustained success during the years ahead.

Treasurer's Ehnes Reports

As an illuminating statement of the receipts of the Church we are herewith presenting the report of the treasurer for the seven months ending May 31, 1922. This report it will be observed shows receipts and net expenses, and distributions to the several Boards as follows:

Dr. Ehnes gave also in his report an exhibition of charts which revealed an interesting comparison of our gifts for ourselves with those for others. In 1919 Methodists gave for others $17,910,414 while for themselves they gave $45,809,261; in 1920, for others $22,468,774, for ourselves $53,994,578 in 1921, for others $23,273,924, for ourselves $62,695,279. During 1921, says Treasurer Ehnes, all local church expenditures increased $8,700,701 while pastors' salaries alone increased $2,173,887. This observes Dr. Ehnes, "it is evident that the Centenary slump was not due to a lack of money."

Committee Reports.

Among these was the Report of the **Budget Committee.** It recommended "in the face of the appalling decline in receipts, we are impelled in spite of crying needs for enlarging programs and extending operations on part of every agency appearing before us,to resolutely face the issue by recommending substantial reductions in budget items." The total administrative budget of the Committee on Conservation and Advance was fixed at $850,000,which is a reduction of 10 per cent.

The Committee on Askings reported that every Board has shown that it was guided in its askings by the spirit and program of economy; and "your committee recommends that there be no increase in the asking of any Board except for the Commission on the Conference Course of Study. Below is the table of Askings submitted for the current year:

Board of Foreign Missions	$10,500,000
Board of Home Missions and Church Extensions	10,500,000
Board of Education	750,000
Board of Negroes	350,000
Board of Sunday Schools	300,000
Board of Temperance	150,000
Board of Deaconesses	45,000
Board of American Bible Society	150,000
Board of Hospitals and Homes	35,000
Board of Epworth League	123,641
Board of Conference of Course of Study	43,000
Board of Conference Claimants	10,000

In view of the slump of $2,000,000 in Centenary receipts over the previous year, the report of the Budget and Askings Committees provoked several spirited debates participated in by Drs. F. M. North, Clarence True Wilson, P. J. Maveety, Mr. Frank C. Dunn and Bishop Nicholson. These were great debates worthy of the attention of the General Conference. It remained for Bishop Nicholson, as usual to come forward with the solution which was satisfactory to all the interests involved.

To our minds one of the most needed pieces of legislation in our Methodist machinery was encompassed in the report of the **Committee on Statistics**, recommending.

(1) That there be one uniform and fiscal and statistical year for all Conferences, for all churches, for the Council of Boards of Benevolence and the several Benevolence Boards and for all other organizations of the Church.

(2) That this fiscal and statistical year be made coincident with the calendar year, January first to December thirty-first.

(3) That a separte financial and statistical report be made for each Church or congregation, rather than by circuits as a whole.

(4) That all financial reports of churches be sent to the Treasurer of the Committee on Conservation and Advance, and that these annual reports be verified by the Treasurer before publication in the General and Annual Conference Minutes.

(5) That all statistical reports be sent to the publisher of the General Minutes.

(6) That the Area offices be charged with the responsibility for distributing report blanks to, and for collecting financial and statistical reports from all churches in the respective Areas, and for forwarding the same to the Treasurer of the Committee on Conservation and Advance, and to the publisher of the General Minutes.

(7) That a tabulation of financial reports by Districts and by Conferences be prepared by the Treasurer of the Committee on Conservation and

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Advance, and that a tabulation of statistical reports be similarly prepared by the publisher of the General Minutes, and that these tabulations be furnished by the several Annual Conferences for publication in the Annual Conference Minutes.

Such legislation when enacted will greatly simplify our fiscal systems and contribute much to accuracy in records and economy in administration.

New Committees Appointed

In the interest of greater efficiency it was voted by the Board to refer the matter of **Architecture** as undertaken separately by each of the several Boards to a Committee of five members of the Council, who shall study the best plan for co-ordinating this work under single direction.

The **Committee of twenty** which is to be composed of ten men each from the Council and ten from the Executive Committee of the Council is charged with the very responsible task of **looking into the total Benevolent machinery** of the church in order to make recommendations to the coming General Conference. The findings of this committee are to be submitted first to the Council of Boards for consideration before being formally presented to the General Conference for action. As is the case with the report of the **Committee on Advance Program** which will be ready to take up new studies on money, evangelism, lay activities, etc., as these relate to the Church's advance program now in process of formation.

Special called meeting of the Council will likely be held at the end of the year.

The Next Step

Despite the splendid successes of the Centenary Movement thus far, they are not what was expected or what the Church can do if it will. The report of the Treasurer as Dr. Wade puts it so aptly causes the Church sad disappointment and heartbreak But instead of despair, the meetings of the Council resounded the clear note of Advance, redoubled effort, intensified appeal Self assurance and reassertion of confidence in the Church's ministry and laity characterized every utterance of the Council. The high moral mission of Methodism as a militant aggressive world force for righteousness is maintained and asserted in her **Special Call for diligence and the spirit of sacrificial giving on part of every member** of the Church now for regaining the $2,000,000 **lost to the Church in the slump in Centenary receipts last year.**

Let pastors collect all pledges made to the Centenary adding new pledges as rapidly as possible.

Let there be found at least 2,000 Negro Methodists who will give not less than $100 each as special contribution to this special effort for $2,000,000. As this is the time of crisis in the forward program of the Church it is expected that our colored membership will do sacrificially in His name the part asked of him by the Church.

The Council advises continued emphasis on evangelism, stewardship, the tithe and repetition of Easter Tithing Week Offering for the coming year.

Detached Bishops

For the more effective prosecution of the task of raising the $2,000,000, Bishops Edwin H. Hughes and Fred B. Fisher have been detailed by the Church to travel at large in their discretion throughout the Church speaking and stirring up the minds and hearts of the people to the urgency of the call. The prayers of the Church will follow them and may they be clothed upon by His spirit for this special service to the Church. This was asked by them in heartsearching appeals to the Council assembled in Chicago; Can the Church give less than this?

Bishop Fisher Speaks

A fitting climax to the deliberations of the Council was the impassioned plea of Bishop Fisher just returned from contact with the problem of an awakening India on that foreign, fascinating field. Bishop Fisher's big heart beats for the Christian conception of the sanctity of all human life and the value and worth of personality everywhere. He pleads for those millions in whom God is beginning marvelously to manifest Himself in ways we dare not ignore. Coming at the close of the session his pleas awakened in every heart a new spiritual passion for carrying on the work of evangelization to the uttermost parts of the earth.

	Receipts by Treasurer and receipts reported by Boards during seven months, ended May 13, 1922	Net expenses during seven months, ended May 31, 1922	Treasurer's remittances, to funds received during seven months, ended May 31, 1922
Board of Conference Claimants	$	$	$
American Bible Society	87,500.00	4,347.12	5,543.40
Board of Conference Claimants		289.41	83,152.88
Board of Education	577,660.34	22,650.67	289.41
Board of Education—Negroes	374,166.66	11,310.36	555,009.67
Board of Foreign Missions	2,255,103.89	268,168.25	362,856.30
Board of Home Missions	2,255,103.90	268,168.25	1,986,935.64
Board of Hospitals and Homes	20,416.66	1,002.01	1,986,935.65
Board of Sunday Schools	175,000.00	8,621.89	19,414.65
Board of Temperance, Prohibition, Public Morals	87,500.00	4,313.84	166,378.11
Epworth League	48,010.90	3,370.17	33,250.00
General Deaconess Board	26,250.00	1,291.31	34,090.93
Other Interests	91,224.92		24,958.69
Annuities and Trust Funds	178,704.46		91,224.92
	$6,176,641.73	$593,533.28	$5,583,108.45
			178,704.46

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE
AUGUST 18, 1922

Estate of Negro Who Aided Poor Closed in Court

The closing chapter in the history of Thomy Lafon, negro philanthropist and capitalist of thirty years ago, was written yesterday when a final accounting of his estate valued at nearly half a million dollars, was filed in the civil district court.

Lafon, who was a "free man of color," died thirty years ago leaving almost his entire estate of $413,808 to charitable institutions both white and black in New Orleans. The Thomy Lafon Old Folks Home for aged negroes is only one of many which attest to his generosity.

For many years the office of Lafon at 239 Baronne street, was one of the financial centers of the city. City and state bonds were held by him in large numbers, and his outstanding loans ran into large totals, men whose memory runs back a quarter of a century declare.

A few weeks ago the last piece of real estate owned by Lafon when he died, located at the uptown river corner of Royal and Iberville streets was sold at auction, bringing about $65,000.

This amount, less several bequests and expenses incidental to closing the affairs of the estate, was yesterday formally paid over to the Asylum of the Sister of the Holy Family and 'finis' was written in the history of a negro known to practically every charitable institution of the city.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

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Education—1922. Iowa.

Money for Negroes.

College Sues for Money in Gift Payment

Chicago Defender 8-26-22

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 25.—A suit unique in Iowa courts was instituted in district court here when the Talladega college, a Congregational institution at Talladega, Ala., sued for $33,000 interest on a bequest of $100,000 left the college in 1904 by James Callahan, one-time wealthy real estate dealer and philanthropist of Des Moines.

The $100,000 gift was to have been paid in yearly installments of $20,000 each, starting in 1905. The last payment, due in 1909, was delayed until May of this year, through the inability of the trustees of the estate to liquidate enough of Mr. Callahan's property to meet the many bequests of his will.

The trustees of the college have computed the interest lost on the money due to the delayed payment and are suing for that amount.

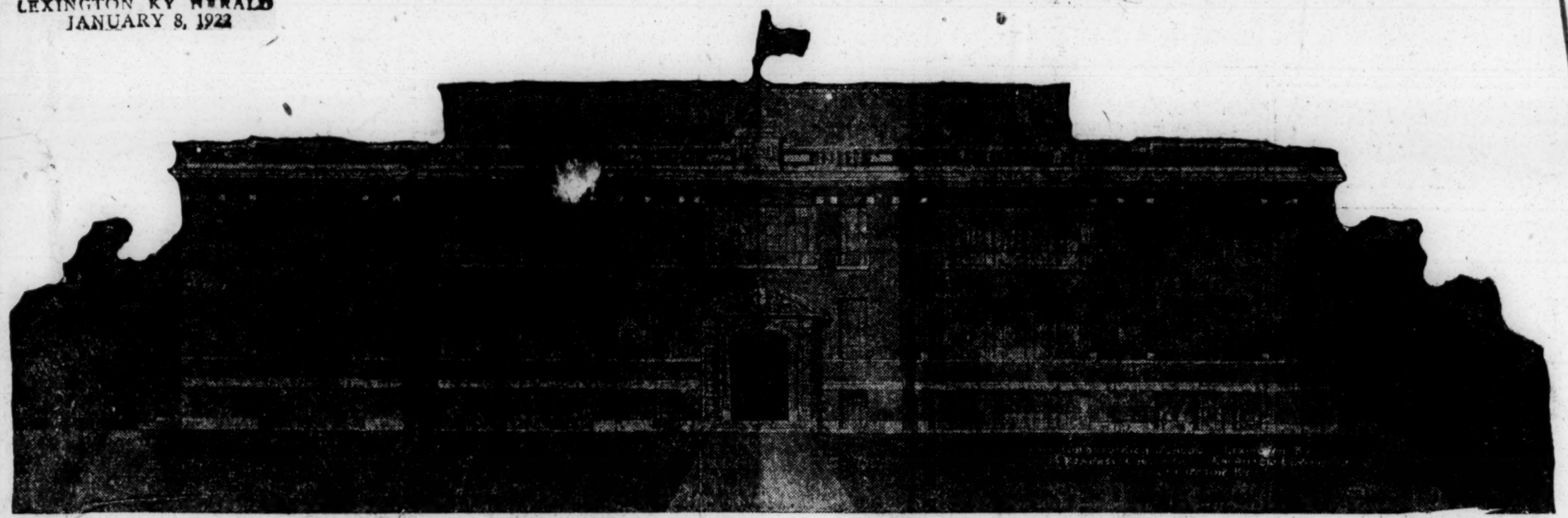
DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922
Money for Negro

Kentucky

Modern Colored Junior High School

LEXINGTON KY HERALD
JANUARY 8, 1922



The negro junior high school building will be erected on North Upper street between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will cost completed more than $125,000, it is estimated. It will be modern in all respects. A laundry in the basement will be a feature.

Fayette Schools Progress During Recent Years—Modern Equipment for Buildings Is Acquired

NEW TAX LAW IS AID

A new school tax law passed in 1908 and the establishment of the County Board of Education in 1912 were the distinct causes for the marvelous improvement in Fayette county schools which twenty-five years ago were examples of one-room box school houses with drum stoves in the middle of the floor and in some instances the coal was kept under the floor and a plank was taken up when coal was needed and when replaced by no means kept out the damp and cold.

Today there are thirty-two schools for white children and fifteen for negroes in Fayette county and a school year of nine months with first-class certificate teachers employed.

In practically every school in addition to the eight grades of work there are classes in manual training, domestic science and agriculture with good garden acreage for several of them, and high school courses are offered.

The white children attend schools divided into thirty-two districts and the first consolidated school in Kentucky was established at Greendale, January 5, 1910, when the Donerail, Greendale, Tyler and Lisle schools were brought together at the Greendale location on the Georgetown pike.

The Lisle school was on the Leestown pike and transportataion had to be arranged for the children. The high school work was given in addition to the eight grades and also manual training and domestic science. After sixty years as a school the Tyler house reverted to the Payne family when the school was abandoned. Number 2 school is McDowell, on the Richmond road, and this has been thoroughly repaired and made over. The third is Chilesburg, a one-room house made into two rooms and stables were built in addition. It is located on the Cleveland pike. East Hickman is the fourth. It is a one-room house just off Tates Creek pike. Bell School house on the Old Frankfort pike has three rooms and built very recently.

Has Distinct Features

A modern, Colonial style, eight-room house now known as Russe Cave, No. 6, was built on the Risque estate in 1911 and manual training, domestic science and gardening have been distinct features of the year's work. The five acres purchased for the school gave space for a wonderful school garden from which vegetables for the teachers' cottage was furnished and the canned vegetables and soups were prepared during the summer and kept for the children's hot lunch during the school year. District Number 7, Old Briar Hill on the Briar Hill pike, has been consolidated in New Briar Hill district which is composed of Old Briar Hill, Baron No. 21, Bryant Station and part of Chilesburg.

When abandoned the Bryan Station school reverted to the Chile's estate. Number eight is called Loradale and is located on the Russell Cave pike near the Bourbon line. The one large room has been divided into two and the school has always served hot lunches for the children. Number nine is South Elkhorn, located on the Harrodsburg pike and in addition to excellent academic work the children have made an enormous success of growing potatoes.

Number ten, on the Newtown pike, was a small one-room school and is now consolidated with Russell Cave and is number eleven, the Old Bryan Station school. Number twelve, the Old Lisle school, has been consolidated with Greendale. Old Republican, number thirteen, on the Clay's Mill pike is a brick house, a part of which is used for a church. This is the church mentioned in Allen's "Reign of Law." The school is now consolidated with Piccadome.

Two rooms and a kitchen is the size of the McChord school, number fourteen, on the Richmond pike. Fort Springs school number fifteen, is a one-room house. The sixteenth is Brighton school which was consolidated with number seventeen, Warfield school at Chilesburg. It is a one-room house with kitchen and storeroom and is known as the Brighton school. Number eighteen is Athens, one of the first of the three high schools in the county and also one of the first big schools built. It has had transportation since 1919 and a teachers' cottage since the same year.

At first Athens was the entire district but recently the part of Chilesburg not in Briar Hill has been added to Athens. Locust Grove, number 19, on the Military pike is one of the oldest schools in the county. It has two rooms, one of which was added about ten years ago and was the seat of the first domestic science work done in Fayette county.

Mothers Taught to Cook

The mothers of the neighborhood were taught to cook and sew and in the Conference for Educational Workers of the South held at Nashville, the school's needle work received honorable mention in a large exhibit. Picadome, which began with a little brick school house under the hill, is number twenty.

In good weather classes were taught out on the lawn because the school was so crowded. When two acres of land were given by the Knights of Pythias for the neighborhood school a two-room brick house was built. Domestic science, manual training and agriculture were added to the regular course and it was the first school to have its own garden and later the hot lunches. Old Tyler, number twenty-one was located on the Spurr pike and has been consolidated with Greendale. Number twenty-two known as Old Elmendorf, on the Maysville pike, has been consolidated with the Faulconer and is located opposite the Country Club. On the Mt. Horeb pike a temporary school, number twenty-three, was built on land donated by J. B. Beaty and was named for the donor of the land.

The school has been especially set apart for the neighborhood and kept for the smaller children especially. Twenty-four, Wolf's Run school, on the Versailles pike has transportation as Picadome has. Twenty-five is Walnut Hill school on the Richmond pike and has two rooms for classes.

Jack's Creek on the pike of that name is one of the oldest schools in the county, his one room which has been put in excellent repair. Faulconer school, opposite the Country Club on the Maysville pike, is number twenty-seven. It has every modern convenience in its eight rooms and office. There are five acres of ground adjoining and these are cultivated annually for the school garden. Number twenty-eight is Old Donerail; twenty-nine is Old Greendale and thirty is Kirklevington on the Tates

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
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Creek pike. It was formerly a one-room building but has been made larger, arranged in two rooms and a porch added.

In the Baron district, number thirty-one, a toll house located near the Winchester pike on the Cleveland pike was used for a school. The last of the group is the Land school near Jack's Creek and the house is of Colonial style with one class room, large cloak room and a porch.

Four High Schools

The fourteen negro schools furnish training through the eighth grade and high schools are located at Jonestown, Ft. Springs, Pricetown and Maddoxtown.

At Cadentown there is a one-room house with kitchen and cooking and serving is taught. Little Georgetown has a splendidly built kitchen in addition to the class room and domestic science is a specialty. One of the county high schools is located at Pricetown which has a well built school with kitchen. At Athens the white children's school is now used. It has one room and kitchen.

Uttingértown has comparatively a new school and Maddoxtown has the largest negro school in the county. It has seven rooms and the school is built on two acres of land. It has manual training, domestic science department fully equipped and a large garden to be cultivated annually. The full high school course is offered at Maddoxtown. Warrentown has a newly equipped kitchen in addition to the class room and at Fort Springs high school, grade school and domestic science courses are offered. Brecktown has one room and a kitchen and the Montrose school is an old house of one room. Jonestown has a modern building thoroughly equipped and offers grade and high school courses. Jimtown has a splendid school house of two rooms and a kitchen and Colotown has a modern building well equipped. It has two large rooms and kitchen and is built on the Rosenwald plan, the Rosenwald fund contributing $800 toward the cost of the construction. At Mt. Gilead the small school has but one room and the cooking is taught by use of a small oil stove.

Transportation for the country school children was started in Fayette in 1910 and the first vehicle was a large wagon which was drawn by two mules. The children of the Greendale consolidated schools used the wagon and the interurban cars also furnished accommodations. In 191 a large, better wagon was procured and sometimes horses were driven. In 1919 the large motor truck service was introduced and twelve busses are now operated for the children.

With Piccadome in Class A on the accredited list; Faulconer, Russell Cave, Greendale and Athens in class B, of the county high schools in Kentucky; none but first-class certificate teachers employed and a desire to give to the children of Fayette every opportunity, Fayette county children have many advantages.

Simmons University Starts $250,000 Campaign

Every Colored Citizen Regardless of Denomination Should Help

Its Success Means Great Things For Race in this Section

Louisville News 9/30/24

Simmons University formerly known as State University is starting a campaign to raise a building fund of $250,000, for the purpose of giving to the university additional facilities for accomadating the constantly increasing number of young negro men and women who are desirous of taking advantage of the opportunity it offers to properly fit themselves for service to their race as ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors and in the other lines of higher education in which they can receive instructions at Simmons University, and in no other institution in the state of Kentucky. In addition to giving the nstructions and confering degrees in the studes mentoned, the Unversity also teaches domestic science, normal work, nursing and hospital work, nsurance, music and the arts .

Simmons University was chartered in 1873, but did not begin its good work until six years later. The first principal was Dr. E. P. Marrs, who was succeeded the following year by that well known leader of the colored race Reverend Wm. J. Simmons, who served the institution with honor for ten years. Its present Present President is Dr. C. H. Parrish, D. D. L. L. D., who succeeded Dr. W. T. Amiger, two years ago. Dr. Parrish is a very able educator, as well as an administrator of ability, and is now at the head of the institution from which he graduated as one of the three members of the first graduation classes in 1896.

Starting with a studen enrollment of less than one hundred and a teaching force of three persons, the university has grown steadily until today it has a student enrollment of over 500 While the University is primarily a and a faculty composed of twenty of Baptist institution it s very broad in its requirements for admission, being strictly nonsectarian in this respect, and numbers among its pupils those from many religious denominations.

The nuiversity has reached its limits in its abilit yto properly care for its pupils with its present facilities. A boy's dormitory, an assembly hall, a new wing to the hospital and training school for nurses all properly equipped are absolutely necessary if the university is to continue to grow and properly fill the place it has made for itself in the work of educating the members of the Negro sace.

The nuiversity owns the ground upon whihc it is located on Kentucky street between Seventh and Eighth, having purchased the entire square, bounded by Eighth, Kentunky, Seventh and Kane streets, with the exception of a few small houses, which it hopes to acquire in the future. It is assured of sufficient income to properly keep up the work it is doing. What is needs and must have is the new buildings.

The movement to seiure the neiessary funds is reieiving the hearty support of the white people of the city and state.

Dr. E. J. Mullins, president of the Southern Baptist Convention, Rev. Calvin Thompson secretary of the Baptists' Board of Home Missions, Mayor Houston Quin and many other prominent residents of the city and state have signified their approval of the plan.

Education – 1922

Money for Negro

WARNING TO PUBLIC

New York Age 1/28/22

The New York Age is in receipt of information from the Macon (Ga.) Chamber of Commerce, through its general secretary, F. Roger Miller, to the effect that one LOUISE M. BRAXTON, recently in New York City, going around to the various churches and other places, with a group of singers, raising money for an alleged school which she claims to conduct at Macon, Ga., has no school in that city. She is now working in New Jersey, with headquarters, THE AGE is informed, at Plainfield.

Mr. Miller writes: "She has made several efforts to promore schools here and elsewhere, but none have ever been established and her activities have been devoted chiefly to collecting money. The colored people in this section of the South have on several occasions expressed through their various organizations their unfavorable opinions of LOUISE BRAXTON and her methods."

.. The public is advised against contributing any monies to this woman.

Full information can be had if parties interested will write F. Roger Miller, secretary, Chamber of Commerce, 419 Broadway, Macon, Ga.

Leete Hall Dedicated At Clark University; Built at $200,000 Cost

Leete hall, which has been completed at Clark university at a cost of more than $200,000, was dedicated Wednesday, with Bishop W. F. Anderson, president of the board of education for negroes of the Methodist church, and other prominent educators in attendance.

The construction of Leete hall marks another step in the progress of Clark university, which has been moving steadily forward for several years. The hall is one of the most costly and best equipped of negro colleges in the south.

The principal address at the dedication service was made by Bishop J. S. Hartzell of Cincinnati, who spoke on "The New Day in Negro Education."

"The whole world," said Bishop Hartzell, "has entered on a new day of hope, and that day dawned a few weeks ago when the representatives of nine nations, led by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, met in Washington to consider how the horrors of war might be ended and how misunderstandings and burdens which threaten national disaster might be adjusted.

"The story of the education of the American negro since freedom came is one of the marvels of history. The Christian churches led in the good work. First, there was criticisms, then there was tolerance, and then the south began to develop the public schools in which the negro should have his chance. In recent years the spirit of co-operation in the education of the negro has grown wonderfully in those sections where he chiefly abides."

Bishop F. D. Leete, of Indianapolis, for whom the hall was named; Rev. W. H. Wehrly, district superintendent of the Cincinnati district; John Hope, president of Morehouse college, and J. W. E. Bowen, also attended the dedication of the hall.

GRIFFIN GA NEWS & SUN

FEBRUARY 24 1922

NEGRO SCHOOL SHOWS PROGRESS AT FORSYTH

FORSYTH, Ga., Feb. 15.—The Forsyth Normal and Industria School has become one of the foremost and most progressive negro schools in the south, according to the report of the school for last year, recently forwarded to the vocationa educational board of the Smith-Hughes department. The report shows that the school through its projects cultivated last year 12 acres of land with a total value o products amounting to more tha $12,000. Hundreds of dollars wort of beans were shipped to the north ern markets and excellent yields o corn, peas, potatoes and other food stuffs were produced.

Georgia

EDUCATION BOARD RECEIVES REPORT OF SURVEY BOARD

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Commission Asks Annexes for 8 or 10 Schools and Complete Abandonment of 6 Plants.

3/16/22

IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR NEGROES URGED

Report Calls for Abandonment of 3 of These Schools and Erection of 5 New Buildings.

Erection of at least thirteen new elementary school buildings and of annexes at eight or ten others, immediate abandonment of six present plants and ultimate abandonment of the seventh, were recommended for the white schools in the survey commission's report submitted to the board of education Wednesday afternoon by Commissioner W. L. McCalley, chairman of the finance and building committee of the board.

The report recommended the abandonment of three negro grammar schools, erection of at least five new buildings and of annexes at two, and renovation of other buildings.

New white elementary schools are recommended as follows: Ansley park, one to replace the present Calhoun and Ivy street schools; Hardee street, to provide for growth of population in the territory west of Kirkwood and east of Faith; Formwalt; Faith, on another site farther west; Fraser, on a site southwest of the present school; Marietta street; Ormewood; Stewart avenue; West North avenue, to relieve Williams, Luckie and State; Williams street. However, it is recommended that for the present the Williams street building be renovated.

Abandonment Urged.

The report recommends that the board abandon Battle Hill and provide for the pupils in a new annex at Lucile avenue: Davis street, for which a new building is recommended; Boulevard, which it is proposed to sell to Morris Brown university; Greenwood avenue, and erect a new school on another site: Inman park and place the children in the new Faith school; State street. The ultimate abandonment of Walker street is urged.

According to reports, annexes are needed at Crew, English avenue, Highland avenue, Home Park, Lucile avenue, Moreland and Oakland City.

"Elementary schools should be planned which ultimately will care for at least 1,000 children," states the report.

Program for Negroes.

It is recommended that the Storre and Houston schools for negroes be combined in a new school and new buildings erected to replace Dimmock street, Pittsburg, Summer Hill and Wesley avenue. The surveyors stated that Bell, Carrie Steel and Mitchell street schools should be abandoned, and that annexes should be erected at South Atlanta and Yonge.

Salient recommendations covering the senior and junior high schools have been published previously, the board has adopted them and has selected the sites.

Constitution 3/16/22

In its recommendations for new buildings and additions the survey commission has classified the grammar schools in three groups—"X," "Y," and "Z."

Those recommendations which are rated as falling in group X, are the most urgent. Those in group Y are second in respect to their needs, and those in group Z should be carried out as soon as the districts in groups X and Y have been provided for.

Buildings in Group.

White elementary buildings falling in group X are the following: Boulevard, Calhoun, Davis Street, English Avenue, Faith, Formwalt, Fraser, Greenwood, Hill, Home Park, Inman Park, Ivy, Lucille Avenue, Marietta Street, State, Stewart Avenue, Tenth Street, Williams and West North Avenue. The West North Avenue school is a proposed new school to relieve Williams, Luckie and State, and the surveyors say it would be located on North avenue, somewhere east of the State Street school.

Those buildings placed in group Y in respect to their needs are: Adair, Battle Hill, Crew, East Atlanta, Kirkwood, Lee Street, Oakland City, Ormewood, Ansley Park, Hardee Street. The last two are entirely new schools proposed for the system.

The buildings rated in group Z, whose needs can await completion of groups X and Y, are: Edgewood, Fair Street, Forrest Avenue, Georgia Avenue, Meador-Goldsmith, Grant Park, Highland, Ira, Luckie, Milton Avenue, Moreland, North Avenue, Peeples, Pryor, Slaton, Spring, Tenth and Walker Street.

Adair building was found to rank the highest of any in the system.

Will Prepare Copies.

Copies of the report are to be prepared immediately for the members of the board and the bond commission, and it is planned to have several hundred printed as soon as possible for public distribution.

The survey was directed by Dr. N. L. Strayer and Dr. N. L. Engelhardt, of Columbia university, in charge of a corps of expert workers. They probed every detail of the system with painstaking care and precision, and their report, it is declared, will be of almost inestimable value in planning the new schools.

Including maps and charts, the building report contains more than 600 pages of manuscript. A report covering the curriculum and administrative affairs of the system is as yet to be submitted.

SCHOOL SURVEY REPORT FILED; SUGGESTIONS

Atlanta Georgian Constitution

Many New Buildings Needed, According to Columbia Experts—Gaines Lauds Work

3/18/22

Improvement in Negro School Accommodations Recommended—Early Action Is Urged

A proposed schedule of work to be undertaken in improvement of the Atlanta public school system, as included in the report of the Columbia University experts who surveyed the system and its needs, was made public Friday by W. W. Gaines, chairman of the Board of Education.

On the priority list as compiled by the experts were the following items:

White Children.

Three junior high schools should be started—one in the northwest part of the city, one in the West End and one in the northern part of the city.....	$ 600,000
The southeastern section of the city to use the Commercial High School Building temporarily as junior high school until additional funds are available.	
Two senior high schools..	$1,500,000
English Avenue additions, Ivy Street-Calhoun replacement, Greenwood replacement, Fraser Street replacement, Formwalt Street replacement, Lucile Avenue addition, New Faith School, East Atlanta Auditorium; totaling elementary school accommodations for approxi-	

mately 3000 children.... $10,000

$3,010,000

Colored Children.

Combination Junior-Senior High School to be located in the First Ward:
300 Senior High School pupils ... ...$ 150,000
500 Junior High School pupils 200,000
A Junior High to be built in Fourth Ward under next bond issue.
Elementary schools:
Pittsburg School, Storrs and Houston, Summer Hill School, accommodating approximately 2200 pupils 640,000

Total cost of new construction for colored children .....$ 990,000
Proposed expenditures for white children $3,010,000
Proposed expenditures for colored children..... 990,000

Total $4,000,000

The following note was appended to the priority list:

"These priority figures are general estimates. It is believed that the final cost of these projects will total less than these estimates, and that the balance saved, together with the premium realized on the bonds, and sums obtained from the sale of lots, and other sums which may be spared from current revenue will enable the board to care for a number of annexes and repair propositions not indicated in the above list."

In connection with the report, Mr. Gaines said:

"I ought to say here that none of the provisions of the report and none of its recommendations have been acted upon by the Board of Education nor even considered by it except the action taken some weeks ago when the K-6-3-3 plan was adopted, the senior high for boys, the North Side and senior high for girls, the South Side, the Junior High program and the grammar school plan as was announced at the time, and the purchase of the Tenth Street site. However, I think we should proceed now just as rapidly as we can.

"Doctor Strayer and Doctor Englehart are to be in Atlanta next week. It seems to me that it would be a good idea for us to have one or more public meetings while they are here, to which the public is especially invited, and to have them address the meetings. I think the greatest possible use of Doctor Strayer and Doctor Englehart should be made while they are here, both by the Board of Education and the Bond Commission.

"I may say that from a one day's inspection of the report that it is the most remarkable and far-reaching thing of the kind that I have ever seen. It is simply wonderful how many things the surveyors have found out, and from how many angles they have made their investigations. They have reported on the heating system of every building, the lighting, the ventilation, the state of repair, the design of the building, the grounds, the location, the trend of population, the increase or decrease of both white and negro population in every particular school has increased or decreased in a ten-year period, and on many other items that no one of us would have ever thought of. They have told us all that is to be told about every school in the entire system.

"And so far as I am concerned I shall be in favor of following the recommendations in every instance unless there are controlling reasons to the contrary. We have engaged these people to do this work and at considerable expense. We employed them because few of us can claim to be school experts and they are the highest authority in the country. And I think it would be foolish to do otherwise than to follow their advice."

The report of the surveyors concerning negro schools follows:

Ashby Street School.

This is one of the best school buildings for colored children in the city. It should be retained as a nucleus of a large elementary school center. It should be repaired adequately and additions should be planned which will permit of the incorporation of fire stairwells.

The increase in this ward, and the residential tendencies are such as to make this a most desirable center for colored children.

There are now 732 children on double session in this school and many of them are housed in unsuitable basement rooms in auditoriums. Immediate auditoriums to this building are essential to bring the total enrollment up to 1500 or 1600.

Bailor Street.

It is recommended that an adequate site be selected in territories adjacent to the present colored residential locations and that a portable school of four rooms be transported to this point until further developments indicate the need for a larger school.

Mitchell Street School.

The conditions at the Mitchell Street School are such as to require immediate abandonment. There are 935 children housed at this point, of whom 788 are on double session and 176 in portables.

Pittsburg School.

The Pittsburg School conditions are such as to require the immediate erection of a school for colored children in this section. There are about 800 children enrolled at this point. Of these, approximately 125 children are of junior high school age.

The site to be selected for the Pittsburg School should be preferably south of the present site and should include at least six to eight acres, so that a large 1500 to 1800-pupil school may be developed.

Roach Street School.

There are 879 children attending this school, of whom 515 are on double session; 202 of them are in basement rooms of the worst kind and 314 children are on triple session.

In the Ashby Street, Marietta Street and Roach Street Schools, there are 2829 children, of whom 376 are of junior high school age.

If the Ashby Elementary School is planned for 1500 children, and a second elementary school located in the vicinity of the Mitchell Street School, and between the Mitchell Street and the Roach Street School is planned to care for an additional 1500 children, the elementary school provisions for this section will be made.

South Atlanta School.

This building is overcrowded, but is attractively located in the midst of Clark University.

Additions should be made to this building by adding another story, and as these additions are made, every effort should be made to improve the fire protection.

Bell Street School.

The part-time children at the Bell Street School should be cared for in addition to the Yonge Street School.

The Bell Street School should be abandoned as soon as subsequent bond issues will permit.

Carrie Steel School.

This building should be abandoned. A large school is not needed in the territory from which the present enrollment comes. With more adequate provision at the Yonge Street School, a number of these children can attend that building.

Provision should be made for the primary children in portable housing, with adequate service facilities. This can be done in house-counts 174 or 120, or that vicinity.

The building should also be planned as to include ultimately the special rooms which are adopted as in the program for elementary school development.

The well-lighted basement rooms in this building should be fitted up temporarily as classrooms until the addition proposed can be made.

Storrs and Houston Street Schools.

The children of the Storrs School should be provided with modern school facilities at the earliest moment. The housing conditions at the Houston Street School are equally bad.

It is recommended that a new school building be erected on an adequate site in the vicinity of the present Houston Street School to care for both the enrollments of the Dimmock Street and present Storrs and Houston Street Schools.

This building should be planned to care for 1500 elementary children.

Summer High School.

The enrollment at this school is 1115. Of these, 888 are on double sessions, 103 are in portables and 77 in a dilapidated wooden annex.

The need for a large elementary school building at this site is urgent. It should be planned to provide for 1500 to 1800 children.

One hundred and twenty-one of the children in this school are possible junior high school students.

Wesley Avenue School.

There are great possibilities of securing an adequate site in this vicinity for a new school. The enrollment at this point is now 342, and since Kirkwood has been added the school problem for colored children at this point has become more acute. Two hundred and thirty-two children are on double sessions in this school.

A new elementary school must be planned which will ultimately reach 1000 or more enrollment.

Yonge Street School.

The Yonge Street School is one of the best schools for colored children and should be retained as a nucleus for a large school for colored children of total its present enrollment. There are now enrolled here 734 children, of whom approximately 500 are on double sessions.

Additions must be secured for the site and provisions made which will provide here for the children of the present Yonge Street and Bell Street schools in a modern elementary school plant.

SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM ADOPTED BY BOARD FRIDAY

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Action Will Now Go to Bond Commission and to City Council for Concurrence. 3/25/22

ARCHITECTURAL WORK SHARED BY 18 FIRMS

Under Program Adopted by School Board, $3,010,000 Will Be Spent on Buildings for Whites.

Voting unanimously, the board of education Friday afternoon adopted without a change the priority list of new school buildings and annexes recommended by the survey commission to be erected with the school system's allotment of $4,000,000 of the bond issue money, and allocated the program of architectural work, eighteen concerns sharing in the division.

The first projects for which drawings will be made are the boys' high school, Virginia avenue elementary school on a three-acre tract near Boulevard Park; annex at English Avenue school annex at Lucile Avenue school, and auditorium for East Atlanta school. This is the first part of the program for which plans will be started because necessary lots for the buildings have been secured.

Concurrence of the bond commission and city council is required on all plans before they can become effective.

Hold Joint Meeting.

The education board and the bond commission met in joint session and heard the building report discussed and explained fully by Dr. George D. Strayer and Dr. N. L. Engelhardt, directors of the survey. The commission then retired and will act on the program at its meeting next Tuesday afternoon.

Under the program adopted by the board, $3,010,000 will be spent for white schools, as follows:

Two senior high schools, $1,500,000; three junior high schools, $600,000; elementary schools, $910,000.

For colored children $990,000 will be expended as follows:

Combination junior-senior high school, $350,000; elementary schools $640,000.

The following was adopted:

White Children.

Three junior high schools—one in the northwest part of the city, one in the West End and one in the northern part of the city—$600,000.

The southeastern section of the city to use the Commercial High School building temporarily as junior high school until additional funds are available.

Two senior high schools—$1,500,000.

English Avenue, additions; Ivy Street-Calhoun, replacement; Greenwood Avenue, replacement; Frazier Street, replacement; Formwalt Street, replacement; Lucile Avenue, addition; New Faith school; East Atlanta, auditorium.

Totaling elementary school accommodations for approximately 3,000 children, $910,000—$3,010,000.

Colored Children.

Combination junior-senior high school to be located in the first ward, 300 senior high school pupils, $150,000; 500 junior high school pupils, $200,000.

Elementary schools: Pittsburg school, Storrs and Houston, Summer Hill school, accommodating approximately 2,200 pupils—$640,000.

Total cost of construction for colored children, $990,000.

Work on Schools.

Estimates fix the date for completion of the Boys' High school at January 1, 1924. It is planned to have the English Avenue annex and East Atlanta auditorium ready for occupancy when the fall term opens this year, and the Virginia Avenue building and Lucile annex by January 1.

Sites for the other new schools and extensions are to be secured as fast as possible.

Architects to whom portions of the work are allocated, will make a thorough study of the type of construction they are called on to do, and it is expected that they will visit other systems to observe the architecture of their schools.

Allocation of Work.

The allocation of work, as recommended by A. Ten Eyck Brown, supervising architect, and approved by the board, follows:

Boys' Senior High school, Hentz, Reid & Adler; Girls' Senior High school, Edwards & Sayward; Colored Junior and Senior High school, A. Ten Eyck Brown; Junior High school, north, Marye & Alger; Junior High school, northwest, Morgan & Dillon; Junior High school, west, R. S. Pringle; Faith school (replace.), E. C. Wachendorff; Fraser Street school (replacement), Haralson Bleckley; Virginia Avenue school (replacement) Warren Powell; Pittsburg school (colored) (replacement), William J. Chase; Storrs and Houston school (replacement) (colored), Arthur Neal Robinson; Summer Hill (colored) (replacement), G. Lloyd Preacher & Co.; Roach and Mitchell school (colored) (replacement), Charles Edward Choate; Lucile Avenue, new unit, Charles H. Hopson; Ivy and Calhoun, (merger), C. E. Frazier; English Avenue, addition, Burge & Stevens; East Atlanta, addition, J. F. Downing; Hill Street, addition, Deford Smith.

Engineering Work.

The engineering work for the two senior high schools was also allocated. Robert & Co. was named as technical, structural, mechanical and electrical engineer for the boys' high school, and similar engineering at the girls' high plant will be done by Lockwood-Green & Co.

In his talk to the board, Dr. Strayer said that the $4,000,000 would only be sufficient to care for the worst needs of the elementary schools and develop the high schools and junior high schools.

Asked how much money it would take to modernize the system, he replied: "If you had $9,500,000 to spend, you'd be almost up-to-date in three years."

The greatest difficulty the commission found itself up against, he said, was to apportion the $4,000,000 to anything like cover the building necessities.

Scores Conditions.

He scored Atlanta's high school conditions as "intolerable," and declared that a business man wouldn't turn out commercial products in a factory under the conditions which high school teachers and directors of the system have to work striving to turn out a finished product of boys and girls.

Dr. Strayer said the surveyors were governed principally by the question of economy in recommending single plants for the two senior high schools. He said this plan also presented to students an opportunity for educational adjustment not presented by separated institutions. He termed the junior high schools as a place where boys and girls will be enabled to "find themselves" before entering senior high school.

Commissioner Carl Hutcheson asked him why he recommended locating the boys' high school on the north side and the girls' high on the south side.

Dr. Strayer replied that one factor was the distribution of school population, and another was Piedmont park nearby, with its swimming pool, golf links and other facilities adapted to boys' play.

According to the director, facts of the survey disclosed that 62 per cent of the children of the Atlanta public schools are too old for their grades, due partly to pupils being ask-ed not to repeat too much and partly to the large number of children placed in school at an early age.

Dr. Strayer followed by Dr. Engelhardt, who declared that Atlanta has woefully fallen down in her financial obligation to the schools, when the very high per capita wealth of the city is considered. He urged an immediate start of the bond issue program.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922

Georgia

(1)

Money for Negro

HERE IS COMPLETE SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM FOR CITY

Atlanta Constitution 3/16/22

The Constitution presents below the complete school building program, prepared by the survey commission, and presented for the first time Wednesday afternoon to the board of education. Copies of the report will be furnished each member of the board, in order to give them sufficient time to study its provisions before the last meeting. The program provides for the most radical changes in the school history of Atlanta, touching every section of the city and will prove of interest to every citizen. The report is as follows:

Adair School.

This building rates in the highest group among the elementary schools. At present, 115 children are unsuitably housed. There is a definite increase in white population in this school district and there is a larger percentage of white people in the district than colored, this percentage having grown from 56 per cent in 1910 to 65 per cent in 1920. The enrollment of the school has increased over the last seven-year period 29.6 per cent.

The junior high school program will relieve Adair of about 50 pupils.

Additions should be made to this building within a short period, but cannot be included within the first provisions made.

Ansley Park School.

A new school is essential in the northeastern part of the Ansley Park residential section. This school should be so located as to include territory to the north, which is at present not within the city limits. The school will begin as a limited section of what eventually should be a 1,000 to 1,200 pupil elementary school building.

This building should be begun immediately after the structures have been provided, which are listed in "group X."

Battle Hill School.

This building should be abandoned for school purposes. The enrollment has decreased over the last eight-year period. The junior high school enrolment is now 25, leaving approximately 215 children to be provided for.

If all of the elementary school children in Lucile Avenue and Battle Hill were cared for by additions to the Lucile Avenue school, approximately 830 children would be housed in the Lucile Avenue school. Additions are absolutely essential at the Lucile Avenue school at this time. Such additions to the Lucile Avenue school should be made as to provide for more children from the Battle Hill region and ultimately another school plant should be built, but not on the present Battle Hill site, but to the west of this site, so as to provide for children outside of the present city limits who will be included within the city school problem as the city limits are extended. This will necessitate the addition to the Lucile Avenue school care for approximately 800 children. Temporarily, certain rooms in the Battle Hill school should be utilized until this new Lucile addition becomes overcrowded and the new building is needed to the west.

Boulevard School.

Negotiations have already been under way for disposing of this school to the Morris Brown college. It is recommended that these negotiations be closed and use of this site be discontinued for public school purposes.

The enrolment of the Boulevard school is very small, viz., 274 children, of which 18 are in the seventh grade.

The school is located in a section which is predominantly colored. The white population of this section is very small indeed and practically all of the children who are now attending the Boulevard school are in the section which will be adequately provided for when the new Faith school is erected. Other children can be provided for by enrolling them in the Forrest Avenue school. Abandon this school entirely.

Calhoun School.

It is recommended that a new building be planned to provide for the Calhoun and Ivy schools enrolment. This new building should be located in the region of the present site.

The enrolment in the Ivy school is 300.

The enrolment in the Calhoun school is 382.

These two school enrollments will form the basis of the development of a large 1,000 to 1,200-pupil school.

Crew Street School.

The new Crew Street school building has increased the enrollment 290 since 1914-1915. At present, 340 of these children are housed in a most undesirable annex. Provision should be made immediately.

The addition planned should take into consideration the relief provided this school by the building of a new school to supplant the Formwalt. The Formwalt should take precedence over the Crew street.

Additions should be made to the Crew street site. The per cent of total population which is white has decreased in this district from 84.7 to 76. during the decade 1910-1920.

In making additions to such buildings as the Crew street, which have scored above 500 points, it is recommended that every possible change be made which conforms to the building standards that have been set up in the first section of this report and which can be made with reasonable economy.

Davis Street School.

This school building provides so little safety for children, looks so utterly inadequate light and inadequate service facilities, that it should be abandoned for all school purposes at the earliest possible time in the development of the school building program. There are 518 children attending this school at present. If fire were to break out in this building, it would spread exceedingly rapidly because of the nature and age of the construction. Under no circumstances should this school building be utilized for any school purposes.

Its site is one of the most attractive sites for elementary schools which is found in the city. It is very unfortunate, however, in its location, being in such close proximity to industrial plants and railroad development. This residential section is becoming predominantly colored.

The house count district surrounding this school from which the present enrollment comes has changed from 31 per cent whites in 1910 to 29 per cent whites in 1920. There are, however, 500 children in this section who cannot be given proper school accommodation except as the new elementary school building is provided on this site. It is recommended that this new elementary school building be planned as a 1,000 to 1,200 pupil school, but only that part of the building be constructed which meets the present needs. If the trends of population continue to develop as in the past 10 years, this school can be made an elementary colored school, as its neighbor, the Gray school, is most unsatisfactory and overcrowded.

East Atlanta School.

The east Atlanta residential section will grow very rapidly in white population during the next 20 years. The change in population has been from 76 per cent white to 97 per cent white during the last decade. The school enrollment has grown from 272 to 409 during the last 8 years.

At present, 51 children are inadequately housed and there are 71 children who will be provided for in the junior high school development.

East Atlanta must be developed in such a way as to provide a large part of the children in house-count sections 110, 111 to 118 which are to the north of the present school site. This problem will become more urgent as the present Faith school is eliminated.

Edgewood School.

The Edgewood residential section will have an increase by 1,940 which approximately will multiply its present white population by 3. There will be only slight increase in the total colored population growth for this district.

The Edgewood school is a very unsatisfactory school building. At present, 25 children are housed in temporary quarters and approximately 70 children are seventh grade children. The junior high school program will provide relief in some degree.

It will be necessary to plan a school building which is further northeast than the present Edgewood school, and to eliminate the present Edgewood school from the school system. This need is not as urgent as is found in many other situations, but the need for rehabilitation of the present plant in order to provide a maximum of safety is pressing.

English Avenue School.

This school has the largest elementary school enrolment of all the white elementary schools. Because of the size of the site and the types of buildings, it is undesirable to add to this building unit beyond providing for approximately 1,200 pupils. At present about 500 children are housed under most unsatisfactory conditions. Immediate attention is necessary in this case.

Additions should be made to the school site and additions to the school building.

Many errors in the present school plant may be eliminated in the program of reconstruction at this point.

Fair Street School.

The population for 1910-1920 of the districts adjoining the Fair Street school from which the school enrollment comes, has had a decrease from 70 per cent white to 50 per cent white. Because a new building was erected at this point, the school enrollment has increased 197 over the last eight-year period. Of the present enrollment, 210 are housed in portables, unsuitable basements or other unsatisfactory rooms.

Inasmuch as the pressure upon the Fair Street school comes largely from those house-count sections which are also within the Hill Street circle, and as the city planning commission has set aside the street upon which the present Fair Street school is located as a local retail store district, it is not desirable to add at present to the Fair Street school. The overcrowding in this district should be cared for by additions to the Hill Street school and by a shifting of the Grant Park district so that more children to the west of Grant park may attend the Grant Park school.

Faith School.

The Faith building should be supplemented immediately by a structure which will afford adequate protection for children. It presents every fire hazard and its score shows that it is one of the most undesirable buildings. The present site is not desirable for the new Faith school. Ultimately a school must be placed between the present Faith school and the Kirkwood schools. The East Atlanta should be increased in size so as to provide for certain children who today attend the Faith school from those sections lying between the East Atlanta and the Faith school.

A large elementary school building located to the west of the Faith school and not in too close proximity to the Grant Park school will find between 1,000 and 1,200 children ready to occupy it when it is open. This will affect the Inman Park school. inasmuch as a very large percentage of the children attending the Inman Park school belong to this district.

This school building is one of the most urgently needed in the city and should be planned at the very earliest part of the school building program.

Formwalt Street School.

Formwalt is most unsatisfactory from every standpoint. It is greatly overcrowded. One hundred and eighty-one children are housed in the most undesirable types of annexes. The total enrollment of this school, with the seventh grade eliminated, is approximately 580. The school districts of this school and the Crew Street school overlap to a very great degree, but the enrollment in the Crew Street school has already reached 735 children.

The recommendation is to secure a large site for the Formwalt Street school and to develop an elementary school plant which will relieve the present Formwalt Street conditions, the Ira Street overcrowding and to some degree the overcrowding at the Crew Street school. The Formwalt Street school could then be one of the large elementary schools of this section.

Forrest Avenue School.

The estimate for increase in the white population in the Forrest Avenue section leads to the conclusion that the school enrollment will not grow exceedingly rapid in this section, at least during the early part of the next two decades. The school enrollment at this point is now 362 and has shown only a slight growth over the last eight-year period. There are no children in temporary housing and the Junior High school program will relieve this section to the degree that it may provide housing for children from the outlying regions of its contributing territory. The school site should be retained, the building should be maintained in adequate state of repair, and when additions are made care should be taken to provide the highest degree of fire protection possible. Extension of the school site is most desirable, so that ultimately there will be provision available here for 1,000 to 1,200 children.

Fraser Street School.

This school is in a very dangerous condition. Floors and walls are giving way to such a degree that it is very undesirable to utilize it for school purposes. It can not be restored for school use, except at an exorbitant cost. The site is such as to make it unfeasible to plan a large elementary school at this point.

The Fraser Street enrollment has grown 263 over the last eight years, although the present enrollment is less than it was in 1919 and 1920. The Fraser Street annex is fully as inadequate for school purposes as the main school structure. The white population in the immediate vicinity of the Fraser Street school has decreased from 77 per cent of the total population to 63 per cent during the past decade. Because of the undesirability of adding to the Pryor Street and Georgia Avenue schools and undesirability of making any great addition to the Crew Street school, it is recommended that there be planned a large elementary school for white children on a site which will be centrally located in the section to the west and south of the present Fraser Street school.

The school replacing the present Fraser Street school should be built at about the same time that the Formwalt Street school is built and should take precedence over additions made to the Crew Street school.

If properly planned, the Fraser Street school and the Formwalt Street school will provide relief for the Crew Street school so that the additions there will not be needed for some time. This will permit of wrecking the present Crew Street annex and providing a more adequate playground for these children.

Georgia Avenue School.

This school is built on a site which is not adequate for a large school. The enrollment in this school, as reported, has decreased 13 per cent since 1914-1915. This, no doubt, has been due to shifting in school population.

At present, there are 63 children housed in temporary quarters. No

additions should be made to this school as the junior high school will relieve conditions in part, as will the development of other schools in this section.

Goldsmith School.

The recommendation concerning the Goldsmith school is that the co-operation of the county school authorities be sought before any changes are made at this point. The new Marietta school will provide some relief for this school.

No additions should be made to this school at any time because it is unfortunately situated on a site which can not be properly developed for school purposes.

It is desirable to study this problem in the light of a possible merger of city and county school systems.

Grant Park School.

The white population in the school district contributing to the Grant Park school has increased from 77 per cent to approximately 100 per cent of the total population. Grant Park school has a desirable site, and the building has been well maintained. There are, however, many objectionable features in this building, such as poor natural and artificial lighting, inadequate stairways and toilet provisions. This school should be maintained on its present site and extensive alterations made.

Two hundred and eighty-one children of this school are today being housed in portables or in corridors or basement rooms. Only 36 of these children would be in junior high schools at this time.

The Grant Park enrollment has varied during the last eight years from 546 to 730. Provision should be made for relief for the Grant Park school by a new school which provides for the Faith school group and for many children living in the adjacent cotton mill district. The Grant Park school should be retained and improved, and ultimately supplanted by a modern elementary school building.

Children west of Park avenue should be required to attend the Hill Street school, if this will provide such further relief for the Grant Park school so that no more children are housed in unsatisfactory quarters in this building.

Greenwood Avenue School.

Neither the site nor the building in this case can be developed into a modern school plant. They should be abandoned for school purposes. A large site of six to eight acres should be secured to the north of the present Greenwood site, so that a circle drawn with a half-mile radius will not conflict with the North avenue, Highland or Tenth street circles.

There are at present 323 children who are being housed at Greenwood. 56 are in portables and 33 in most unsuitable basements. Conditions are such as to make it desirable to plan the beginning of a new Greenwood Avenue school in the early part of the school building program.

Hardee Street School.

For want of a better designation this proposed school is for the present given this title. It is to designate a school which must provide for the growth of population in the territory lying south of DeKalb avenue, west of the present Kirkwood school district and east of the present Faith school. This building should be planned as a large elementary school which will ultimately house 1,200 children. The growth in this territory will be rapid during the next twenty-year period.

Highland Avenue School.

The Highland Avenue school is located in one of the very rapidly growing sections of the city, viz., the St. Charles residential section. The number of white elementary children, grades 1-5, to be expected in this residential section in 1940 will be approximately 1,350. The section is predominantly white and has increased 160 per cent during the last decade. Eighty children are now housed in temporary housing and sixty are in the seventh grade, so the temporary housing will be partially relieved by the Junior High school program.

Additions to this building are recommended to the point where 1,000 to 1,200 children will be cared for at this place. With additions made to this school, the present Greenwood Avenue school may be eliminated and provision made to the northward for children who are attending this school at present.

Hill Street School.

The total population in the districts from which the Hill street enrollment comes has changed in the last ten years from 69 per cent white to 78 per cent white, although the Hill Street school is located on the fringe of colored residential territory. This school rates as one of the best elementary school buildings, and is located on a site which is superior, as school sites have been provided in the past, in Atlanta. Junior high schools will relieve any temporary pressure.

The Hill Street school should be considered one of the elementary centers which will eventually be expected to provide for at least 1,000 children.

The Hill Street school must provide relief for the Fair Street school section, namely, for house-count sections 131, 132 and 133 which lie directly in between these schools.

It is urgent to provide this relief, therefore the Hill Street school falls into group "X."

Home Park School.

This school is rated among the highest of the elementary schools. It may be developed into an elementary school at maximum capacity. As it develops, provision should be made to provide fireproof stairwells and to move the auditorium from the second floor. Similar provisions should be made in other buildings of this type when additions are contemplated.

At present 90 pupils are housed in rooms not designated as class rooms in the original structure. Forty-four children are in the seventh grade so this building will be relieved to that degree.

Additions to this building will be needed immediately in order to take care of children from the State Street school.

Inman Park School.

Enrollment in this school is 525. There has been a slight decrease over the last eight-year period, but an increase over the last three and four years' enrollment. In this school 147 children are being housed in the most undesirable kind of basement rooms and in portables. The building is situated in an industrial section, where the noise and nuisances attendant upon industrial and railroad development are very distracting for school work. It is located in the Inman Park residential section where the increase in white population will be very small indeed over the next twenty-year period. Approximately 300 of the children attending this school live in the house-count sections which will be nearest the new Faith school when this building is erected. There is no longer any necessity for a school at this point. Its temporary housing should be relieved by the immediate erection of the new Faith school.

The redistricting of the school districts of this section will permit some of these children to attend the Moreland school. It is desirable to continue to use this building until its enrollment dwindles to the point where no further need is felt. The program for reconstruction should provide adequate protection against fire and adequate lighting. After a period of six to eight years, the need for this building should no longer exist. Immediate relief should be provided this building by the erection of the new Faith school.

Ira Street School.

The Ira Street school is located in the south side residential section in close proximity to sections which will develop in such way as to be undesirable for white residential purposes. The school enrollment has grown only slightly in the last eight years. The junior high school program will relieve this school of any overcrowding, especially as additions are made to school buildings to the east of Ira street. This school plant should be retained for an extended period, with alterations made in the lighting system, in order to maintain it over an extended period. Repairs are of immediate urgency, but otherwise this building falls in group "Z."

Ivy Street School.

This is the oldest building for elementary school children in the city. It should be abandoned immediately. The program should provide for these children at the very beginning of the school building construction.

Ivy and Calhoun problems should be considered at the same time. Inasmuch as the territory in which the Ivy school is now located has been designated for commercial purposes by the city planning commission, this site should be abandoned for school purposes.

Kirkwood Schools.

These schools have just been added to the city school plant. A new brick building, which is satisfactory in a number of particulars, but does not conform to the most desirable present-day school standards, occupies the site adjacent to the old wooden structure. The new brick building is also being utilized for high school purposes. These children should attend the central high schools in the city. This will make the brick building available for elementary children and also will make possible the addition to this building so as to eliminate the old wooden structure adjoining.

Lee Street School.

The Lee Street school is located at the eastern end of the rapidly growing West End residential section. The per cent which the white population is of the total population has decreased in the past decade from 61 to 56 per cent. The school is now being utilized as a teacher training institution. It should be retained as an elementary school and additions should be made to provide for those who are at present temporarily housed in the annex and in the portables. The portables and annex are in such good condition that the need here is not as urgent as it is elsewhere in the city. However, relief will be provided this school when the seventh grade is made a part of the junior high school.

Lucile Avenue School.

This school is located in the West End residential section which has grown rapidly and will continue to grow rapidly for the next 20-year period. Approximately 99 per cent of the population surrounding this school is white. The school site is unfortunately limited but should be developed to its full extent. Additions should be made to this building to provide for an enrollment of approximately 800 children in order to follow the suggestion made under the Battle Hill school recommendation and to care for additions to school enrollment.

Luckie Street School.

The Luckie Street school is unfortunate with respect to size of site and possibility of addition. Adequate fire protection must be provided at this building and adequate play space should be arranged for.

Under no conditions is it desirable to add to the Luckie Street school and any overgrowth should be cared for in the new elementary school unit developed to the northeast of the Luckie school and north of the present Williams Street building.

Seventy-three children are now registered in the seventh grade in this building, and the junior high school program will relieve the overcrowded situation at least temporarily.

Marietta Street School.

At present, totally inadequate provisions are made at this point. Because the English Avenue school has reached a size which makes its further growth undesirable, provisions must be made in the region in which the Marietta school now stands for a new elementary school building. This building will be required to house in the neighborhod of 500 children if it can be opened within a year's time. It should be planned as a 1,000 or 1,200 pupil school.

Milton Avenue School.

The total population about the Milton Avenue school has changed in the last ten years from 52 per cent white to 57 per cent white. The enrollment in this school has grown from 118 to 321 during the last eight years.

There is no congestion in this building at present and 35 children are in the seventh grade, so that relief will be provided for any small growth over the next few years.

Moreland Avenue School.

This is one of the most recently constructed school buildings in the city. It should be developed into a larger school plant which ultimately will house 1,000 children. There are now approximately 665 children housed in this building, with 114 located in unsatisfactory class rooms. Ninety-three of these children are in the seventh grade. As Moreland Avenue school becomes overcrowded, relief can be provided to the southeast and north. Additions should be made to this building as a part of the program in Group "Y."

North Avenue School.

North Avenue is located on the border line between the Ansley Park and Forrest avenue residential sections. The Ansley Park section will grow rapidly as will the Forrest avenue section in the immediate vicinity of the North Avenue school.

This building is unfortunate with respect to its site. There are 412 children enrolled in this school at present. Fifty-eight of these children are housed in undesirable annexes. There are 45 children in the seventh grade who will be cared for in the junior high school development. It is best to maintain this building in its present size.

Repairs are badly needed and fire protection should be provided.

As the school becomes overcrowded Tenth Street and Forrest Avenue should be required to relieve the pressure. Because of the necessity of throwing this pressure upon the present Tenth Street school, it will be necessary to consider a location of the new school directly north of Piedmont park, located in such a way that its territory will overlap in the least degree with the territories of Spring Street, Tenth Street and the new Greenwood Avenue schools.

Oakland City School.

This is located in the Oakland City residential section, in which there will be a very high percentage of increase in total white population, with only slight increases in colored population.

At present, 91 children are housed in basement rooms, and 69 children are in the seventh grade. The increase in enrollment has been very marked over the last eight-year period.

The building is one of the most recently constructed. It is recommended that additions be made to this building to meet the needs of a 800 to 1,000-pupil school.

Ormewood School.

This building is totally inadequate for school purposes. It has just been added to the city school plant and requires replacement early in the school building program. When erected, this building should be built on an adequate site of eight to ten acres, which are easily available in this section of the city today, and which provide for an area which will not overlap with the East Atlanta and the Grant Park areas.

Peeples Street School.

The Peeples Street school must be retained as a school center. It is one of the best maintained school buildings in the school system. At present, 60 children are housed in portables.

The population of this district is predominantly white and increasingly so. The population about the school has grown 94 per cent in the last ten years.

Additions to the school building are not desirable. It is best to retain this structure in its present form, with a junior high school program advanced. This building will be able to take care of nearly all of the elementary children who live in the districts which now feed into this school.

Relief for this school should be in terms of additions to the Lee Street school.

Pryor Street School.

About 100 children are unsatisfactorily housed in the Pryor Street school. With the junior high school development, about half of these chil-

(see next Card)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

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Georgia

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dren will be cared for. The rest of the overcrowding in this building should be relieved by the new Fraser Street school, or by an adjustment of the school districts in this locality, so as to retain the Pryor Street school without additions being made.

Slaton, W. F., School.

The population in the vicinity of this school has changed from 67 per cent white to 91 per cent white. The school enrollment shows a definite increase over the last eight-year period.

There are 73 children in the seventh grade and 45 children who are at present housed in undesirable rooms.

The site for this building is inadequate, and it will be undesirable to increase the size of this school plant.

Any additions which are to be made in this vicinity should be made to the Hill Street school, and the Slaton school district shifted in order to keep the enrollment at a point where no overcrowding will occur in this building.

Spring Street School.

The Spring Street school draws at present from a very widely distributed territory. This building is one of the most recently constructed. It has an enrollment of 392. There are no children in temporary or unsatisfactory housing and there are 34 children in the seventh grade.

The region about this school has not been developing rapidly and the position of the school to the west of Peachtree road and West Peachtree street is unsatisfactory. The school in its present size will suffice for long period.

Because of the danger involved in passing across West Peachtree street and Peachtree road, parents should have their choice of sending their children to the Spring Street school or to the new school planned in the northeastern section of Ansley Park residential section.

State Street School.

There are 588 children housed at present in the State Street school and its annex. The wooden annex and brick building itself are most undesirable school structures. They have been rated at 274 and 386 points, respectively.

Thirty-three children are housed in portables and 170 are housed in the wooden annex, with only 46 children in the seventh grade to provide relief by going into the junior high schools.

The per cent of total population who are white has varied in this district from 82 per cent in 1910 to 88 per cent in 1920.

The abandonment of this school is recommended. The children should be provided for in the Home Park, Marietta and Luckie Street schools and the new West Avenue school.

Stewart Avenue School.

The Stewart Avenue school is in almost every sense a temporary structure. The enrollment has grown rapidly over the past eight years. The total population growth will be rapid.

A new school building should be planned in this locality.

In 1940 approximately 500 to 600 children is estimated as the elementary enrollment. This new school should be planned as the last part of the program involved in group "X."

Tenth Street School.

The Tenth Street school is located in one of the very rapidly growing sections of the city. This school has a number of facilities lacking in other buildings, but in many ways these facilities do not conform to required standards. Fire protection is lacking to a maximum degree, the toilet facilities are inadequate and other repairs are badly needed.

Although it scores lower than 500 points, it will be necessary to retain this building for a considerable period as a part of the school plant. Therefore it should have immediate attention paid to it, especially on the elements of fire protection, toilet facilities and general rehabilitation.

The enrollment in this school is now 334 and 125 children are being housed in undesirable classrooms.

This school must relieve the pressure upon the North Avenue school, for which additions are not recommended and which at this time is taxed to its full capacity.

This building falls in group "X" as far as repairs are concerned and in group "Z" with respect to any future additions.

Walker Street School.

The site for this building is an extremely unfortunate selection. The building has been very unsatisfactorily built. It must be retained for an extended period as an elementary school building for white children. The junior high school program will provide any relief that is necessary.

The complete abandonment of this school for school purposes is recommended as the ultimate solution, because of the very rapid industrial and commercial inroads that are being made into this section.

West North Avenue School.

This designation is given to the school proposed to relieve Williams Street, Luckie Street and State Street. It should be located to the east of State and Luckie Street school, and to the north of Williams Street school.

It should be planned as a complete elementary school building to house 1,000 to 1,200 children, and the first section to be built should provide relief for the three schools named above.

Williams Street School.

This building is among those which can never be considered as a permanent part of the school plant. At present there are 170 children in portables, in undesirable annexes and in basement rooms. It is recommended that the school building proper be continued in use for a considerable period, but that relief be provided by the construction of a school at the north.

This new school building should relieve the congestion at Luckie Street and should be so located as to ultimately constitute a desirable elementary school unit, housing 1,000 to 1,200 children at a point which does not conflict with the territory in the Home Park district. In the meanwhile repairs should be made to the Williams Street school to provide adequate fire protection, adequate lighting and adequate stairways. This building can then be continued in use for a period of five to ten years, at which time the enrollment adjacent to the school will be such as to permit its abandonment.

Repairs to this building should be classified in group "X." No additions should be made to this building.

NEGROES ARE AFRAID OF A HIGH SCHOOL COMBINE

Atlanta Independent
3/23/22

A recommendation of the Survey Commision on the schools of Atanta has been released for public onsumption, through Mr. W. L. McCalley, Jr., chairman of the Fiance and Building Committee of the Board of Education, who has ecently returned from New York in consultation with the Survey ommission. The following dispoitions were made of the $4,000,000 rovided for school purposes in the ecent Bond Issue:

$1,500,000 for White Senior High chools; $650,000 for Junior White igh Schools; $900,000 for Negro School improvement and the reainder for Elementary schools.

Of $2,150,000 that are to be for white High Schools there are to be onstructed 2 Senior High Schools, 4 Junior High Schools and 5 Elementary schools and improvement hat will cost $950,000. Out of the $900,000 recommended for Negro schools are to provide a combination Junior and Senior High School, large Elementary schools and ther improvements, including anexations and etc. The colored people have their misgivings as to he practicability of getting the benefit of a simon pure High chool through this combination rogram. They are very much afraid there will be more Junior than Senior in this combination. hey had hoped and had expected hat they should have had a Junior High School and a Senior High chool located in different sections of the city. Not only have the white people Junior and Senior chools as separate institutions, rovisions are made that they shall e separated as to sex in the Senior High Schools. As a consequence there is to be a Girls' High School in one section of the city and a Boys' High School in another. An equal distribution of the Bond money as per school population is not provided in this allotment. In the public schools in the city of Atlanta there are 30,173 white children, there are 12,815 Negro children. 1,633 Negro children in the private institutions because they are denied High School advantages in the public school ystem. This does not include the tudents at the Holmes Institute, tlanta Normal and Industrial School, St. Mathias Episcopal chool and the Bryant Preparatory nstitute nor the large number of children that are of school age and who for various reasons are not atending school at all. This makes he normal public school population of the Negro group 14,448, which is equivalent to 44,621, approximately 33 per cent of the total chool population. Considering the resent status of schools occupied by Negroes any attempt to regulate the school system in accordance with justice and fairness would call for expenditures of a larger percentage of the Bond money for Negro schools. When you compare them with the present status of the white schools, at least 33 per cent of the r oney should have been spent for Negro school improvement. 33 per ent of $4,000,000 is $1,320,000. If he $1,320,000 were spent for Negro school improvements and a unior and Senior High School as eparate institutions should be included in the Negro school program better feeling would prevail among the masses of our colored opulation.

A mass meeting is being called Tuesday night, March 28th, at Big Bethel Church where the leaders f our group will express themelves with reference to the attiude toward the proposed distribution of the Bond money for educaional purposes.

JESSE O. THOMAS,
Field Secretary, National Urban League.

Remarkable Increase Made In Four-Year High Schools

Atlanta Constitution 11/21/22

"Never before in the state of Georgia have so many high schools been erected or more money spent in their construction than in 1921," according to the annual report which E. A. Pound, state high school supervisor, has just presented to M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of schools.

There are, according to Mr. Pound's report, only six counties in the state that are not maintaining a four-year high school. In three of these counties there are four-year denominational schools and all of them except one have developed junior nigh schools with the view of standardizing them within the next year or two.

The marvelous rapidity of the development of the high school in the state of Georgia can be appreciated from the statement that in 1905 there were only seven four-year high schools in the state, and in that year these schools only graduated 57 pupils. In 1921 the graduates from this same type of school had increased to 3,894.

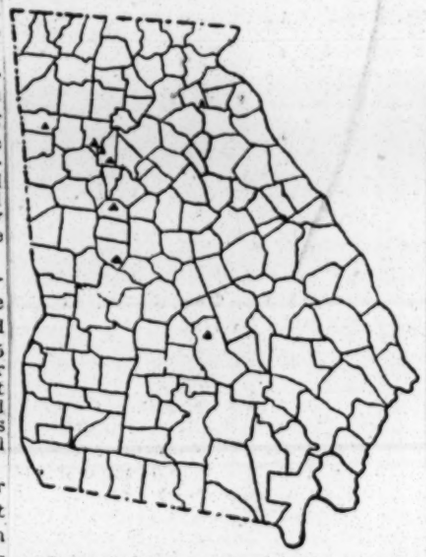
During the present school year Mr. Pound states in his report that 256 four-year high schools have been conducted by the several counties in addition to 39 private schools of [illegible] grade, making a total of 295 four-year schools above the seven grades of the "common" schools. One hundred and eighty-two three-year high schools and 230 two-year schools have also been maintained as junior high schools and as schools that eventually will become fully standardized.

Considering the fact that the development of schools above those grades in which were taught the elements of an English education were virtually prohibited by the state constitution until two years ago this growth has been nothing short of marvelous. It has attracted the attention of educators in all states of the union and will materially contribute to raise the educational rank of the state.

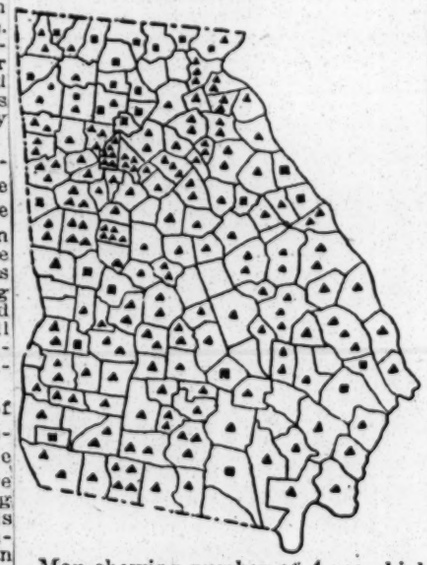
Along with this development of high schools has come the improvement of the common schools of the state and the consolidation of more than 300 school districts. Not long ago a company in Indiana that sells school trucks wrote State Superintendent of Schools M. L. Brittain that they had sold more trucks in Georgia than any other state in the union.

Perhaps nothing has contributed to this rapid development so much as the passage of the Barrett-Rogers act, through which special aid is given to encourage the standardization of high schools and to foster consolidation. Through this act 61 schools have been aided during the present year to the extent of $1,000 each.

These 61 schools, in order to qualify for this aid, spent for buildings, equipment, libraries and laboratories, $471,045.50 during the year. Thus it will be seen that this Barrett-Rogers act through the gift of $100,000 induced the expenditure of ten times as much money in local communities. It was of immense value, too, in securing co-operation between town and county people and dozens of places that had before been antagonistic. More, even, than the value of the money aid, boards frequently testify, was the fact that they were shown exactly what to do in order to qualify for better schools.



Map showing number of 4-year high schools in state in 1905.



Map showing number of 4-year high schools in state in 1921. Triangles indicate accredited and squares non-accredited schools.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1422

General

Money for Negro.

BIG BEQUEST IS MADE TO NEGRO UNIVERSITY

Atlanta Constitution

1/22/22

Newark, N. J., January 15.—Bequests of nearly $3,000,000 for educational, charitable and negro development work are made in the will of Mrs. Calista S. Mayhew, 98-year-old widow of a former village president of South Orange, N. J., who died December 19.

After making specific bequests amounting to about $50,000, the will directs that two-sevenths of the residue of the estate be given to Snow Hill Normal and Industrial school, Snow Hill, Ala.; a like amount to the Good Will Home association, of East Fairfield, Maine, and one-seventh each to Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute, Hampton, Va.; Tuskegee Institute and Training School for Nurses, Tuskegee, Ala., and Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga.

THE TEN POINTS OF THE CENTENARY AND THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO

The Centenary of Methodist Missions has enabled the Board of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church to do the following outstanding things for the education of the Negro:

New Orleans La.

1. Advance poorly paid but faithful teachers' salaries and employ others who are efficient, thus bringing the work to higher standards.

South western Christian Advocate

2. Repair and renovate the hundred or more buildings of the institutions, some of which had not received a coat of paint in years because of inadequate funds.

2/2/22

3. Install heating plants at all of the institutions, thus doing away with the smoky stoves and fireplaces, thus providing comfort as well as greater safety for life and property against fire.

4. Make large additions to laboratories and libraries.

5. Purchase new property valued at $300,000 at Meridian, Mississippi, for the extension of Haven Institute and Conservatory, in the heart of the Black Belt of Mississippi.

6. Purchase of new property valued at $155,000 at Nashville, Tennessee, for the Walden School, thus making possible ...ner of the old Walden property to Meharry Medical College, and a greater and more efficient Walden School and the largest possible expansion for Meharry Medical College.

7. Contribute $200,000 to the endowment of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, and fulfill the conditions made by the General Education Board and the Carnegie Foundation whereby they give an additional $300,000 toward the endowment, making a total of $500,000 from which Meharry is receiving now the annual interest of $25,000.

8. Erect an administration and school building, also a refectory at Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, which with furnishings cost $100,000.

9. Erect an administration and school building at Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia, with modern chapel and gymnasium, at a total cost of $200,000.

10. Erect two buildings, a girls' dormitory and a refectory at Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina, at a total cost of $100,000.

The week in February from the ... to the eighteenth will be memorable in the history covering the education of the Negro. ... party of Methodist leaders and educators will attend the corner-stone laying, February 14, ... of two new buildings at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., costing $100,000; Lee Hall and Crogman Chapel, the $200,000 administration building at Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., February 15; the $300,000 property known as Haven Institute and Conservatory at Meridian, February 16 and 17th. The party will also stop at Birmingham, February 16 from 5:30 to 10:30 a. m., to visit Central Alabama Institute, where large improvements have been made during the summer.

Southwestern Christian Advocate 2/9/22

New Orleans La.

CHURCH SPENDS MILLIONS FOR SOUTHERN EDUCATION

Norfolk Virginian Journal & Guide 4/15/22

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its annual conference at Poughkeepsie, recently and devoted the usual attention to the educational work of the Church among its Afro-American membership. Dr. I. Garland Penn, Corresponding secretary of he Board of Education of he Church, and one of the able men of the race, in his address, said: that in the last two years the denomination has expended $1,500,000 upon new buildings and equipment for the education of Negroes in the South. He asserted the total investment of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Negro education in the last fifty years was $10,000,000. The result has been 15,000 teachers for Negro schools, 3,000 physicians, pharmacists, dentists and nurses; 600 ministers and thousands of artisans and educated men and woman fitted for gainful and useful occupations.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is only one of the many white denominational churches that has spent millions of dollars for education of the Negro people during the past fifty years, and that is spending millions of dollars annually now for the same purpose. The race has been greatly lifted up and strengthened by these splendid benefactions, upon which too much emphasis cannot be placed. From those who have received much, much is naturally expected.

The moneys contributed for Negro education since the Civil War by the Churches and by private philanthropists have been among the largest and most helpful in the history of mankind. Where should we be in the matter of our education if we had not been so helped by our white Christian fellow-citizens? It is discouraging to imagine.

Better To Close Yale Than Negro Schools, Cady Asserts

HAVEN CONN REGISTER

FEBRUARY 13, 1922

On account of a deficit last year of $58,000 the American Society has closed some negro schools which caused the Rev. Dr. George L. ..., national secretary of the American Missionary Society to make the following statement at center church yesterday morning: Yale may close its doors and little harm is done, its students can go to Harvard or Michigan or Iowa and get as good an education; but with Atlanta, Fisk, Hampton, Tallageda, straight colleges closed through lack of funds the one hope of leadership for the ten or twelve millions of negroes in the United States is closed and the outlook for this country would be very grave."

He made an appeal in favor of a better education for the negro saying that in the south according to army tests 89 per cent. of the negroes were found to have the mentality of 13-year-olds. Among the whites 47 per cent. were found to be in this class. He said that negroes live in a very unsanitary manner because they have no one to teach them better. A condition of very loose morality exists also. He said that since the Civil War this country has grown very rich but nothing has been done to really take the negroe race out of the low position in which it now stands. He gave the late Sir James Bryce as authority for the statement that the neglected condition of the millions o

black in the south constitutes the chief problem of the nation.

Dr. Cady said that at the time of emancipation only five per cent. of the negroes could read. A great deal hasn't been done to better this condition either, he said. Recently he found one high school in New Orleans that was supposed to serve 100,000 negroes. The class of studies was low in the school moreover. He said further, that peace for our children and for future generations depends on whatever justice and uplift is made available to the million of the black race in this country.

Open For Discussion

The Towner-Sterling Bill and Negro Education

The World Tomorrow June 1922

FLORENCE KELLEY'S article, "The Denial of Education," in the March issue raises a very important question which ought not to be answered by one who is unfamiliar with the education of Negroes in the South. The following discussion is based on data furnished by one who has been for many years connected with Southern public school administration, and is at present a student in the Graduate School of one of the Northern colleges.

Mrs. Kelley makes the point that educational authorities in some states have discriminated against the Negro for many years and fears that this discrimination might be encouraged by the Towner-Sterling Bill, which leaves responsibility for educational administration where it now rests—with the states. Granting that there has been unfairness in the past, the effect of the Towner-Sterling Bill in perpetuating or in eliminating it must be considered in the light of (a) the attitude of the state educational leaders, (b) existing state school laws, and (c) limitations imposed by state constitutions.

Such facts as we are able to offer are necessarily of a somewhat scattered sort, but although much of the evidence indicates that the Negro child in the South has not been given the educational opportunities which have been accorded the white child, there is reason to believe that the Towner-Sterling Bill would operate to remove the disadvantage of the Negro, not to continue it. The point which we should like to make emphatic is that there is evidence on every hand that the entire South is itself more or less aroused by this continued injustice; that its leaders, particularly its moral and educational leaders, are determined to see that the Negro gets justice; and best of all, that there are concrete evidences that the colored children are being more and more put on a par with white children in the matter of education. The equalization of opportunity will doubtless come more slowly than many of us would like to see it.

Some of the historical facts should be kept in mind; the poverty prevailing until the last decade or so, the intense racial animosities, which, fortunately, are slowly dying out; the development of school systems as local enterprises in which the white children were, naturally, taken care of first, as it was in the white communities where schools first developed; the early development of high schools for the whites, whereas high schools for the Negroes are just now being established, etc. It would be an impossibility to change instantly from these conditions to those of absolute equality of opportunity, but no more of an impossibility than to remove discrimination as between city and country children, rich and poor, foreign-born and native. For instance, where a state has invested in white school property, as in North Carolina in 1917, the sum of $12,775,000, while the investment in colored school property was $1,528,000, and while the total school budget is only $7,977,000, most of it from local funds, it would be manifestly impossible to put the Negro schools on an equality with the white schools, in the matter of equipment alone, in less than a reasonable number of years, perhaps one or two decades.

The article by Mrs. Kelley is very misleading in many respects. To begin with, her statistics as to per capita expenditure, said to be from a document "recently published by the federal government," are taken from the Bureau of Education Bulletin 1916, No. 39, and represent the years 1913 to 1916. Thus they are from six to nine years old, years so vital in Southern education as to make the figures ancient history. Per capita expenditure was in that report based on total school population, not on enrollment. At that time there were of course few Negro high schools; now there are scores.

She says, "It is a fact, disgraceful for our whole nation, that even the elementary education of Negro children has been largely dependent upon charitable gifts from the North." The Bulletin referred to, I believe, indicates that the annual income from investments and gifts from the North, in the case of all the colored schools of the South, is $3,000,000, while North Carolina alone in this year spent about $3,750,000 on Negro education.

Mrs. Kelley's reference to section 9 of the Towner-Sterling Bill, near the close of her article, indicates ignorance of the laws of the Southern states, and ignores the promising provisions of the bill from the standpoint of the Negro. To begin with, there is not a single Southern state, so far as I have been able to discover, whose laws discriminate against the Negro as to education. Of course, they all segregate the children of the two races; but most of the laws state specifically that "there shall be no discrimination between the races." Even if school officers were inclined to discriminate, the bill itself would require that every colored child should be given at least six months' schooling, and be required to attend. In many states that would mean a considerable advance. Then, too, I am disposed to believe that this form of cooperation of state and nation would result in the Negro's receiving more than a proportionate share of illiteracy funds

N. C. SPENDS $3,000 000 FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

Norfolk Journal and Guide

North Carolina Leading In Educational Development For Colored Citizens

Norfolk, Va. 12-16-22

Co-operating with the state and other agencies in carrying out an ambitious program for Negro education the colored citizens of North Carolina have given $175,000 to augment funds received from other sources for this purpose.

With a determination to reduce literacy to the minimum among the people within its confines, the North State is executing an educational program among its Negro population that involves an expenditure of $3,000,000 annually. This state is setting a pace for the development of the possibilities of its race population that puts it far in advance of any Southern state and possibly most Northern states in this respect.

Recently there was held at Raleigh a remarkeble conference called by Mr. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro Education in the State Department of Public Instruction at which the director reported that the commonwealth is spending approximately $3,000,000 annually for teachers' salaries, buildings and equipment in colored schools. With the aid of the Slater and Jeanes Funds and the Rosenwald fund, the division has spent about $625,000 on the three State Normal Schools; $145,000 for the A. and T. College at Greensboro; $750,000 for 233 Rosenwald schools ($175,000 of this amount being given by the colored people themselves, and $175,000 by the Rosen wald Fund); $125,000 for the 24 county training schools; $35,000 from public tax money for Jeanes teachers in 40 counties (the remaining third of these salaries being paid from the Jeanes Fund); $1,000,000 for new schools in towns and cities; $15,000 for the salaries of directors and teacher training in nine private schools; $20,000 for summer schools; $100,000 for a hospital for tubercular Negroes, and $35,000 for a reformatory for Negro boys.

In 1920-21 North Carolina paid its colored public school teachers $1,500,000 an increase over the year before of $350,000.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education—1922.
Money for

General.

COMMUNITY TRUST PLAN

New Organization for Handling Bequests to Obviate Evil of "Dead Hand"

5/7/22

New York Times

ABSURD bequests for philanthropies which have become obsolete through a rapidly changing world have been instanced as often in the past as has the flagrant misuse, or no use at all, of trust funds. In either case society has suffered, and the lack of understanding among generous but ill-advised men and women who have left large sums of money for the fulfillment of posthumous wishes, has resulted both in England and in America in the practical withdrawal of millions of dollars from circulation. In England, Parliament had finally to pass an act under which an effort could be made to get back into active channels, trust funds which had for years remained untouched. In past centuries 40,000 foundations or trusts have been created in England and today the majority of these has become obsolete as the object the donor had in mind a hundred years ago no longer has any social value.

A certain Henry Smith in England back in 1626 provided that a portion of the income from his foundation should go to redeeming captives from pirates, but since 1723 no captive had been found upon which it could be spent. Other types of foundations in that country have become equally obsolete. As for instance, the tobacconist who provided that the rent from his land be used to purchase snuff for old women residing in the parish. Later the property not only ceased to be a residential district but snuff went out of fashion.

Vanity in the donor is illustrated in the case of Henry Greene of Melbourne, who, in 1679, provided that four poor women on every twenty-first day of December be supplied with four green waistcoats, lined with green galloon lace, and of Thomas Gray of the same place who, in 1691, directed that there be purchased annually for poor men and women coats and waistcoats of gray cloth. The bequest of Elizabeth Townsend in 1820, provided for the payment of £3 yearly apiece to the churches of Westbury and Warminister, in Wiltshire, that on the Sunday before Midsummer Day, there should be sung at the morning and afternoon service the anthem composed by her late husband's grandfather from the 150th Psalm.

These records from old law books have an amusing slant which only passing of time could give them. The bequest in each case, of course, was small, but many larger bequests have also outlived all usefulness, such as ancient foundations created to assist prisoners in gaol; to provide shrouds for those executed on the gallows, and to buy firewood to heat county prisons. Legal reforms have made unnecessary the use of private trust funds for the above purposes.

Evidences of bequests which have gone out of date are not rare in America, even though we are still a comparatively young country. Benjamin Franklin, one of the wisest of Americans, left in his will a sum of money to be used for a type of artisan numerous and worthy at the time of his death. But owing to the introduction of machinery and changing social conditions the type does not exist today. Men wise in their generation have failed when trying to provide for a changing future. It is to lessen the evil of "the dead hand" by making property dedicated to a specific charitable purpose available for other uses, when the one designated by the donor becomes harmful or obsolete, that the community trust plan has been developed.

Hundred Million Fund.

In Cleveland, which is said "to know itself better than does any other American city," the community trust plan has grown from an idea to a fund approximating $100,000,000, in the past eight years. Careful surveys and studies of the need of this community have been made along educational and social lines. The questions of recreation, of delinquency, and other problems which retard development in the youth of a city, have been investigated and through observation and inquiry some of the things brought out by the study have already been corrected. But the most important thing is that through these surveys a background has been created for the use of trust funds as soon as available. More than forty community trusts and foundations have been formed throughout the country since the work was started in Cleveland in 1914.

In Boston distribution is being made of the income from about $5,000,000, and in Chicago of the income from $1,000,000. Indianapolis has received a gift of $300,000, and Dayton, Ohio, a gift of $250,000 from the Patterson Cash Register people. All of this money is to be expended along the lines of the community trust plan.

"The community trust plan is a recognition of two fundamental facts," said Frank J. Parsons, Director of the New York Community Trust, recently. "First, the element of certain and constant change which is taking place in our social structure and in our viewpoint with respect to charity; and second, that the charitable problems of each generation can better be solved by the best minds of these generations than through the medium of the dead hand of the past. History proves that permanently to endow an individual or an institution is a questionable and sometimes a dangerous act. To build an almshouse or to provide for the perpetual giving of alms to the poor has proved to be degenerating as evidenced by the records in England where year after year in the old days, the poor were contented to take their alms without the slightest effort to improve their condition.

Committee of Distribution.

"Under the community plan a donor of any sum of money may be sure of the handling of the fund by impartial persons chosen for their knowledge of the needs of the times. The principal elements in a community trust are the banks and trust companies which act as trustees for the conservation of the charitable gift and for its investment and reinvestment, a public committee of distribution consisting of eleven people chosen for their knowledge of charitable needs, and a director who under the direction of the committee of distribution and the trustees has charge of the current and active affairs of the trust. While the committee of distribution does not have the actual handling of the income, it controls and directs its distribution.

"The principal difference between private foundations or trusts and the community trust lies in the fact that private foundations represent usually the benefactions of a single individual and have a self-appointed and self-perpetuating committee of distribution. This may be justified in the case of a man distributing his own wealth solely, but it is not desirable in the case of gifts from individuals for the benefit of the community.

"There has been waste, expense and unnecessary delay in England getting bequests back into live and useful current charities because the original donor left the money to philanthropies which had become obsolete. America has had a few illustrations of the folly of making charitable gifts with fixed objects, but we are a young country and can easily avoid England's mistakes."

The New York Community Trust was created in February, 1920, for:

1. The creation and development of a better community spirit and the carrying out of community purposes not otherwise possible.

2. The preservation of the principal and and the proper investment and reinvestment of the funds bequeathed by charitable donors through the security of the institutions acting as trustees.

3. The ability of the trust, through its broad powers, without unreasonable delay and expense, to divert to live charities, funds left to an originally worthy, but later obsolete, philanthropy.

4. The opportunity for men of small means, with no direct descendants, to make contributions to a common community fund.

5. The opportunity for men of large means, after having cared for their own, to provide that a portion of their wealth, or the residuum of their estates after the death of individual beneficiaries, shall remain intact, the income to be used for community purposes.

Power of Selection.

That the Committee of Distribution may be fully representative six of the eleven members are appointed by incumbents of the following offices:

The President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.
The President of the New York Academy of Medicine.
The President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.
The Mayor of the City of New York.
The President of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
The Senior Circuit Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

The remaining five members of the Committee of Distribution are selected by the trustees. Committeemen serve for six years. The function of the trustees is to receive and administer the gifts and bequests under the trust laws of the State and in accordance with the terms of the instruments under which such gifts are created. The Committee of Distribution is to see that the wishes, if specified, of the donor, are carried out, or if they have become obsolete to select objects of current social value.

One of the most significant happenings affecting this whole movement has been the formation of a committee on community trusts in the Trust Company Division of the American Bankers' Association. This committee of which Frank J. Parsons is Chairman, has as its other members F. H. Goff, President of the Cleveland Trust Company; Isaac H. Orr, Vice President St. Louis Union Trust Company; F. H. Fries, President Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, North Carolina; Carles E. Rogerson, President, Boston Safe-Deposit and Trust Company, and M. H. MacLean, Vice President, Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. Information is being gathered by this committee of all important cases of obsolete and ineffective charities. It is also compiling data received from various community trusts throughout the country concerning the actual status in the different cities. The fostering of legislation which has to do with the development of the community trust plan is also among the activities of this committee.

Inoperative Bequests.

Under his will Robert N. Carson of Philadelphia, in 1907 left $3,500,000 for the care and education of "poor white healthy girls, both of whose parents shall be deceased," and in 1909 Charles E. Ellis, also of Philadelphia, left $4,500,000 for "full orphan or fatherless girls." Owing to the hampering and restrictive conditions of these two wills, the trustees, after a lapse of ten years, are caring for only about 114 girls, while it is said that the funds would easily care for from 600 to 1,000. Had this money been left with the provision that it could, within the discretion of the trustees, have been utilized for the care of orphans without any restrictive clauses as to sex or age, there would now be no question of the effectiveness of a bequest which is daily growing larger with no prospect of even a small part of the income being used.

Under the community trust plan the use of moneys which through an out of date or inoperative trust fund would be of no assistance to worthy charities is made possible without the necessity court proceedings and the attendant delays and fees.

Donors under the community trust plan receive the assurance that their charitable gifts will be safeguarded and that the income will be expended according to their wishes, or in the event of changing conditions, will be directed to other live charitable purposes without legal expense, waste or unnecessary delay. In case one does not wish to designate a specific charity, the plan provides an opportunity of contributing to a general community fund. This fund, directed by a distribution committee representative of the community, which will naturally think and act from the standpoint of the community as a whole, will, by reason of its comprehensive scope, reach the channels of public need more efficaciously than trusts limited to fixed objects.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
JULY 17, 1922

NEGRO WILL SUPPORT HIS OWN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Dean Miller Tells of New Shorter Hall, and Cites Other Instances of Negro Self-Helping

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir—The Negro is beginning to support his own educational institutions, as hitherto he has supported his own churches. Shorter Hall, of Wilberforce University, Xenia, O., was burned last winter. On the site of the old structure a modern, up-to-date college building will be erected, at a cost of $275,000. I am informed by Prof. John R. Hawkins that the contract has been let. This is the most significant item of news that has been seen in a long time within the domain of the Negro college world.

Shorter Hall, so far as known, was the first important building erected in the world devoted to the higher education of the Negro, for the Negro and by the Negro. Bishop Alexander Payne, with far-seeing sagacity, founded Wilberforce on the basis of the higher learning under Negro direction, at a time when a college-bred Negro was almost an unknown quantity.

The race's material impoverishment at the time was surpassed only by its intellectual poverty. But the institution founded in faith and watered by sacrifice is destined to bear fruit, meet to satisfy the travail of the founder's soul. The new Shorter Hall promises to be the largest, most costly and doubtless the best-appointed building within the entire field of Negro colleges. When we think that the whole enterprise is on a basis of Negro resource and initiative our admiration is trebled.

This leads to the suggestion that the time is fast approaching when the Negro must begin to think about supporting his own institutions of higher learning. As the white man's interest in the higher education of the Negro wanes and weakens his own ardor and enthusiasm should wax and strengthen. The education of the Negro will never be secure as long as it rests upon

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

alien alimony.

The Negro in his poverty has established and maintained his own churches. The church property of the race has a valuation of more than $60,000,000. Dr. W. Clayton Powell, of New York, is planning a church edifice at a cost of $300,000. All of which convinces us of the ability of the race to finance its own institutions under the stimulus of an effective appeal. Allen University, of Columbia, S. C., is completing a college building at a cost of more than $100,000, secured from the African Methodists of that State. The Independent Baptists of Virginia have completed a building at a cost of more than $130,000 for their college and seminary at Lynchburg.

Such indications of self-help will stimulate the friends of the Negro to continue and even to enlarge their philanthropic munificence of the past. Sterile philanthropy defeats its own object. Self-help is permanent.

The prospects of the new Shorter Hall will hearten the friends of Negro education everywhere—white and black, North and South. While Wilberforce is a denominational school under the direction and control of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the situation makes the widest possible appeal. Every Negro interested in the higher life of the race will regard it a pride and a privilege to contribute to this temple of learning, while white philanthropists will feel encouraged to help efficiently those who help themselves. KELLY MILLER.

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1922.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING

Christian Recorder

The Negro Year Book for 1922 publishes the following list of "bequests by wills of whites for Negro education, etc.," for the years 1919-1921: Philadelphia Pa. 12-28-22

Mrs. Alfred Parker, New York City, $5,000 to Child Welfare Work Among Negroes New Orleans, La. Estate, Mrs. Harriet Blanchard: Hampton Institute, $200,000; Tuskegee Institute, $100,000; St. Augustine School, Raleigh N. C., $50,000; American Church Institute f Negroes, $100,000. Estate, Mrs. Eliza T Thorne: Hampton Institute, $5,000; Mrs. Grac E. Reed, Hampton Institute, $10,000; Snow Hill Institute, $2,500. Jacob Schiff's Estate: Hampton Institute, $10,000; Tuskegee Institute, $10,000. Alfred T. White, Tuskegee Institute, $40,000. W. Murray Crane: Hampton Institute, $10,000; Tuskegee Institute, $10,000. Edmund C. Converse: Tuskegee Institute, $50,000. Alfred Blumenthal: Tuskegee Institute, undesignated amount. George W. Brackenridge: Guadaloupe College, $50,000. Edith Knight: Hampton Institute, $25,000. The Carnegie Estate: Hampton Institute, $300,000. Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson: Tuskegee Institute, $25,000; Fisk University, $50,000. Mrs. Mary M. Roberts: Hampton Institute, $203,355. Charles Church Drew: Tuskegee Institute, $50,000. One-half Estate of Mrs. Allen C. West: Tuskegee Institute, value undesignated.

The list shows that a total of more than $1,305,855 has been left for Negro education and that $763,000 was left to Hampton, and more than $285,000 to Tuskegee, two gifts being undesignated.

This is the result of advertising. No educational institutions are known as well as Hampton and Tuskegee. Although the A. M. E. Church is a great organization, and has a large number of schools, all our schools together are not known among our own members as well as Hampton and Tuskegee. Hampton and Tuskegee has the spirit of the age: they advertise. They don't put their lights under a bushel. Every week an article comes to the Recorder Office from Hampton or Tuskegee. We do not publish one in five. They never complain but keep sending. On the contrary, we wrote to each of our own schools asking for cuts and sketches and offering to feature their work. ONLY ONE RESPONDED.

"Let us then be up and doing."

Education — 1922

Missouri

Money for Negro.

MISSOURI FOOLS VOTERS, GIVING THEM GOLD BRICK

Chicago Defender

Find $500,000 Appropriation Means Nothing, Due to the Bill's Tricky Wording

5/13/22

St. Louis, Mo., May 12.—Press dispatches this week intimated that the last session of the state legislature, which was overwhelmingly Republican, handed the Race a "gold brick" in what at the time was termed an appropriation of $500,000 for transforming Lincoln institute at Jefferson City into a state university for the Race to be known as Lincoln university. Information furnished our correspondent claims that these dispatches were correct.

It may be recalled that during the last campaign both parties and especially the Democrats made bids for our vote. The Democrats made a number of genuine pledges to no avail, and the Republicans, while not so definite in their promises, let it be known they would look zealously after the Race's interests. The legislature elected is overwhelmingly Republican, and the first Race man ever to be elected to this body was Walthall Moore who graced a seat in the lower house.

It is recalled that one of the things the people were insistent upon was higher educational advantages, and all the time a university was in mind. The Missouri Negro Industrial commission had declared for it; prominent Race men all over the state clamored for it; Hon. Walthall Moore introduced a bill carrying proprovisions looking to the creation of a university, and among these provisions was an appropriation calling for an expenditure of half a million dollars. Some opposition was encountered, but the pressure was so insistent that house bill 435 was finally passed. It now develops that the bill called for an apppropriation of $500,000 to be paid from "any unappropriated portion o the general school funds." It is understood some changes were made in the bill before passage.

When two requisitions for about $4,900 to come out of the fund were presented by the board of curators of Lincoln university to the state auditor, it was found that the wording of the bill made it differ from appropriations to other state educational institutions, in that others are drawn against the general revenue fund while the one for Lincoln university is drawn against the school fund of which, according to the auditor's office, the State Department of Public Schools and others, there are not any "unappropriated portions of the general school funds."

This week a conference of prominent state officials discussed the matter, and it is understood they could find no solution to the trouble. It is hinted they view a friendly suit as the best solution. The Race, however, looks on this as a good way to postpone the agony until after the November elections with no assurance there will be a positive effort to make good the promise of the last election. If there was any reasonable certainty that the state would not go Democratic this fall, the Republicans who have failed in this matter could, at least, promise to enact an appropriation bill which would undo the damage; but as there is a good chance for either party to carry the state, for the present, what was viewed by the Race as a substantial recognition of their needs in this fleeting $500,000 appropriation is a phantom pledge dangling by a slender thread between the devil and the deep blue sea.

LINCOLN UNIV. SUES FOR HALF MILLION FUND

Baltimore Afro-American

New and Model, Missouri State University for Colored People Has Temporary Set-Back

5/19/22

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

Hyde Asked To Call Special Session of Legislature If Suit In Court Fails

Jefferson City, Miss., May 16.—Plans to use the $500,000 appropriated by the 1922 legislature for a new and model state university for colored people suffered a temporary set-back this week when the state auditor declared no funds to be available.

The trouble arose from the law which says that the half million dollar appropriation shall come from the "general school funds not otherwise appropriated," instead of out of the general funds of the state's treasury. The auditor and the state superintendent are both of the opinion that all of the funds are already appropriated and consequently there is nothing left for the colored university.

Suit Entered

Friendly mandamus proceedings were instituted in the Supreme Court today by George V. Berry of St. Louis, attorney for the Board of Curators of Lincoln University, against State Auditor Hackmann to compel the latter to set aside $500,000 from the school funds for the benefit of the university.

The court issued a provisional writ on the State Auditor to show cause within thirty days why a permanent writ of mandamus should not be issued.

It happens that there is a state law, which automatically uses up all state school funds. They are apportioned to the counties. A similar statement in a law passed once before was interpreted to mean that the funds should be out before apportionment to the counties.

The Governor's office is inclined to see that the university shall get its appropriation and has been asked to call a special session of the legislature in case the suit in Court fails. Meantime the work on the new dormitory at the university and the payment of teachers' salaries has been held uj. The institution, which is without a head at present is reported to have called John Hope of Atlanta, Ga.

UNIVERSITY TO HAVE NEW $100,000 DORMITORY

Birmingham Reporter

8-19-22

(By The Associated Negro Press)

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 15.—Lincoln University at Jefferson City is to have a new $100,000 men's dormitory according to announcement made by President I. E. Page. This is in accordance with a previous announcement of the Board of Curators. The contract was awarded to a St. Louis firm under a bid for $99,789. Repairs will be made to the extent of $20,000 on the present dormitory. The present structure is quite a fire trap, the wiring needing attention badly. The building needs paint and enough repairs to easily use up all the fund.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922

Money for Negro

NEGROES LET SCHOOL CONTRACT.

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 27.—The Swan Lake Negro Association held an executive session at the city yesterday and let the contract for the building of their school. The contract was let to Mr. W. R. Ellis of Clarksdale. The building will begin at once.

The negroes of this section are much elated at their success and are determined to remain near this school so their children can be educated. Rev. W. D. Jude, president of the association, has been very active in this work and is respected by the white people in this section.

Prof. J. M. Williamson, president of the rural work of the state, said that the unrest and shortcomings of the negroes came from neglected homes, neglected schools and neglected churches. He said that the masses of negro children must be educated and trained in schools where they can remain in their homes with their parents, lifting the homes as the children are lifted in the schools.

UTICA SPENT $105,000.

Negro College Largely Supported by Northern Capitalists.

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

HAZLEHURST, Miss., Feb. 27.—The trustees of Utica Industrial Institute and College, located in Western Copiah, and which is a negro institution, have been looking into the matter of finances of the college, and find that the books of the college are in good shape. The sum of $105,000 has been spent there during the past 12 months. The college gets its support from various sources. Prof. William H. Holtzclaw, the principal of the school, has been using every means at his hands, to raise funds for the work among the school activities. The products of the different industrial departments have brought $32,400 or more, and labor contributed by the pupils is given at $24,000. Donations from white people in Mississippi total $3,511. The balance was gotten from endowments and contributions of northern capitalists who are interested in negro education in the south. The sum of $7,500 was spent last year in permanent improvements on the large farm and in the buildings at the college. The institution has 1,700 acres of land, and buildings worth more than $110,000. Five hundred and three students attend daily. There are 26 department of industrial training there, and 36 teachers in the school.

The work of this negro school is highly praised by the white people of the county, and Holtzclaw, the principal, is said to be one of the most competent negro heads of schools in the south, being a graduate of Tuskegee College for negroes in Alabama.

BOARD GIVES OKOLONA IND. SCHOOL $102,000

New York Age

(Special to The New York Age).

Okolona, Miss.—As a result of a conference held here by Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, A. T. Stovall, B. J. Abbott, C. W. Gilliam—all members of the executive board of the Okolona Industrial School—announcement was made of an appropriation of $102,000 for five buildings and other equipment for the school.

This appropriation is made by the American Church Institute Board of New York City, through Dr. Robert W. Patton, who was present at the conference, and who is deeply interested in the school. The terms of the appropriation call for the completion of the buildings within three years, and the fund will be available, January, 1923.

R. W. Chandler, president of Okolona Baking Company, has been chosen treasurer of the school. Wallace A. Battle is president and founder of the school.

Okolona to Get 5 New Buildings

Chicago Defender

2/18/22

Okolona, Miss., April 7.—As a result of a conference held here by Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, A. T. Stovall, B. J. Abbott, C. W. Gilliam—all members of the executive board of the Okolona Industrial school—announcement was made of an appropriation of $102,000 for five buildings and other equipment for the school.

This appropriation is made by the American Church Institute board of New York city through Dr. Robert W. Patton, who was present at the conference and who is deeply interested in the school. The terms of the appropriation call for the completion of the buildings within three years and the fund will be available January, 1923.

R. W. Chandler, president of Okolona Banking company of this city, has been chosen treasurer of the school. The outlook for this institution is exceedingly bright, for Wallace A. Battle, president and founder of the school, has deserved to succeed. When Mr. Battle began work here he set down as a premise that he would not remain here unless he could win the confidence and support of the leading white citizens of the community.

PROGRESS OF A NEGRO SCHOOL IN MISSISSIPPI.

Montgomery Advertiser

4/14/22

Editor The Advertiser:

As a result of a conference held here by Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, A. T. Stovall, B. J. Abbott, C. W. Gilliam—all members of the executive board of the Okolona Industrial School—announcement was made today of an appropriation of $102,000 for five buildings and other equipment for the school.

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R. W. Chandler, president of Okolona Banking Company of this city, has been chosen treasurer of the school. The outlook for this institution is exceedingly bright; and indeed it should be, for Wallace A. Battle, president and founder of the school, has deserved to succeed. When Battle began work here he set down as a premise that he would not remain here unless he could win the confidence and support of the leading white citizens of the community. Today the white people are as interested in the school as the negroes themselves. Battle has, by his fine philosophy of racial adjustment, secured such excellent and kindly relation between the races that it is the general opinion among the white people that while Okolona Industrial school serves the two races differently, it serves them equally.

A. B. C.

Mississippi

The American Church Institute Board of New York City has just announced its appropriation of $102,000, made to the Okolona, Industrial School for Negroes for five buildings and other equipment and his appropriation is made by the American Church Institute Board of New York City through Dr. Robert W. Patton who was present at the conference and who is deeply interested in the School. The terms of the appropriation call for the completion of the building within three years, and the fund will be available January, 1923.

South Western Christian Advocate

5/4/22

R. W. Candler, president of the Okolona Banking Company of this city, has been chosen treasurer of the School. The outlook for this institution is exceedingly bright; and indeed it should be, for Wallace A. Battle, president and founder of the School, has deserved to succeed. When Battle began work here he set down as a promise that he would not remain here unless he could win the confidence and support of the leading white citizens of the community. To-day the white people are as interested in the School as the Negroes themselves. Battle has, by his fine philisophy of racial adjustment, secured such excellent and kindly relation between the races that it is the general opinion of the white people that while Okolona Industrial School serves the two races differently it serves them equally.

FARMERS UNABLE TO GET SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, GIRLS

Chicago Defender

Mississippi Legislature Takes Money, But Refuses to Equitably Appropriate It

5/13/22

Jackson, Miss., May 12.—Robbing of the taxpayers continues at a merry pace in Mississippi. The pace is so merry that it might be called a tragic farce. One million Mississippi citizens are paying taxes to get crumbs from their master's table.

The biennial session of the legislature, just ended, appropriated $100,000 for the higher education of the Race. This money is to go to Alcorn college. It looks big enough as it is with no knowledge of how most of it will be used. There are obligations of the college which will take care of at least $60,000 of the $100,000 and leave $40,000 with which to run the institution for two years, an average of $20,000 per annum, hardly enough to send a letter to the 1,000,000 Race men and women in the state and tell them how the whites in the legislature are stealing from them.

The last session of the Mississippi legislature raised the 50 agricultural high schools for white, of which there is not one in the state for the Race, to junior colleges, but notwithstanding the fact that there is but one municipal high school in the state set apart as such for the Race, and no consolidated rural schools, the last legislature, made no provision whatever for our group in the way of providing this class of schools.

A comparison of the puny $100,000 given Alcorn and the munificent donations made to white schools is highly illuminating. For example, the State Agricultural and Mechanical college got only $529,000 in round numbers. The University of Mississippi, where they teach them how to make these queer and one-sided appropriations, got $308,000. The Mississippi State College for Women got $342,000. The Industrial Training school got $216,000. These four added to $350,000 given the agricultural high schools and $78,000 given the agricultural and mechanical school to make up a deficit, total some $1,800,000 or 18 times as much as was given to the Race schools. The white population of the state is 853,962. The Race population is 935,184.

The appropriation given for Race education compared favorably with those given some white endeavors. A colony for white feeble minded got $100,000, as did Alcorn. The East Mississippi Insane hospital got $403,000. An appropriation of $25,000 was made for "erroneous privileges." It

cost $2,500 to have the statue of Jefferson Davis removed.

There was a great hue and cry in the legislature this year to cut down the budget. The mountain labored and brought forth the proverbial mouse, the saving made amounting to only a little over $100,000 in appropriations totaling $19,000,000.

Time and time again the legislature has been asked to provide adequately for the education of all the citizens of the commonwealth. It refuses, the members preferring to make all the citizens pay for the benefits of a few.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922

New Jersey

Maney for Negro

WAS WHITE WOMAN LOONEY WHO LEFT $2,000,000 TO SCHOOLS?

Baltimore

This Is The Claim of Eleven White Relatives Who Aim To Break the Will and Divide the Big Chunk Of Money Among Themselves

afro-american 4/14/22

Newark, N. J., April 13.—Was Calista S. Mayhew, wealthy white woman who died here December 17th last in her 98th year, looney?

By her will Hampton and Tusversity were each willed $400,000, and Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, Alabama, $800,000. The only white institution remembered was $800,000 for the Good Will Association of East Fairfield, Maine.

This is the largest sum given for education of colored people since January of last year, when John D. Rockefeller gave the colossal sum of $2,291,000 to thirty colored colleges and medical schools. Miss Mayhew left no relatives nearer than nephews and nieces. They claim that she was not only crazy, but was influenced, unduly, by persons unknown to them. Their appeal to revoke the will and divide the large estate among themselves will be heard in the Orphans Court of this city in the near future.

The relatives seeking to break the will are Flora C. Lapham, of Cambridge, Mass.; Frank M. Talbott, of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mary T. Goodman and Esther B. Talbott, of Minneapolis; Mary Wass Small and Calista Leighton, of Harrington, Me.; Minnie G. Wass, Frank Wass and John B. Wass, of Addison, Me., and Frederick H. Plummer and Horatio N. Plummer, of Arlington, Mass.

LEAVES NEGROES ALL.

Memphis

Therefore New Jersey Woman's Relatives Seek to Break Will.

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—In appeal against the probate of the will of Mrs. Calista S. Mayhew, South Orange, leaving most of her $1,000,000 estate to negro homes and institutions in various parts of the country, has been filed by 11 nieces and nephews. The date of the hearing will be fixed this week. 4/11/22

Mrs. Mayhew, who formerly was president of South Orange village, died Dec. 17, last, at the age of 98. For years she had done welfare work, chiefly among negroes.

The petitioners allege their aunt was of unsound mind and had been unduly influenced by persons unknown to them. It is also contended she did not sign the will in the presence of witnesses.

KIN FIGHTS PAYMENT OF WILL MONEY

Chicago Defender 10/14/22

Relatives of Mrs. Mayhew Ask Court to Halt Gifts to Schools in South

Chicago, Ill.

South Orange, N. J., Oct. 13.—A fight has been started by relatives of Mrs. Calista S. Mayhew (white), widow of Francis Le Baron Mayhew of South Orange, N. J., to upset her will leaving the major portion of her $350,000 estate to institutions in the South. After scores of bequests, incuding nominal sums to her kindred, the testament laves two-sevenths of the estate residue to the Snow Hill Normal and Industrial institute, Alabama, and a like share to the Good Will Home association, East Fairfield, Me.; one-seventh each to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute, Virginia; Tuskegee Institute Training School for Nurses, Alabama, and Atlanta university, Georgia.

In addition, the Good Will association receives $6,000 for a scholarship fund and the others get $5,000 each outright.

Ten Wills Made

The case will come up within a few weeks with an imposing array of counsel. At least ten wills were made out by Mrs. Mayhew, who died last December at the age of 94 years. The relatives alleged she lacked testamentary capacity.

A feature of the bequests is a list of half a hundred "messengers of love," as Mrs. Mayhew described friends, who are allotted $500 each, "to be expended by them at such times and in such manner as they may severally have opportunity." In Addison, Me., institutions remembered include the Mayhew Library association, which is to get $5,000, and the Baptist Church society, $4,000, to help pay the pastor's salary; the Congregational church at Matapoisett, Mass., receives $5,000; the Children's Aid society of New York, $3,000, and the Tribune Fresh Air society, $1,000.

Lover of Nature

For providing lectures on "Bird Life and Its Effect on Forestry" $5,-

00 each is left to the Good Will association, Maine; Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me., and the South Orange public school. For the betterment of the Race in South Orange $1,000 is left to Prof. A. S. Kinsey; $2,000 to the Orange Memorial hospital and $500 to the Orange Valley Society settlement.

The largest sum bequeathed a relative is $2,000.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REL 15

Education - 1922 New York

Money for Negroes.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
MAY 5, 1922

JACKSON WILLS OMIT MENTION OF EACH OTHER

Charity and Friends Share His Estate; Two Sons Are Woman's Sole Heirs.

The wills of Fremont M. Jackson and his wife, Mrs. Annie W. Jackson, who were found dead in their apartment in the annex of the Hotel Margaret, in Columbia Heights, were made public today.

The wills were filed with Surrogate Wingate two days ago, but, according to a rule of twelve years' standing, were not to be made public until the petition for probote was introduced. This rule was broken by the Surrogate today, in view of the peculiar circumstances in the case.

The will of Mr. Jackson does not mention the name of his wife. Most of his estate is left to Yara Esther Brainerd, of 405 Fifty-third street, and the Baptist Home for the Aged, 115 East Eighty-sixth street, Manhattan, in equal shares.

In event of the death of Yara Esther Brainerd, her children become the beneficiaries. A number of bequests are made to personal friends and to institutions. Mr. Jackson's will was made January 5, 1920.

Son Her Chief Heir.

Mrs. Jackson left most of her estate to her son, Winfield Puffer Warren, but $8,000 was willed to another son, Russell Doten Warren, who has been missing since 1916. Mrs. Jackson's will was dated December 7, 1921, and no mention is made in it of her husband.

The couple were married a year ago. Mrs. Jackson's specific bequests follow: Five hundred dollars each to the Union Missionary Training Institute, of 131 Waverly avenue, and the Daytona, Fla., Educational and Industrial Training School for Negro Girls.

Mary Agnes Kenny, $5,000.

Eva L. Pierre, $2,000, and in case of her death to her daughter, Eva.

Five hundred dollars each to Jessie Freemont Haight, of Yonkers; Charles Roberts, a former employe of Freemont; Florence Jackson Stoddard, a cousin, of Washington, D. C.; Eliza G. Higgins, wife of Edgar F. Higgins; Bertha Woodward, wife of Thomas B. Woodward, of Brooklyn; Dell Chichester, wife of Oliver C. Chichester, of Brooklyn; Octave L. Schuller, formerly of 56 East Eighth street, Manhatttan.

One hundred dollars or such larger sum as may be required to the Presbyterian Church of Springfield, N. J., for the maintenance of the Jackson burial plot there. Provision is also made for a headstone to contain his name, date of birth and death.

One thousand dollars to Charlotte Wardenburg, wife of George J. Wardenburg, Brooklyn.

Two thousand five hundred dollars to the New York City Baptist Mission.

One thousand dollars to the Baptist Extension Society of Brooklyn and Queens.

One hundred dollars each to St. John's Guild of Manhattan and the Prison Association.

Lawyer Named Executor.

Specific bequests are made to Yara Ester Brainerd or her heirs of the house at 405 Fifty-third street, and of his furniture, carpets, rugs, jewelry and so forth, and also Lot No. 17 in the cemetery at Springfield.

Edward F. Clinch, his attorney, is named as executor of the will, which was witnessed by Agnes L. Brand, of 860 Hancock street, and Charles S. Fellrilch.

Referring to her missing son in her will, Mrs. Jackson said:

"As my son, Russell Doten Warren,

(Continued from Page One.)

has been missing since 1916, and his whereabouts is unknown to me, I make the following provision for his benefit:"

Then $8,000 is provided for the missing heir. The will sets forth that in the event he be not located, payment of the net income of the trust fund be held for him or paid to his heirs so long as he shall be missing, but not longer than January 1, 1925. Upon his death, the trust fund reverts to the other son, Winfield Puffer and to his heirs ,absolutely.

All the residue of the estate is left to Winfield Puffer, who is made sole executor without the requirements of a bond. The witnesses were: William Paul Allen, of 214 St. James place; J. Harvey Turnure, of 33 Barker avenue, White Plains, and Joseph C. White, of 9 Pomander Walk, New York.

No petitions were filed with the will and no estimate of the value of the estates of either was given today.

A NEGRO BENEFACTOR.

We are no longer surprised when a Negro wins a prize as an orator at Harvard or Yale or develops into an athletic star, or writes a remarkable book, or accomplishes any other feat that depends upon his own powers. But when a Negro leaves $100,000 to a worthy cause, we must confess that it does attract unusual attention because it is so rarely that such a thing is done. Not that many Negroes have not died and left $100,000 and even more, but the cases in which they have left $100,000, $50,000, or even $10,000 to any worthy cause or institution are so few and wide apart that most persons would be compelled to say that they had never heard of a single one.

A dispatch in the Cleveland "Plaindealer" states that James M. French, a business man of Sandusky, left practically all of his $100,000 estate for the benefit of Oberlin College, the income on the principal for fifty years to be given to the trustees for the benefit of "deserving Afro-American students," and at the end of fifty years the principal to be used for same purpose. The will specifies that the bequest is to go to Wilberforce University if Oberlin does not accept it.

Just why Mr. French did not leave his money to Wilberforce in the first place we do not know. He may have felt that his gift would be instrumental in turning Oberlin's attitude toward colored students, which in recent years has changed so much, back to what it was years ago.

Mr. French accomplished a remarkable achievement by gathering a fortune of $100,000. In bequeathing his fortune to a great institution for the benefit of the youth of his race he has achieved something more vital, far-reaching and nobl

Try to Break $350,000 Will

Chicago Whip 10/14/22

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 14.—Relatives of Mrs. Calista S. Mayhew, white, of South Orange, N. J., are instituting proceedings to break a will in which she gave $350,000 to Hampton, Tuskegee, and Atlanta University.

Chicago, Ill.

The Harmon Foundation of New York City, an organization which loans money to college juniors and seniors upon a co-operative plan, has admitted Fisk university to its loan plan. It is the first Negro college to have this advantage. A number of the upper classmen will thus be able to secure the funds for continuance and completion of their college course.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922

North Carolina

Money for Negro

MILWAUKEE LIVING CHURCH
JANUARY 21, 1922

NEGRO WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA

A STATEMENT has been set forth by the Archdeacon in charge of negro work in South Carolina, the Ven. E. L. Baskervill, with the endorsement of the Bishop, giving information as to the work among negroes and the needs of that work in South Carolina. With a negro population of more than 800,000, the Church maintains fourteen mission schools. In addition to tuition and other receipts from the missions and schools themselves, the annual cost of maintenance of that work is $10,000. Of this amount the diocesan board has been able to allow only $7,700, making it necessary for the remainder to be raised elsewhere. In addition to this maintenance expense, there are gravely needed for expansion of work not less than $10,000 to aid in building chapels, $100,000 for land, buildings, and equipment for a diocesan industrial high school; $25,000 to aid in building a parish house in Charleston for community work among the negro population of nearly 40,000 people; $1,000 for scholarships in the mission schools; and $900 a year for an experienced trained nurse to work in rural districts. Bishop Guerry commends the work and the Archdeacon very highly, and states that the negroes of the diocese are averaging ten dollars per communicant per year, which he feels is a very high average to give. He is hoping that the Church will supply these added needs.

Archdeacon Baskervill is spending January and a part of February in the North in the hope of interesting Church people in the work. He may be addressed between January 25th and February 15th at 1407 South 22nd St., Philadelphia, care of the Rev. J. R. Logan.

$75,000 School Building Erected at Reidsville, N. C.

Modernly Equipped Structure for Colored Children of Graded and High School Classes--Lincoln Day Address by Chas. H. Moore of Greensboro

New York Age 2/25/22

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE).

Reidsville, N. C.—Prof. Charles H. Moore, of Greensboro, was the orator here on the occasion of the 113th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. The exercises were held in the afternoon in the large auditorium, seating capacity one thousand, of the new graded and high school building which cost more than $75,000.

Prof. Moore served one year (1914-15) as principal of the local graded school during in interregnum in his services as organizer of the National Negro Business League. It was during his one year's administration here that he was successful in causing the city Board of Education to see the need of providing better and larger accommodations and facilities for our school children. They gave him their word that they would make such provisions as soon as possible. The United States, however, having entered the World War the year after Prof. Moore resumed his work in the National Business League, the fulfilment of the Board's promise was delayed.

An Up-to-Date Buildnig.

But last fall our children entered this splendid structure, the like of which is no where in the state surpassed, if indeed it is equalled, in the architectual design and in its class room appointments.

It is a three-story brick building, with granite trimmings, including the basement. In the latter are rooms for teaching domestic science and manual training. Here is also the boiler room.

On the second floor, are two recitation rooms in the front part of the building; in the rear, across the hallway, is the main floor of the auditorium.

On the third floor are two more recitation rooms, the principal's office and the art gallery of the auditorium. The old frame building, which served as the former graded school structure, located in the rear, consisting of ten rooms, is still used for the grammar grades. The rooms in the new building are for the high school department, carrying a four years' course. We are informed that within a year or two this old building will be replaced with a large modern school building.

The principal, I. A. McRae, has associated with him seventeen co-workers. And they have behind them a Board of Education and City Superintendent, who are deeply interested in the educational welfare of the seven hundred colored children enrolled.

Lessons from Lincoln's Life.

Prof. Moore, on this occasion and at the same time, in his very timely and practical address, laid much emphasis upon the lessons to be derived from three outstanding traits in Mr. Lincoln's life, to wit: his industry, his zeal for knowledge, and his honesty.

After recounting some of the achievements of the race during the last half century or more, made possible by the life and conduct of such a great and good man as Abraham Lincoln, the speaker, in closing his forceful talk, said:

"I am satisfied that no thoughtful person, who has given close attention to what I have said this afternoon regarding the marvelous facts and figures pertaining to our march of progress during the last fifty years or more of the race's emancipation, will be deceived or labor under a delusion that there isn't much yet for us as a race to do.

"To the intelligent and close student of racial history, we have but little more than made a start, so far as the masses are concerned.

"What achievements we have successfully accomplished as individual members of our race, is a very hopeful index, however, of what the rest of what the race may and can do, approximately, during the coming half century under wise counsel and a prudent and far-sighted leadership.

"And, furthermore, may I urge you not to give heed to nor follow any other kind of leader or teacher, unless he is morally safe, sane and sound in his teachings, and in addition thereto that both his private and public conduct squares with his precepts.

Reidsville a Tabocco Town.

"And to those, in authority, of the other race, who may be disposed to mistreat and unjustly discriminate against us, say to them: All that the Negro asks is that, the door which rewards industry, thrift, intelligence and character, be left as wide open for him, as for the foreigner who comes to our shores to enjoy the fruits of our labor."

Reidsville is a progresisve Carolina town of about 8,000 mhabitants, one-third of whose population is of our race. Its chief industry is the manufacturing of plug and smoking tobacco, under the auspices of the American Tobacco Manufacturing Company. About 2,000 colored persons of both sexes are employed in their factories.

They make money, with which they build homes, establish various business enterprises, send their children to school, worship God under their own vine and fig tree and live in peace and harmony with themselves and their white fellow citizens.

Alice Freeman Palmer Building is Consecrated to Service With Impressive and Striking Ceremonies

Woman's Vision Realized

Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Founder and Principal, After Twenty Years of Struggle, Sees Part Completion of Her Life' Desire

New York Age 4/22/22

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE).

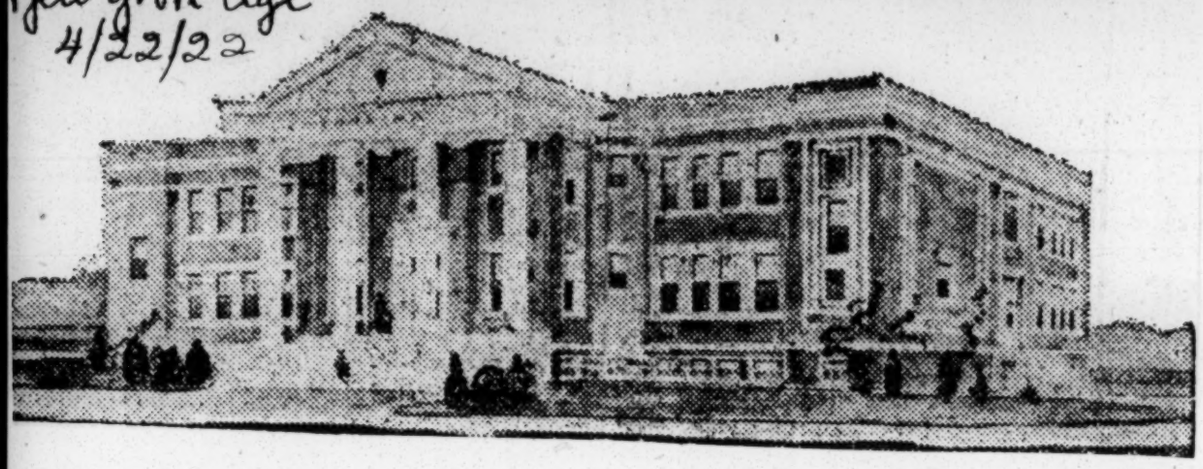
Sedalia, N. C.—I believe it was Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Concord philosopher, who once said that, if a person built a better mouse trap than any one else the world would make a beaten path to his habitation, even should he reside in a hut in the wilderness.

We were strikingly reminded of this assertion when we went to the Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia on Friday, April 8th, to be present at the dedicatory exercises of the Alice Freeman Palmer building, one of the most modern structures to be found at any college in the state, costing $150,000.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

PALMER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE, Sedalia, N. C.

New York Age
4/22/22



DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education — 1922

Money for Negroes.

Ohio

Wills $100,000 to Oberlin for Race Students

Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Practically all of the $100,000 estate of the late James M. French, business man here, is to be invested for the benefit of Oberlin college, according to his will admitted to probate here.

Income from the sum for 50 years is to be given the trustees of the college for the benefit of deserving Race students to aid them in securing an education. At the end of the 50 years the principal is also to be used for the purpose specified. If Oberlin college does not accept the bequest, Wilberforce college is to be given the grant.

Mr. French was 56 years old at the time of his death two weeks ago. He never married. After attending Sandusky high school he went into business, selling real estate. All his life he had been identified with the Sandusky Congregational church, and several years ago accompanied the pastor and other citizens of Sandusky to Europe to study sociological con-

I. GARLAND PENN TELLS OF THE GREAT WORK GOING ON IN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH FROM CENTENARY EFFORT

Birmingham Reporter
Birmingham, Ala.

MAKES SEVENTEEN POINTS IN PROGRESS. EACH ONE IS EXPLAINED SEPARATELY—THE CHURCH IS SWEEPING ON TO VICTORY.

11-26-22

By The Associated Negro Press

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 21.—The great advance movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by which fifty millions of dollars have been expended in benevolent uplift of the races of the world, has reached the Negro in America and is greatly benefiting him through the Board of Education for Negroes of that Church.

The annual meeting of the board has been held and Dr. I. Garland Penn, Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the corresponding secretaries of the board, has issued "Seventeen Points of Progress," showing what has been accomplished in the past three years for the education of the race. These seventeen points of progress turn the spotlight upon an unusual accomplishment, involving an expenditure of two million dollars in new buildings, endowment, advancing teachers' salaries and equipment. The seventeen points of progress are as follows:

1. Additional teachers have been chosen and the salaries of the teachers have been increased so that the total annual salary budget amounts to $200,000 as compared with $100,000 five years ago. This is raising the standards of all the schools because of the increased efficiency of the teachers.

2. Every building of the nineteen institutions has been repaired and improved. Some of them had not received a coat of paint in years because of inadequate funds.

3. Heating plants have been installed at all of the institutions under the direction of the board. Not one smoky stove or fireplace remains. Comfort as well as greater safety for life and property has thus been provided.

4. Large additions are being provided for science departments.

5. A new property valued at $300,000 at Meridian, Mississippi, has zeen purchased and is now known as the Haven Institute and Conservatory of Music. This provides a conservatory of music in the heart of the black belt of Mississippi.

6. A new property valued at $155,000 has been purchased at Nashville, Tennessee, for Walden College, formerly known as Walden University. a larger and more successful Wal- The buildings are being remodeled at a cost of $20,000. This will be a larger and more successful Walden, and prepetuates the first institution begun by the Freermen's Aid Society, now the Board of Education for Negroes. The future of the school was never so bright.

7. Following the purchase of the new propehty at Nashville for Walden, there was transferred to Meharry Medisal College all of the old Walden University property adjoining Meharry, volued at $100,000. The Medictl College will have all the ground and odditional buildings needed for expansion in the future. Extensive repaírs and additions were made for the opening of Meharry in October.

8. The sum of $200,000 has been contributed to the endowment of Meharry Medictl College, Nashville, Tennesssee. The General Education Board and the Carnegie Corporation has given an additional $300,000 toward the endowment, making a total of $500,000 for Meharry endowment. Efforts are now under way to secure another $500,000 to make the endowment one million.

9. An administration and school building, also a refectory, have been erected at Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, all the old buildings being newly renovated and additions made, the total cost being $125,000.

10. An administration and school building hac been erected at Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia, with modern chapel and gymnasium, and each equipped with modern furnishings at a total cost of $230,000.

11. A girls' dormitory and a refectory have been erected at Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina, at a total cost of $100,000.

21. The sum of $150,000 has been expended upon the erection of the Carnegie Hall and other buildings at Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland; also in the purchase of the tract of land covering 85 acres, for the new site, making possible a truly great institution for Negroes in the East.

13. At Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi, a model elementary school building has been erected, costing $20,000. This gives a first-class model school for the Teacher-Training Department of the College.

14. Three new buildings, a dormitory for each boys and girls and a refectory are being erected at the Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tennessee. The cost when completed will be $150,000 These buildings are in course of erection and will be ready for dedication at the Commencement in 1923.

15. A new site for Philander Smith College of 42 acres, within the city limits of Little Rock, Ark., has been purchased, costing $42,000, The old site and foud buildings are for sale. As soon as disposed of an additional appropriation will be made by the Board, so that new buildings will be erected an the new site where there is now ground for extension in years to come.

16. At Chaflin College, Orangeburg Soutli Carolina the endowment has been advanced to $130,000 and invested. With the regular appropriation by the Board the salary budget of the institution has enabled the employment for 1922-23 of the strongest faculty in the hstory of the institutionn. Improvements are being made especially in science laboratories to make full use of the additional teaching force.

17. There has just been issued a book entitled "Methodist Adventures in Negro Education," which gives the entire history and progress of the fifty years of education of the Negro by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The education of the Negro being a part of of the allied benevolences of the Methodist Church, Negro progress is being given to the White World through this agency as never before.

Secretary I. Garland Penn is the only Negro on the Committee of Twenty-five, to pre pare the Advance Program of the Methadist Episcopal Church, which is to follow the present Centenary period.

In commenting upon the future of the Negro in the Methodist Episcopal Church, he saod the future in education and evengelism of the Negro had just begun, and that more would be done in enlorging church and educational plants in the next ten years than had been done in the past thirty Secretary Penn stated that the nineteen schools have been opened with the strongest faculties ever employed in the history of the Board's activities, and have the largest attendance of students.

During the scholastic year 1921-22 there were 6,383 students in the institutions, with 406 teachers, an insrease of 49 teachers and 600 students over the previous year. The current expenditures of the nineteen institutions amount to one million and forty-one thousand dollars for the year 1921-22, which is twice the sum expended five years ago.

Secretary Penn states that the Methodist Episcoptl Church will see its institutions for the education of the Negro through to the largest possible usefulness.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922

Pennsylvania

Money for Negro

DOWNINGTOWN INSTITUTE BEQUEATHED $4,000

Pittsburgh American, 2-17-22

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—In disposing of an estate valued at upwards of $300,000 the will of Harry D. Schell, of this city, gives over $200,000 to various charitable institutions. Among those institutions bequeathed a share of the will was Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, left $4,000. The late Dr. William A. Creditt was the founder and former principal of the Downingtown institution.

Lincoln University Alumni Raising $50,000 for School

$11, 282 Paid in Cash--Memorial Arch at Main Entrance Erected by Alumni in 1921 is Great Attraction--Dr. Cannon's Statement

New York Age—

3-8-22

(Special to The New York Age)

Jersey City, N. J.—Dr. George E. Cannon, president of the Alumni Association of Lincoln University, has issued the following statement:

"When Lincoln University put on its campaign for $500,000 for Extension Work, the Alumni voluntarily assumed $50,000 as its quota. The slogan adopted was "Give back Lincoln at least one year's tuition." This amounted to $125 in years past. What ever the alumnus pledged, could be divided into five yearly payments if so desired. The pledges already made range all the way from $5 to $500, there being one pledge of $1,000.

"The total pledges to date amount to about $35,000. Of this amount, $11,282 had been paid in up to June 10, with a large number of 1922 pledges still to come in. A part of this money will go to help build the new Science Hall, on which work will begin in the near future, and an appeal has been sent out by the officers of the Alumni Association, calling on all who have not done so, to send in their 1922 pledge at once.

"In 1921, the Alumni erected a handsome arch over the main entrance to the college grounds, and dedicated it to "The Lincoln men who served their country in the World War." This arch has proved one of the great attractions along the Monumontau Highway, which is the main motor route between New York and Washington.

"In addition to the above, the Alumni some years ago, erected a fine bronze tablet in the chapel, in honor of the much beloved former president, the late Dr. Isaac N. Rendall. The Alumni also set aside a $2,500 endowment to be known as the Isaac N. Rendall Scholarship.

"The Alumni officials feel quite confident that the full quota of $50,000 will be realized. Many of the prosperous Alumni have pledged $500, forming what has become to be known as the "Five Hundred Dollar Club," and all who are able are asked to join this club; but the small amounts given in accordance to means, are highly appreciated also.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FEB 15

Education. 1922 South Carolina.
Money for

THE HIGH COST OF IGNORANCE

Dr. James Hardy Dillard Holds Fourth Ministers' Conference At Bettis Academy

Baltimore Herald

Inter-Racial Co operation Goes On Steadily And Effectively All Over South Carolina

8-9-'22

(By Wm. Anthony Aery)

Hampton, Va,. Aug. 5th.—That ignorance is costing the United States at least $15,000,000 each day and that the South is bearing a large portion of this burden were the opinions expressed recently by W. T. B Williams of Tuskegee Institute, who is a field secretary of the Jeanes and Slater Funds at the opening session of the fourth annual ministers' conference, which Dr. James Hardy Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., rector of William and Mary College, member of the General Education Board, and president of the Jeanes and Slater Boards, called at Bettis Academy (Alfred W. Nicholson, president) near Trenton, S. C. To reduce this ignorance among the colored people of western South Carolina there must be waged, according to President Nicholson and his loyal, self-sacrificing, hopeful associates, a vigorous campaign for an intelligent and teaching body.

Bettis Academy has become, during the past forty years, a center of education and religion. It is a beacon-light to which white and colored people alike look with hope, comfort, and satisfaction. The four-day ministers conference of over two hundred and the four-week summer school of several hundred teachers are social forces for good that have won the respect and favorable consideration of white and colored people of all grades.

South Carolina's Progress

That the colored people of South Carolina are receiving more and more consideration in the matter of public-school facilities was shown by the presence of, and helpful address from, J. B. Felton, Columbia, S. C., who is the State supervisor of colored schools and who during two and a half years of service has secured admirable results in the form of more and better schools for worthy colored citizens. Professor Felton brought the Negro ministers and teachers the regard and respect of State Superintendent Swearingen, who has again and again shown his willingness to work hard to secure more public funds for colored as well as white schools.

Professor Felton stated that in 1920-21 there had been completed in South Carolina 38 Rosenwald schools. Eleven more were completed before December 31, 1921. From July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, 40 more Rosenwald schools had been completed. In short, 89 new Negro rural schools had been built within two years. These schools are comfortable, sanitary, well-equipped buildings. Some 2000 colored teachers in South Carolina have been receiving training for their work in 10 summer schools, including the school at Bettis Academy, which is directed by Professor Henry P. Butler, who like his co-workers is putting his life unreservedly into his work of serving the children of a needy race.

Doctor Dillard's Service

Doctor Dillard and his co-workers brought to these earnest Negro ministers such help as they could within four days—help in sermon-making in keeping records and handling funds, in managing their correspondence, in relating the church to neighborhood needs, and in interpreting the Scriptures with good judgment. Associated with Doctor Dillard were Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute; B. C. Caldwell and W. T. B. Williams, field secretaries of the Jeanes and Slater Funds; Jackson Davis, field agent of the General Education Board; T. C. Palmer, superintendent of Sunday school work in South Carolina, an Alabamian who knows and loves colored people; and others who had first hand knowledge of Southern conditions and problems.

The Negro ministers of western South Carolina have felt that "Doctor Dillard has tried to reach the unreached and to help the unhelped," to quote President Nicholson. A minister from Saluda county (made memorable to the members of Doctor Dillard's party, because of the unexpected visit of a number of leading white busines men, who made a round-trip journey of 50-odd miles over rough roads, to plead for funds for a Negro school) declared that the conference at Bettis Academy was a "God-sent thing" to him as a community servant. This man "pasotrs" three churches, with a total membership of 1,500, and has to travel 21 miles to reach one church and six miles to reach another. Another minister expressed thanks for his power "to bring peace out of confusion" in a community in which he has lived for 53 years. Another minister declared that Doctor Dillard's generous service had convinced him "that some white folks have religion."

Education - 1922

Tennessee

Money for Negro

$10,000 FOR MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Former Students Subscribe Liberally For Their Alma Matre Endowment Fund. Cash Is Also Given

St. Louis Argus Mo.

Dr. J. J. Mullowney, the new president of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., was the honored guest of about 30 former students of that institution at the Pine street Y. M. C. A. last Monday evening.

Dr. Mullowney made told of the work being done at Meharry, the need of an ample endowment for that institution. Following his talk nearly $10,000 was subscribed by those present, a thousand of which was cash.

During the banquet speeches were made by Bishop Chris H. Phillips: Dr. T. A. Curtis, Dr. E. L. Grant, Dr. Chas. H. Phillips Jr., and Dr. Brown, Dr. A. W. Craddock, presided.

Special feature of the presidents' stay here was a visit to the Peoples' Hospital, City Hospital No. 2, Sumner High School and an elaborate six course dinner at the residence of Dr. A. W. Craddock, West Belle Pl

RETRENCHMENT POLICY ANNOUNCED

Nashville Globe

Seminary Suspends This Term—Money to be Paid on Purchase Notes

10-6-22

There is to be no session of the National Baptist Theological and Training Seminary this year, if the announcement made and the information reaching the city from the chairman of the Educational Board is correct. It is learned that the suspending of the school for the present term was thought advisable in order that every possible dollar secured in the financial drive now under way could be used in lifting the mortgage and paying for the property.

For three years the institution has been operated as a Theological Missionary Training Institution under the auspices of the National Baptist Convention (unincorporated). Their commencement exercises attracted no little attention in this city, which is the home of educational institutions.

The property now being held in the city is regarded as one of the most valuable real estate holdings of any school. It consists of several acres of timbered land with two splendid two-story brick buildings situated on the same. These buildings are lighted with electricity, supplied with water through and heated with steam. While they were built some years ago, the walls appear to be solid, the architecture modern and every possible advantage in so far as location is concerned, was offered in the acquisition of the property.

While the National Baptist Convention was in session it was no doubt determined by the leaders that since the unpaid balance on the property was drawing the legal rate of interest, and that the school officials and faculty would naturally have to be paid their salraies for the year' work, and since the financial driv is well under way, it would be bes to postpone the opening of the scho for one year, using the funds d rived by contributions from indivi uals, churches, associations, an State Conventions that come i from time to time as educational do nations, to pay off the indebtednes of the institution.

The Rev. J. L. Harding, the secretary of the Trustee Board, has been indisposed for the past two weeks and was not seen, but the Rev. G. B. Taylor, the chairman of the Board, confirmed the statement that there would be no school for the present term. It is understood further however that a meeting of the ministers of the city has been called to formulate plans for continuing the institution of the ministerial classes that have proven such a help for the local preachers in and about Nashville, and that definite plans would no doubt be formulated to continue these classes.

President Jones of the National Baptist Convention is expected to make an official announcement as to the policy later on.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922 Texas.
Money for Negroes.

$11,219.18 Raised For Paul Quinn.

THROUGH FLOODS AND FLAMES—BISHOP W. D. JOHNSON RAISED $11,219.18 IN SPRING RALLY FOR PAUL QUINN COLLEGE.

Dallas Express 9/23/22

(By R. S. Jenkins)

Thursday, May 25th, was the beginning of the great commencement program for Paul Quinn College. Annual Musical recital, Sunday, May 28th at 11 a. m. the baccalaurete sermon delivered by Bishop W. D. Johnson to a class of 30 young women and men, 1 for the degree of B. S., 17 for high school diplomas, 12 for grammar school certificates. The sermon to the school of Theology was delivered by Rev. J. M. Johnson of Austin, Texas, at 3:30 p. m. The annual sermon of the college was delivered by Dr. J. H. Clayborne of Little Rock, Ark., Tuesday, May 30th, 8 p. m. Reunion of Alumni Association and public rhetoricals. The annual address was delivered by Dr. C. W. Abington of Dallas, Texas, May 30th at 10 a. m. Annual meeting of the trustee board. All the members of the board were present except one layman. The trustees entered the business with a will and co-operative determination as never before. Much helpful business was dispatched with the careful rapidity as could be done under the critical period of the times demanding cool an the most deliberate consideration from men who are put over the great program of building a $200,000 new dormitory for girls and an administration building. Every part of this great concern was carefully considered by the members of the board. Every item received careful consideration.

The result of the financial rally was as follows, May 31, 1922: Texas Conference, Houston District, Rev. H. A. Carr, presiding, reported $750.00; Palestine District, Rev. F. F. Washington, P. E., $375.00; Bryan District, Rev. B. T. Reese, P. E., $250.00; Beaumont District, Rev. G. R. Pearson, P. E., $400.-00; N. Houston District, Rev. P .C. Hunt, P. E., $ .00. Total for the Texas Conference $2,125.00. West Texas Conference, Brenham District, Rev. S. McElroy, P. E., $432.33. Bastrop District, Rev. J. M. Johnson, P. E., $125.-00; Bellville District, Rev. R. S. Slaughter, P. E., $232.00; Total for the Conference $789.33. North East Texas Conference, Corsicana District, Rev. A. G. Winn, P. E., $362.00; Pittsburgh District, Rev. W. A. Younger, P. E. absent, sent in by one of the pastor $15.00; Mexia District, Rev. J. H. Lynn, P. E., $450.00; Clarksville District, Rv. J. V. B. Goins, P. E., absent, $340.05; Total for the Conference $1,167.05. Central Texas Conference, Waco District, Rev. N. J. Howard, P. E. $981.21; Austin District, Rev. W. S. Johnson, P. E., $470.00; Temple District, Rev. J. V. E. Goins, P. E., absent, $261.00; Cameron District, Rev. F. W. Warren, P. E., absent $248.78; Total for the Conference $2,190.99 South West Texas Conference, San Antonio District, Rev. S. J. Johnson, P. E. $800.00; Weimar District, Rev. Athens District, Rev. T. Y. Moore, P. E. M. L. Pendergraph, P. E. $540.00; Yoakum District, Rev. H. A. Young, P. E. $253.00· Port Lavaca District, Rev. J. W. Howard, P. E. absent, $51.00; Brownville District, Rev. T. Samuel Harrison, E. $25.00; Total for the Conference $1,669.11. North Texas Conference, Dallas District, Rev. R. S. Jenkins, P. E., $650.00, Waxahachie District, Rev. S. D. Moton, P. E. $500.-00; Fort Worth District, Rev. J. A. Jones, P. E. $500.00; Bonham District Rev. A. R. Starks, P. E. $500.00; Greenville District, Rev. J. S. Powe, P. E. $50.00; Total for the Conference $2,200.00. North West Texas Conference, El Paso District, Rev. K. N. Hardiman, P. E. $100.50; San Angelo District, Rev. W. E. McGrew, P. E. $455.00· San Saba District, Rev. A. W. Edwards, P. E. $25.00; Amarillo District, Rev. R. Wells, P. E. absent; Total for the District $580.50. Collection on Commencement Day at the close of the exercise $495.00.

The finances were gathered under the most trying scenes and disadvantages ever witnessed in the history of African Methodism. with devastations by constant rains and floods, lynchings and burnings of human beings, but with all these the ministers with the Bishop W. D. Johnson, backed with the faithful laity, who believed that their cause was worthy and right, for all the crimes are from ignorance, and this great monster must learn to respect the laws of God and man, with educations that we are trying to give to the people and God within the heart of all the glorious ear of peace and good will toward all men will surely come. Prof. W. R. Banks, president of the Texas College, C. M. E. church, delivered the most wonderful address to the graduating class. The new building—dormitory for girls by a special committee approved by the Trustee Board was named the William Decker Johnson hall. The report of the committee on degrees approved by the Trustee Board granted the following degrees, viz.: Mr. Edward Engram Wheat, B. S., Rev. J. M. Johnson, B. D., Rev. J H. Clayborne, A. M., of Little Rock, Ark., Rev. G. W. Abington, A. M., Prof. J. P. Starks, A. M., Prof. H. D. Winn, A. M. D., J. W. Anderson, A. M. Prof. W. M. Anderson, A. M., Prof. W. R. Banks, A. M., Mrs. Mary E. Bush, A. M., Rev. J. W. Dennis, D. D., of Arlington, Ga. Rev. J. W. Williams, D. D., Rev. L. W. Ware, D. D., Rev. A. W. Edwards, D. D., Rev. G. W. Anderson, D. D., Rev. R. C. Walker, D. D., Rev. C. L. Morgan, D. D., Rev. L. J. Sanders, D. D., Rev. W. O. Boyd, D. D., Rev. B. T. Reese, D. D., Rev. Durdan, D. D., Rev. J. R. Pearson, D. D., Rev. N. Ward Bagley, D. D., Rev. A. R. Starks, D. D., Rev. A. Snowden, D. D., Rev J. S. Powe, D.

The Trustee Board and the large concords of people gathered to witness one of the best Commencement exercises arranged by President Williams and his faculty and the regular assembly voted unanimously their approval of the plan presented for the test rally on African Methodism of Texas two cents for every pound that each African Methodist weighs. Closing of this rally September 12th, 1922, at the next opening of the college. The Texas Christian Recorder was endorsed and given a liberal subscription.

2804 Flora St. Dallas, Texas

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
APRIL 8, 1922

PROGRESS REVEALED IN NEGRO EDUCATION

Millions Paid to Schools of State by Members of Race.

More than $1,000.000 has been contributed to the state educational system in the last few years by negroes, and enrollment in the negro schools this year shows an increase of 20,-000 pupils and 800 teachers, it was reported Friday in the second day's session of the Colored State Teachers' Association.

Julius Rosenwald, sponsor of the Rosenwald School, was the principal speaker. He told the 1000 negro educators in attendance public sentiment must be moulded for negro education. The spirit injected into the schools by the teachers is the chief essential, he said. Mr. Rosenwald pointed out that beginning with six Rosenwald Schools a few years ago, there now are 1600 schools, valued at $4,000,000.

Ephriam D. Tyler, poet of the association, read a poem to the work of the negro schools. A model history lesson demonstration was given by Professor C. A. Ives, state high school inspector.

American and African negroes were compared by State Superintendent T. H. Harris who pointed out the recent advancement of the American negro. He said further advancement of the race will be in proportion to its education and ownership of property.

The delegates were entertained Friday night at McDonogh High School No. 35.

ORD BREAKING RALLY OR PAUL QUINN NETS $13,084.91.

Dallas Express 9/23/22

Launching a financial rally last June for the benefit of Paul Quinn College, Bishop W. D. Johnson wound up Sept. 12 with a total of $13,084.91 raised.

The result by conferences is as follows:

Texas Conference	$1726.00
West Texas Conference	1260.00
Northeast Texas Conference	1040.50
Central Texas Conference	1413.00
Southwest Texas Conference	1304.50
North Texas Conference	1389.00
Northwest Texas Conference	420.00
Ministers' Personal Donations	3239.54
Layman's Donations	435.00
Weighing Contest	857.37

The Enrollment.

Paul Quinn College, has the honor of the largest enrollment at its 42nd opening, during its entire history of openings. This is due to the extensive travels of President J. K. Williams, with the Choral club and to the tireless energy of Bishop W. D. Johnson in behalf of the college. The faculty is the strongest in the history of the school and the building more inviting.

R. S. JENKINS, Reporter

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922
Money for Negro

Africa

$15,000 LEGACY LEFT SCHOOLS IN AFRICA

Baltimore
Afro-American
5-27-22

The will of the late Moses Johnson filed by Attorney Ashbie Hawkins this week in Orphans Court disposes of an estate valued at $15,000 to $20,000, the bulk of which is left to schools in Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa. The will directs that

All interests from estate shall go to Caroline Donovan Normal and Industrial Institute Grand Bassa Liberia, and College of Monrovia Liberia. Dr. Ernest Lyons is to have charge of the distribution and at his death or disability, Monroe Lyon son of Dr. Lyons to succeed him in this capacity. The latter is also bequeathed $100.00 after the donor's death. W. Ashbie Hawkins and Mrs. Mattie Caldwell are appointed as administrators, their tenure in this capacity to last for ten years after his death.

Annuities are granted as follows: Annie Harris, $200, Eva Boyton $150. Mattie Caldwell, $250.

Legacies: Farm in Chesterfield East Virginia to be sold at his death, $500 of the proceeds to go to Black Star Line, $500 to Liberian Construction Company and balance to go towards the education of Sarah Isabella Jones.

House at 914 Denny Street, Richmond, Va., left jointly to Amanda Carter and Annie Harris, (The latter is also made assistant manager of the estate to collect rents etc.)

$100 to Provident Hospital, $150 to Mattie Caldwell, $100 to William Ligon. The manager of the estate is to recieve as conpensation 10% on the dollar of the rents etc collected and bonds are required in sums according to the order of the court.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 15

EDUCATION-1922
Orphanages and other
Benevolent Institutions

Education - 1922

Orphanages and other Benevolent Institutions

Education – 1922

Alabama

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
MARCH 25, 1922

The Colored Blind Folk Of Alabama Must Be Remembered By Next Legislature.

The Birmingham Reporter in its current issue expresses itself frankly with reference to the establishment of an industrial school for the blind white adults of Alabama without making any provision for the colored blind. The Reporter is an influential newspaper published and edited by Oscar W. Adams, a sound and conservative leader of the colored people, and whose opinion is respected by The Birmingham News.

The point is well taken. No discrimination whatever should have been made by the Legislature of 1915, and The News, for one, may be counted upon to keep this vital matter before the people so that when the Legislature of 1923 assembles due recognition shall be taken of the great need of the poor negroes so many of whom stumble in the darkness, without hands reached to them.

Editor Adams thus approaches the rather delicate matter in a way that should be understood and appreciated even by those who caused the legislative act to be discriminatory, whether unintentionally or by design. He says in part, speaking of the campaign now under way for establishment of the school for whites:

> The Birmingham Reporter is anxious that the appeal will not fall on deaf ears and that the campaign will be entirely successful. But why a school of this kind for white men only when nearly half of Alabama's population is composed of colored people known as the negro race? * * * The law is a good one as far as it goes, but the danger is and the inhuman side is found in the fact that it is too limited in its scope, and while it essays to care for a worthy group of unfortunates, it expresses a selfishness that almost reaches the point of criminality.
>
> If the funds are State funds and collected from taxpayers, it is very unbecoming, to say the least, to have a law passed by a State Legislature to the end that half of the citizens will be provided for and the other half not considered. If this fund is to be drawn from the taxpayers of the State it is a pure case of taxation without representation and a deliberate use of funds of colored taxpayers in a direction where they might be quite willing, but not at all in the fashion through which this law provides. * * *

The Reporter's criticism of the act is deserved. The small amount appropriated as a nucleus for the white school with attendant provisions for the support of the afflicted should be duplicated for the relief of the colored people, all with a view to bringing the blind into more light and to greater powers for self-help.

The children of both races, too, should be remembered. There should be particular grades for vocational training for the blind in the public schools. And even though the movement is at present in its incipiency, The News is glad of The Reporter's criticism. It cannot fail to widen our horizons and impel us to more all-inclusive educational work, regardless of color or race.

BLIND NEGROES MEET.

Special to The Advertiser.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 3.—At the annual meeting of the blind negroes, held by the Birmingham Association for the Colored Blind, handiwork of all kinds was displayed and prizes awarded for the best work.

Mrs. Mary E. Willis, executive secretary; Mrs. C. P. Orr, and others made talks to the negroes.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922 Georgia.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Wants School For Unfortunates

Savannah Tribune

FORMER CITIZEN, NOW BLIND, WOULD BEGIN WORK

8-24-22

Edward J. Bruce, probably the most efficient and best known colored sign painter this city has produced, who has recently completed a course at the Maryland Workshop for the Blind, has under contemplation the beginning of a school here for the benefit of blind persons of this city. Mr. Bruce, however, cannot start this work without some financial assistance. His plan for starting this work is found in the following communications:

"Savannah, Ga., Aug. 22, 1922.

Dear Editor:—Enclosed herewith please find two letters which are self-explanatory. I am asking you to publish them with the hope of arousing favorable public interest in the subject set forth.

I earnestly believe that there are some public spirited persons or person, or some fraternal or charitable organizations in our midst that will take advantage of this opportunity to become the benefactor or benefactors of these pitiable unfortunate among us.

With the increasing means and demand for human educationno reachable class should be left out.

Every generation has had it quota of unfortunates along this line, and the number increases with the increasing population of every community, and we shall do well to begin now to plan some means of training these people into self-help. It must be done soone ror later.

Having been a mechanic, a contractor and a teacher, I feel that I am able to help along this line and I am willing to discuss the matter further with any interested person or persons, and als oto show some specimens of my work, which can also be taught to other sightless and otherwise afflicted people."

Yours truly
Edward J. Bruce,
908 W. 43rd street"

"Supt. of Public Schools,
Savannah, Ga.
Dear Sir:

I write to ask if there is a chance for me to render service to the unfrotunates of that city, my old home town.

I was born there a little over 50 years ago and attended the West Broad street school and the Beach Institute. At. first I became a ship carpenter, but having a talent for painting and lettering, I later became a house, sign and marine painter, conducting that business there until 1898, at which time I moved to Providence, R. I., conducting the same business there and taking further advantage of the educational facilities there until 1909, when I was engaged by Dr. Booker T. Washington to teach all branches of painting at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., which I did until 1919, when I unfortunately lost my eye sight.

With some assistance since that time, I have been able to rehabilitate myself by learning to do other things, such as hammock and basket weaving, different kinds of chair caning, mop and broom making here at the Maryland Workshop for the Blind. And since I am still in good physical condition otherwise, I still wish to be of service to others, especially to other unfortunates.

When I lived there, there were always a number of unfortunate white and colored persons on the streets begging for a living because they had no other way of getting it. If no provisions have yet been made for the care of those persons as has been done in many other places, I imagine that that condition still exists there. If those persons could be gathered into a workshop and taught the trades mentioned above in order that they might become self supporting, it would be a great blessing to them and also remove the pitiful figures from the streets of our fair city. And if you succeed in doing this there your name will go down with those of other great benefactors of the unfortunates and you will never be forgotten.

Having just completed my course, I am very anxious to start rendering service somewhere as soon as possible, so would be very glad for an early reply, I am

Sincrely yours,
Edward J. Bunce."

"Mr. Edward J. Bruce,,
509 N. Gimore St.,
Baltimore, Md.
Dear Sir:

I have your interesting letter of June 24th and after reading it I wish more than ever to teach a great many unfortunates of this city and county. Conditions worse than you remember still exist here, but we have no money to carry on such work.

Yours very truly,
[illegible]on B. Gibson, Supt."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education—1922

Illinois

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions

Lincoln Colored Home

427 South 12th Street, Springfield, Illinois

Springfield, Peoria & Galesburg Ill.

The Oldest And Most Complete Institution Of Its Kind In Illinois or Between St. Louis and Chicago Founded And Promoted By A Woman Of The Race Who Has Given Twenty-Four Years Of Her Life To The Care Of Aged Men and Women And Homless Children.

Advance Citizen 4/15/22

MRS. EVA MONROE

Who Has Given The Better Part Of Her Life For Race Uplift, Betterment And Child Protection.

No city in the country can be more justly proud of a citizen in its midst than should Springfield be of Mrs. Eva Monroe, founder, promoter and present Matron of the most complete Charity Home in the State of Illinois, nor do we except Missouri. Therefore we say the only complete Negro Institution of its kind between St. Louis Missouri and Chicago Illinois.

FRIENDSHIP HOME

RECENTLY there has been added to the list of Chicago institutions devoted to our welfare and uplift, a home for girls. Two three-story stone residences located at 3015-17 Prairie avenue were purchased by the Women's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church and converted into one spacious building containing a great number of rooms. The furnishings and equipment are of modern design and especially adapted for the purpose for which it is to be used. The total cost to the society is something over $45,000. Truly a magnificent gift to our girls, not only of today, but of the future.

IN CONNECTION with the home there will be a school of practical arts and industries with a course in business ethics, the fundamental principles of right living and how these principles may be applied to the affairs of everyday life will be included under the home training department. In other words, the girl who enters the door of Friendship home will find plenty of opportunities to cultivate the hand and the brain to the point where they can successfully cope with the vexing problems that are a part and parcel of everyday life.

Chicago Defender

WE HAVE this beautiful home because it was practically given to us by our white friends. Nearly every one of our public institutions, including our churches, have been erected largely through the munificence of our white friends. Chicago, with its population of 125,000 Colored people—some of them worth a million and hundreds worth far up in the thousands of dollars—cannot boast of one large institution devoted to the welfare of our group that they wholly and solely financed. Yet we have hospitals, dozens of churches, old folks home, social settlement houses, a Y. M. C. A. and a makeshift Y. W. C. A. Are we supporting these worthy institutions now—even after they have been built for us? We shamefully say no.

7-29-22

IT IS HIGH TIME we were carrying our own burdens. We are not paupers. Too long already have we of the North, especially, shifted our own responsibilities. Let us break ourselves of holding our hands out in receptive manner. When our hands are extended let them hold some coin of the realm for the support of institutions such as we have named and others of like character. Friendship home is a splendid addition to Chicago's uplift institutions and too much praise cannot be given the Women's Home Missionary society for this needed gift.

JULIA JOHNSON HOME HAS A NEW SET OF OFFICERS

Chicago Defender 8-5-22

Ample preparations are being made by the members of the new board of directors of the Julia Johnson home for girls and women, 4800 Champlain avenue, to care for the influx of girls and women that is coming into the city in increasing numbers from points East and South. It is intended to have workers from the home arrange with the newcomers provisions for their lodging on their arrival.

Almost complete reorganization of the staff of the home has been perfected. The new officers are: Thos. A. Motley, president; Fulton Hackney, vice president; Mrs. R. A. Dentz, secretary; Mrs. Marie Smith, assistant secretary; Edward A. Dentz, treasurer.

The new president, Thomas A. Motley, is a former head waiter and a Chicagoan of 30 years' standing. He was the founder and the first manager of the Idlewild hotel.

The Julia Johnson home, supported in part by fees paid by those who stay there and in part by charity, being a member of the Associated Charities, has accommodations for 40 occupants. The atmosphere of the home is intended to be somewhat like that of the Y. W. C. A. Girls who have come to the city from other places and who work or go to school here are invited to the home, where those in charge make every effort to see that they have a chance to choose between what is good and what is bad in the city.

Its own dining room is maintained by the home. A matron and cook are always on hand. The dining room is open to the public.

The home was established by Mrs Julia Johnson.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 15

Education - 1923

Orphans and Other Benevolent Institutions.

REPORT TELLS OF WORK DONE FOR DEPENDENT COLORED CHILDREN

INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS
JULY 14 1923

Six orphan girls being sent to boarding schools by the Educationa Aid Society for Dependent Colored Children. The girls standing, from left to right, are: Edna Jeris, Laura Nathan, Margaret Hoskins; Thelma Jones. Those sitting are Sylvia Cox and Flora Stevenson.

The first annual report of the Educational Aid Society for Dependent Colored Children, recently incorporated under the laws of Indiana, shows that nine children from school No. 68, Colored Orphans' Home, have been kept in colored boarding schools since last September, the institutions being Tuskegee Institute, Knoxville College and Lincoln Institute; that family homes have been found for three children from the Orphans' Home and that permission was obtained from the authorities at the institution for two eighth grade pupils to attend the Booker T. Washington school No. 17, where one, age thirteen and a half, was graduated fourth on the honor roll with credits in English and civics, and the other made a credit in civics.

Total Funds of Organization.

The total funds of the organization since September were $2,482.53. The expense of the children for the same period was $2,129.30, leaving a balance in the treasury of $353.23. The pupils attending Lincoln Institute and Tuskegee were able to earn an average of about $1.40 a week or a total of about $56. In one school the four girls received a reduction in room rent which reduced their bills about $54. The average amount spent on clothing was $51 a child.

Homes in the city have been found for the seven girls the organization is educating, and all are earning wages except one small girl. A home was given to the girl who will receive other assistance. The boys are employed in Tuskegee, where they are earning a part of their expenses during the vacation. The Flanner House Settlement is permitting the girls to come Tuesdays or Fridays to alter or make over their clothing in the make-over shop, under the supervision of a seamstress. Each girl is expected to take with her sufficient clothing for the year.

Organizations that co-operated in various ways during the last year were: The juvenile court, the board of state charities, the board of county commissioners, the Charity Organization Society, the Flanner House Settlement and 157 colored clubs, churches, fraternal organizations, Sunday schools and individuals, who bought subscription tickets at $5 each. This does not include the large number of persons who attended the entertainment given at Caleb Mills hall the latter part of September to raise money to finance the project.

The work has had the sympathetic co-operation of the school authorities. Miss Georgia Alexander, who had direct charge of the school, was greatly pleased with the results. Mrs. Beulah Price, acting treasurer, gave her time and influence to assist the teachers with the project. The teachers are: Frances Berry Coston, principal; Mrs. Lanna Wilson and Mrs. Evelyn Waters, assistants.

The eight persons chosen as charter members of the organization were selected from those who were willing to serve and from those who had been willing to sacrifice some time in the interest of the work. The members beside the teachers of school No. 68 are: Mrs. J. T. V. Hill, Mrs. Margaret Watson, Mrs. Eugenia Johnson, Mrs Eva Cottman and Mrs. Emma DuValle. At the close of the campaign this fall four other persons will be selected from those who indicate their interest.

To Follow Suggestion.

Special effort will be made to follow the suggestion of the board of state charities that the organization shall reach children before they are placed in institutions, especially deserving children. Already the women have been told of one case that is generally known in this city. A girl who was attending one of the local high schools lost her father, who was her only living parent. She had no relatives willing to take her and she was taken out of school and placed in the orphans' home, and here and there with families, until she was twenty-one years old. When she became of age she went back to high school and was graduated. Then she went to Terre Haute Normal, prepared for teaching and has had work in another state. But the same young woman is not happy and feels dissatisfied with life because she had to suffer these handicaps. It is to aid young people conceived.

Objections Answered.

At a meeting in June in honor of the seven girls who had returned from school, a few objections to the plans of the work were answered. In the first place some had felt that the children should not be sent to southern schools. It was explained that last year it was impossible to find family homes in the city where the children could be boarded. Then, too, even if such could be found, those interested feel that older pupils removed from institutional restrain and placed in families where they have the same privileges as other children would not generally do as well as they would in boarding schools where there is more restriction than in the average home. Then, too, in all the schools where children were sent it is known that every effort is made to impress them with serious purpose in life, and Christian standards are set before them with strong emphasis on "being somebody in life."

At a meeting to be held this month, officers of the board will be named and plans for the annual campaign for funds will be made. It is planned to make the society an auxiliary to every organized group of colored people interested in education, to the end that it will become something of a 'clearing house" or a center of educational effort. Much has been accomplished and yet very few organizations with twenty and more members have given more than $5, and no individual has given more. It is not the intention of the workers to solicit large pledges, but on the other hand it is hoped that large numbers will be interested in giving small amounts through the purchase of tickets for the annual entertainment.

At this meeting six chairmen of standing committees will be named.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922

Louisiana

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions

A NEW COLORED ORPHANAGE.

Southwestern Christian Advocate
3/23/22
New Orleans La.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church have acquired title to the property of former Gilbert Academy at Baldwin, La. The institution will henceforth be known as Sager-Brown Orphanage. Needy Negro orphans or half orphans of both sexes will be well cared for. The orphanage will be ready to receive children by April 1, and application for admission should be made at once to the superintendent Miss Johanna Busk, Baldwin, La. Children between the ages of three and ten will be admitted.

The former girl's dormitory has been remodeled and renovated. This building of two stories, contains on the first floor, large parlors, dining-room, kitchen, and the superintendent's office and rooms. On the second floor are twelve children's rooms with baths, two teachers' room with bath and a guest room, also a pleasant serving and living room opening out on the large upper gallery. A Delco light plant furnishes electric lights for the whole building. A water pump furnishes water from the Bayou Teche for all the toilets, and three large cisterns supply water for drinking, cooking, laundry and lavatories. The building is also equipped with the latest model steam heating plant of the American Radiator Co. About thirty children may, at present be accommodated in the building. Later as the needs arise the other dormitory and the cottage will be repaired for use.

About $10,000 has thus far been expended on the building and equipment. Opening a new institution like this create many needs. Some of the wants still to be filled are small chairs for the children's rooms, pillows for their beds, small rugs for the rooms and three large crex rugs 9x15 for the parlors and living rooms, sewing machine is an urgent need, as well as library table and easy chairs for the parlors. Any one wishing to contribute towards the complete furnishing of the home should get into communication with the superintendent, who will gratefully receive and promptly acknowledge any and all contributions. The Women's Home Missionary Society expect to make Sager-Brown Orphanage a vital force in the development of the Negro of the future, taking the needy orphan children and giving them Christian education and home life, and the wholehearted support of the churches is asked for this old yet new institution at Baldwin, La. —Sager-Brown Orphanage.

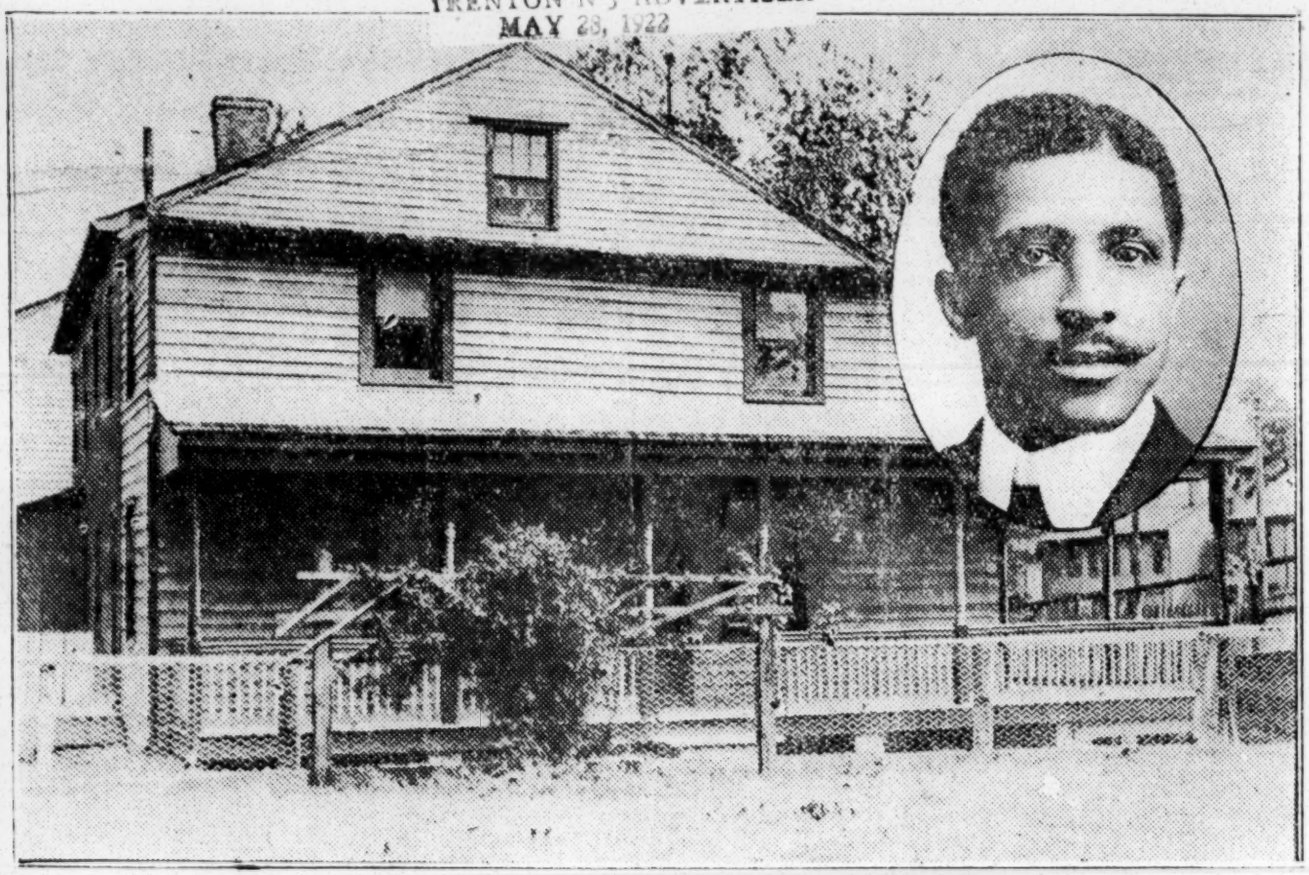
REEL 15

Education - 1922 New

Orphans and Other Benevolent Institutions.

NEW NURSERY FOR NEGRO CHILDREN OF TRENTON OPENS TODAY; PUBLIC INSPECTION IS INVITED; TIMES' KIDDIES' FUND SURPLUS HELPS PROJECT

TRENTON N J ADVERTISER
MAY 28, 1922



NEGRO CHILDREN'S NURSERY AND PASTOR WHITE

Today marks the opening of the new nursery for Negro children on Belvidere Street, adjoining the Shiloh Baptist Church. This nursery fills a long felt want in Trenton. For several years, efforts were under way to establish such an institution.

Negro residents of the city have donated the sum of $225 for the nursery. Recently, when the balance from the Trenton Times' Kiddies. Fund was distributed among local day nurseries, the Negroes received $439, the same amount as the other three nurseries already in existence were given. This sum, together with the amount given by the negroes themselves, has been spent in renovating the property adjoining the church.

A heating plant, bath equipment, nursery furnishings, including kindergarten chairs, rugs, tables, shades and fencing, have been purchased. A considerable portion of the heating and plumbing equipment was donated and installed by local manufacturers as their contribution to the worthy charity. The building will be open all day today for public inspection.

It has been largely through the efforts of the Rev. J. A. White, pastor of the Shiloh church, that the negro people are getting their nursery. He has worked untiringly for the institution, long realizing the great need for it. He has also supervised the work of renovating the building.

In the establishment of the nursery, the Negro people have had considerable assistance from the members of the Board of Directors of the Trenton Day Nursery. In addition, Mrs. Louis de Valliere, a member of this board, was reponsible for the Times' Kiddies' Fund surplus reaching the nurseries. Asked by the Times to select worthy charities to which the money should be given, Mrs. de Valliere chose the Trenton, St. James, Guardian Angel and Negro nurseries.

Mrs. J. H. McNeil has been chairman of the committee from the Trenton Day Nursery assisting the Negroes in establishing their own institution. The new nursery will be entirely supported by the Negro people, who have employed a supervisor, Miss Lessie Jenkins, former truant officer for the Negro schools.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education—1922. Texas.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

BUILDS HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Texarkana Tribune 9/28/22

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 27th (Preston News Service)—Miss Jessie Briggs Hall, whose farm near Mexia is now producing large revenue from oil leases, said Monday that she wishes to make her means useful to those of her race who must support themselves and are not able to pay for training for domestic service. "With funds of my own I have built a house at 2426 North Washington street, where I am training young Negro women for the best home service" she said. "I am encouraging these girls to work their own way. In order to help them do this, I need to have work for them to do. I would like to have white people give us laundry work. It will be hand led under the most sanitary conditions and under my personal direction, right on my place.

"We have a fine kitchen. I have been a cook for many years and am teaching these girls to cook. We are in position to take orders from white people for prepared foods. Helping us this way, white people will aid in giving these girls training for service in homes and will be getting their money's worth in immediate service."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922.
Reformatories

REFORM SCHOOL HAS PROSPEROUS YEAR

Montgomery Advertiser

During 1921, crops valued at $12,912.21 were produced on the lands at the State Reform School for Juvenile negro law breakers, at Mount Meigs, Montgomery county, according to a report submitted by J. R. Wingfield, superintendent at the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the institution, held Tuesday afternoon in the governor's office at the capitol. 6-2-22

James J. Campbell, assistant treasurer of the school, reported a balance on hand of $18,312.09, against which there are outstanding claims totalling approximately $1,500. The superintendent's report indicated throughout that the school has had a prosperous year.

Before the meeting adjourned, and executive committee for the ensuing year, was elected as follows: Judge W. H. Thomas, chairman, S. Gassenheimer and Lillian Dungee. Present positions and salaries were continued for another year ,the personnel to be determined by the executive committee of the board of trustees and by the state board of control and economy.

The board of control and economy and the executive committee, were authorized to make such additions and improvements to the material equipment of the school, during the coming year, as its finances will justify. The improvements contemplated are the remodeling of the dormitory, the construction of a school building and the installation of additional sanitary facilities.

The board of trustees of the school is composed of Governor Thomas E Kilby, ex-officio chairman, Dr. John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education, ex-officio secretary, Judge W. H. Thomas and M. B. Houghton.

MORE BOYS RUN AWAY FROM BELLEFOUNTAINE

St. Louis Argus. 10/6/22

"Cruel Treatment" Said To Be The Cause. Caretaker Curses And Abuses Boys As If They Were Hardened Criminals.

SOCIAL WORKER DISMISSED

Let Out Because The Boys Found In Her A "Moral Background," Or One Who Was Kind To Them.

A. D. Heckel Who "Lords" Over Cottage No. 6, More Like Slave Driver Than A Parent.

Six more boys have run away from the Bellfountaine Farms recently as a result of alleged ill treatment at the hands of one of the caretakers in charge of the Negro boy's cottage.

According to the statement made by the boys, one A. D. Hecel who is in charge of cottage No. 6 has treated them cruelly and worse in some instances than if they were brutes and as one boy said, "He is kind to the cows and pets them, but we boys he curse, knocks down, abuses and threatens us."

When asked why they didn't tell the General Superintendent, Mr. Soest about the conduct of Heckel toward them, the boy said, "it would only make it that much harder for the boy who told and the boys said they found no relief by appealing to Mr. Soest, because it was the man at the cottage whom they had to live under afterward for some two or three years.

A Coward Life.

Visitors who recently visited the farm said that they had never seen a more coward group of boys in any penal institution than those unfortunate Negro boys at Bellfountaine. They act like they are treated worse than hard criminals, and it seems that it is the purpose of one A. D. Heckel to crush every hope out of the boy and make him feel at all times that "no one cares for you."

Social Work Dismissed.

Because, as Mr. Soest said, the boys felt that they had a "moral back ground" in the person of Mrs. Frank D. George, who was a Sunday School teacher for the boys, he ordered her service discontinued. No charges were made against Mrs. George to Mr. Hamilton who is Superintendent over the Colored S. S. workers. All that Mr. Soest would say is that Mrs. George brought a copy of the St. Louis Agrus and gave it to some of the members of her class. Heckel said that during a lesson one Sunday when Mrs. George drew a parable, some of the boys looked at him (who was present) and laughed. He said the boys like Mrs. George "too much" because they thought that she was their friend.

Mrs. George says she is innocent of any wrong doing in connection with her work among the boys. She admits that she gave them not one, but several copies of the Argus, and she tried to be friendly to the boys whom she taught, with the hope that by so doing she might help them the more.

Mrs George is a well known social worker, she going to the House of Detention every Friday for years spending several hours with the unfortunate girls there where she is well thought of because of her interest in the uplift of the fallen.

A Sinister Move Seen.

Mr. Hamilton and his other teachers declare that so far as they know, Mrs. George has done no wrong in connection with her service toward the boys. They say, they have also been guilty of taking the Argus and other good literature to the boys. All of which was done to help inspire and encourage those boys with whom they came in contact.

Since the order denying Mrs. George to serve, it is common belief that it is a move on the part of the management of the farm to stop the colored social workers from serving at the Bellefountaine Farm because they may see "too much."

"The Wicked Fleeth."

The old saying, "the wicked fleeth when no man pursueth" is regarded by many as a fitting condition of Heckel's mind. So he thinks everybody who would speak a kind word to the boys under him, is reminding him of his meanness and unfitness to be their "boss."

More Like A Slave Driver.

It has been pointed out that Heckel, who is an ex-policeman posesses none of the "Fatherly" qualities essential to father the Negro youths who are under his care, but on the other hand, his conduct is said to be typical of the Slave Driver who delights in his job as a Negro boss.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922

Virginia

States Having Compulsory Laws.

VA. COLOR PREJUDICE KILLS COMPULSORY EDUCATIONAL BILL

3/18/22

Richmond Va. Planet

House Stands Up For Its Amendment, Allowing Local Authorities to Set Time When Compulsory Attendance Is Required—Conference Called.

The House of Delegates, by a vote of 22 to 68, yesterday upheld the pleas of Delegates from the "black belt" and declined to concur in the Senate amendment to the compulsory education bill, the Senate cutting out the provisions of House bill No. 8. permitting local school authorities to decide the time when compulsory education should go into effect in the various counties.

The Senate declined to recede from its amendments and each branch named a committee on conference which committees had the matter under discussion yesterday evening.

Delegate Franklin Williams, patron of the House bill moved that the House adopt the Senate amendments.

Opposition to adoption of the amendments was made by Delegate A. S. L. Adams,, of Halifax who said that his experience for fifteen years as a school trustee convinced him that the measure as reported by the Senate would bankrupt Halifax County.

Delegate Marvin Smithey. of Brunswick said the bill with the Senate amendments was 'revolutionary, paternalistic and socialistic in the extreme.'

Pointing out that Speaker Brewer in his address at the opening of the session had urged that the members go slow on compulsory education laws Delegate Thomas W. Ozlin, of Lunenburg, appealed to the members of the House not to inflict the law upon the counties in the "black belt." He said it was a serious matter and not a theory with the people in the counties having a large Negro population.

"Compulsory education means free schoolbooks," said Delegate J. M. Hurt of Nottoway who said if a man was forced to send his child or children to school and didn't have the money to do so, that the State would have to furnish the books. Mr. Hurt urged that the bill be made local option, and closed with the words, "I pray you if you have any appreciation for the people of our section, to vote down these amendments."

"If we pass the bill with the Senate amendments it will be one of the greatest disgraces to the State," said Delegate Parke P. Deane of Isle of Wight County, who said he wanted the Negro to get an education, but he wanted each county to have the authority to say whether the county was financially able to enforce the law.

AGAINST SENATE AMENDMENTS

Delegates Turner, of Bedford; Jeffreys of Mecklenburg; Gordon of Louisa and Keezell, of Rockingham, spoke against the Senate amendments.

In support of the bill Delegate Charles R. Warren of Pittsylvania, said the House had devoted a greater part of this session to moral legislation and held that the greatest moral legislation is that which not only takes away things a man should not have, but gives to the subjects of the State the things they should have. He said: 'I consider this an opportunity for this House to correct the mistake which I will die thinking you made by your vote on this bill a few days ago." He urged the importance of education and said that the children of Virginia are mouthing the mother State which is dry.

Patron Williams said the bill was safeguarded; that the Senate bill excluded private and parochial schools fro mits provisions and that the Senate amendments took care of the Keezell amendment and provides that children may be excused from enrollment and school attendance. He said there were 100.000 white children and 50,000 colored children of school age in Virginia not in schools and that it was "an eternal shame to forever penalize the 100,000 white children because a few colored children would be benefited." He said that the people of the State had voted by 100000 majority for compulsory education and he urged that the Senate amendments be adopted.

The roll called developed 68 in opposition to the amendments and the bill went to conference.

(Times-Dispatch, March 10, 1922.)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 15

Education -- 1922

Virginia

States Having Compulsory Education

MAPP AND GOOLRICK SPOKESMEN

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Debate on Compulsory Education Bill In Senate Develops Strong Sentiment In Favor Of Education Of All Citizens.

3/11/22

WOULD REQUIRE FULL ATTENDANCE

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Richmond, Va.—Debate on the compulsory education bill, which was passed by the Senate on the night of March 2nd developed the pleasing information that public education in general is growing more popular in Virginia, and that the law-makers of the Old Dominion are broadening in their views as to Negro education.

The fact that the bill to make school attendance compulsory received strong opposition from certain senators on the grounds that Negroes would benefit by the law, brought from Senator Goolrick, sponsor for the bill, a strong attack upon the position of those who opposed the bill on the ground that it would educate the Negro children, the senator saying that if such a position were right Virginia ought not to have any public schools simply on the ground that blacks as well as white would be educated.

Principal Opposition

The principal opponents of the bill were Senator Epes and other Senators from the so-called "black belt" of Virginia. These Senators fought the measure on the ground that it would force them to spend their money on the education of Negro children which they much preferred to spend on white children. Senator Epes insisted that local conditions in his and other sections of the State made the bill a great menace, and fought hard for local option clauses. Senator Gravatt answered Senator Epes by stating that local conditions must occasionally be sacrificed for the good of the cause of education in Virginia, and that the advocates of the measure looked at the matter from a State-wide angle.

Senator Mapp's Plea.

Senator Mapp entered a strong plea for the bill and also a defense for Virginia Negroes. He stated that reasons of justice and gratitude urged Virginians to give their Negroes an education. He referred to the good class of Negroes in Virginia, and gave examples of their good conduct, not only recently, but dating as far back as the Civil War and before It is an historical and inevitable result, he said, that unless we raise up the Negroes in educational matters, they will pull us down. He urged the legislators to wipe out racial prejudice in education, stating that lack of education is a great draw back to both races. The people of Virginia he said, want such a law, and this Legislature can take no more constructive or commendable step than the passage of such an act.

The Senate today voted to hold three sessions each day from today forward. This action means that the Senators will work on the floor of the House at least nine hours a day, and perhaps much longer. The night sessions will be devoted to local bills and bills to which there are not more than five objections.

H. I.'S ENDOWMENT NOW $4,700,000

Afro-American

5/12/22

73 Alumnus

Many Additional Gifts Announced at 54th Anniversary Exercises Held Last Week

By Wm. Anthony Aery

Hampton, Va., May 9—William Howard Taft, chief justice of the United States and president of the Hampton Institute board of trustees, announced at the closing public meeting of the Institute's fifty-fourth anniversary, held on May 5, the gift of $25,000 from an anonymous donor for an organ which will be placed in the Robert Curtis Ogden Autorium as a memorial to the late Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, who served as principal of Hampton from General Armstrong's death in 1893 until his own death in 1917.

Chief Justice Taft also announced the gift of $15,000 from Mrs. Henry A. Strong of Rochester, N. Y., for a home-economics practice-house.

He stated that while Hampton Institute has a permanent endowment of $4,700,000, there is still the need of more funds.

Mrs. Kennedy's Gift

On behalf of Mrs. John S. Kennedy, of New York, Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, a Hampton trustee, presented to Hampton Institute a dormiory for twelve teachers and fifty girls which Mrs. Kennedy has provided as a memorial to her husband, who was also a life-long friend of Hampton Institute.

Doctor Gregg announced the selection of Arthur P. Davis of Hampton, Va., the ranking scholar of the senior class, as the valedictorian, and John H. Calhoun, Jr., Greenville, S. C. the second scholar, as salutatorian.

Gift Of Armstrong Field

The graduates and former students of Hampton Institute presened to the board of trustees, through William M. Reid, Hampton '77, president of the Alumni Association, an athletic field and named it in honor of Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, who founded Hampton in 1868. President Reid stated that the field would promote physical education and be of benefit, not only to the students of Hampton Institute, but also to student of other Negro institutions, including Howard University, Tuskegee Institute, Lincoln University, and many other schools and colleges. Hamptonians plan to spend $30,000 to maket his athletic field conform to all modern requirements.

Guest Home Is Presented

Doctor Gregg introduced George Foster Peabody, Hampton's senior trustee, who presented to the Hamton board of trustees the new Guest House, which has been erected from the Palmer Fund.

Mr. Peabody outlined the story of the life of Gen. William Jackson Palmer and his deep interest not only in Negroes, but in all races. Mr. Peabody stated that some years ago General Palmer turned over to him some funds, with a request that these funds be used from time to time for the advantage of Hampton Institute.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922.

Summer Schools, Chautauquas

PROF. GRIFFIN MAKES TOUR OF THE STATE, SPEAKS IN HIGH PRAISE OF THE A. & M. COLLEGE.

Birmingham Reporter 3/11/22

M. H. Grifin, state supervisor of teacher training, who has been checking up the Summer Schools, passed through the city en route to Montgomery. The following schools were checked up:

Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa; Miles College, Birmingham, and the A. and M. Institute, Normal, Ala.

Prof. Griffin states that the outlook for a large attendance at all of the schools is very encouraging. The Department of Education is very liberal in its policies towards the teachers of the State.

The following schools will conduct a Summer School: Tuskegee Institute, State Normal School, Miles College, Stillman Institute and the A. and M. Institute.

Prof. Griffin spoke very encouragingly of the outlook for the A. and M. Institute, of which Prof. T. R. Parker is acting president. He is making some very needed improvements on the campus. The walks are being beautified to the extent that Normal looks like a new place. Prof. Parker has a very competent corps of teachers and they are putting over a very excellent program. The student body looked bright and made a very good showing.

There were eighteen hundred teachers studying in the Summer Schools last Summer in the state and we are hoping to enroll twenty-five hundred next Summer.

OWENSBORO NEGRO CHAUTAUQUA

16th Occasion Observed by Noted Organization

Judge Wm. Harrison, Col. Roscoe C. Simmons, and Henry A. Boyd Among the Prominent Speakers

Nashville Globe 8-11-22

Owensboro, Ky.—Special to the Nashville Globe.—Orators and speakers with business men of experience and accomplishments and national reputation, with educators and sociological workers that have built well in their day and generation have been heard during the Sixteenth Annual Session of the Owensboro Negro Chautauqua, which opened at the Davis County Fair Grounds last Saturday, and which will continue in session up to and including Sunday the 13th. Every day since the President, John Wickliffe, declared that the 1922 Chautauqua was open, the courtains were lifted and the well prepared program was begun, there has been a constant stream of visitors from other sections of the state and a full attendance on the part of the local folks.

"The Chatauqua," said S. L. Barker, Secretary, in his opening address, after a splendid speech by the President, "is educative and instructive. attracting these notable people to give information and inspiration to the people of this section of the Blue Grass State." At the same time the managers laid a splendid plan for the development of Domestic Science and Household Arts sandwiched in during these nine days gathering and amusements of all kinds.

Saturday, August 5th was the official opening day. Sunday was religiously observed, Rev. Mund Henderson, Ky., preaching the first annual sermon for the year.

Monday, August 6th, was another day for outpouring, the feature of the day was an address delivered by Judge Wm. Harrison, formerly of Oklahoma City, Okla. He was given a hearty welcome and made his usual impression upon the vast audience that greeted him.

On Tuesday night the speaker of the evening was Henry A. Boyd, the well known secretary of the Sunday School Congress. The scene of the address was the big amphitheatre out at the Fair Grounds. Purnell's Phenomenal Jazz Five Band furnished the music for the evening. He was introduced by George H. Mays and was given the Chautauqua salute. His address was regarded as instructive and entertaining.

On Wednesday, Prof. F. W. Wood, Supervisor of Public schools for the State of Kentucky is to deliver his address on education. Each afternoon during the week George H. Mayes is conducting the "Business Extension" section. Each afternoon there is a special ball game between visiting teams at South Side Park.

Sunday, the closing day is being looked forward to with much interest. The speaker on Sunday being Col. Roscoe C. Simmons. Season ticket for the entire nine days have been disposed of. The personnel of the Owensboro Negro Chautauqua Association consists of the following:

John Wickliffe, President. J. P. Martin, Gen. Mgr. R. T. Jackson, V. President. S. L. Barker, Secretary. Wm. L. Weaver, Asst. Secretary. O. B. Simmons, Treas.

Board of Directors—Martin, J. A. Agnew, P. G. Walker, F. E. Barnett, John Claybrooks, S. L. Barker, R. T. Jackson, T. P. Fisher, O. B. Simmons, and Frank Harding.

Director of Religious Activities—Rev. S. P. Locke.

Board of Advisors—James Jewell, Thomas Jewell, S. L. Vairan, S. L. Powell, John Porter, Edgar Harding, Abe Wood, Ree Wright, Thomas Gaines, J. W. Johnson, Wm. Nichols, Edward Owsley, Troy Jackson, J. W. Valentine, Edw. Henry, W. C. McKinney, Wm. Priest, John Allen, Henry Edwards, Louis Lower and John Mason.

Ladies Auxiliary, West End—L. B. Clark, Pres., Elsie M. Robins, Malinda Houston, V. Pres., Ada L. Wheatley, Secretary, Bettie Price, Treas., Janie Martin, Asst. Sec.

Ladies Auxiliary, East End—Emma Edwards, Pres., Cordia Matthews, Vice Pres., Ethel Cobb, Sec., Berneda Griffith, Treas.

Sunshine Workers—Fannie Barker, Pres., Amelia Agnew, Sec., Nanetta Wheatley, Treas., Committe: Ophelia Watson, S. Waynes, Inez Agnew, Eugene Perkins, Virginia Lee Matthews, Elizabeth Griffith, Imogene Barker, Floy Barker, Edna Earle Hunt, Ida Castleman, Lucy B. Wheatley, Helen Valentine.

Ladies Advisory Board—Alberta Watkins, Lula Gaines, Eliza Jackson, Marvilina Jackson, Mattie Jackson, Amelia Harding, Mildred Mason and Ellen Valentine.

V. N. & I. I. SUMMER SCHOOL CLOSES TERM

Norfolk Journal 8/5/22

Many Teachers Availed Themselves Of The Opportunity Of Pursuing The Courses Offered.

The first six weeks term of the Summer Quarter closed Friday, July 28. Nearly six hundred teachers from every section of Virginia and a few from neighboring states have been in attendance during this first term.

Nine different courses were offered and the teachers availed themselves o fthe opportunities which were presented through these courses.

More than two hundred teachers were in the professional courses and fifty-three were enrolled in the Normal School pursuing the course which leads to the school's diploma and the normal professional certificate. This increase in the number of persons taking the professional course indicates a tendency toward the gradual raising of the standard and status of the teachers of the state.

The entertainment of the teachers consisted of free motion pictures, lectures, musical recitals, and the story hour. A feautre, however, of the entertainment was an excursion on the beautiful steamer "Gratitude" down the James River to Jamestown. The day was ideal and many teachers from various parts of the state got their first view of this historical section.

Another feature of the Summer School was the Sunday School work. A class in Teacher Training work was conducted by Miss Edna M. Colson. A model Sunday school was conducted by Mr. Arthur Faucett, of Philadelphia.

Dr. John M. Gandy in his closing address to the teachers expressed himself as being well pelased with the work of the first term and indicated t this session is the best that has n held at this Institution in recent ars

STATE COLLEGE CLOSES INTERESTING SESSION

Wilmington Advocate

Service Citizens Sends Number of Lecturers and Entertainers Who Are Worth While

8-12-22

DOVER, DEL.—The summer session of the State College will close next week, Wednesday the 16th, and the 100 or more students who availed themselves of the opportunity to add to their store of knowledge must feel that the session has been worth while in more ways than one. The splendid and efficient corps of instructors, added to the pleasing natural advantages of the college, which, thanks to the generosity of Pierre duPont, has been equipped with most modern and up-to-date conveniences, have made the session just closing the most successful in the history of the school.

Among the most pleasing of the features has been the series of lectures given under the auspices of the Service Citizens' Committee. On last Friday evening, Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson gave a lecture-recital on the "Serious Side of Paul Laurence Dunbar," reading numerous selections to illustrate the portions of her lecture. The people from Dover, Cheswold, Smyrna, Clayton and other nearby towns availed themselves of the evening's entertainment and the chapel was too small to hold the crowd.

On Sunday afternoon, Dr. Hugh Proctor, the well known clergyman and lecturer of Brooklyn, gave a lecture, "The Black Man's Burden," in the grove of the Chautauqua grounds near the college. It was necessary to use the open pavillion in order to accommodate the great crowd which came from all parts of the vicinity, to join with the summer students.

This week, on Thursday evening, Dr. Sadie T. Mossell, who is well known for her brillian career both during and since her college life, gave a lecture on "Sanitation and Better Housing Conditions." Dr. Mossell, it will be remembered, has been granted a leave of absence from the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, of Durham, to do some special research for Phipps Institute. No one knows more of the housing conditions and sanitation of colored people than Dr. Mossell, and her talk was a revelation to the teachers and other members of the large audience which greeted her.

On Friday evening, the series ended in a burst of glory with a magnificent recital by Miss Marian Anderson, who was never in better voice, nor so gracious with her encores. It was a fitting close to a splendid series of entertainments, and the students and people of the vicinity owe much to the careful planning and arrangement of the Service Citizens' Committee.

On Monday the summer school was taken in conveyances to visit a number of the duPont schools, notably at Smyrna, Cheswold, and other nearby towns. After this trip, the entire school went to Bowers' Beach for the annual picnic, which was a memorable occasion of fun and jollity.

On Friday evening, Dr. and Mrs. Henry entertained the students and faculty of the summer school and other invited guests in honor of Miss Anderson, at their beautiful home in the city of Dover. A large party motored down from Wilmington, and guests came in cars from all about the vicinity.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE CONDUCTS SUMMER SCHOOL

Savannah Tribune 8-3-22

600 Men and Women From 20 States Take Advantage of 84 Courses

Hampton, Va., July 31—Dr. George P. Phenix, vice principal of Hampton Institute, who is the director of the summer school, which is conducted under the auspices of the State Board of Education of Virginia and the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, reports that there are 600 men and women enrolled for the first session of six weeks. The second session of six weeks will close on September 2.

The present enrollment is distributed as follows: Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; California, 1; Deleware, 15; Florida. 10; Georgia, 18; Kentucky, 8; Louisiana, 9; Maryland, 32 Mississippi 11; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 1; North Carolina, 198; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 48; Tennessee, 20; Texas, 7; Virginia, 193, and West Virginia, 7.

The growing importance of the Hampton Institute summer school is shown by teh following comparative figures for enrollment: 1910, 191 students 1911, 311; 1912, 446; 1913, sum-

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mer school omitted: 1914, 435; 1915, 445; 1916, 458; 1917, 429; 1918, 407; 1919, 447; 1920, 540; 1921, 637 1922, 660 (first session)

At present forty-one instructors in the Hampton Institute Summer School are offering eighty-four courses, divided into four groups; one and two, those leading to Virginia Elementary Certificates, Primary Grade and Grammar Grade; three, those leading to Virginia Special Certificate, High School; four, those not included under one, two and three

The present summer schol group includes a large number of county-training-school teachers and principals, high school teachers and principals, principals of graded schools, industrial supervising teachers, and matrons of boarding schols Ambitious teachers and supervisors have an opportunity at Hampton to speed up safely their professional training and increase their earning power.

Through the summer school sessions Hampton has been able to give information, stardards, and insipration to colored teachers who are instrategic positions in their home communities and can influence for good hundreds of thousands of children and their parents Hampton, on the other hand, has gained new strength by contact with those who have been r king the world better and happier through unselfish service

The General Education Board of New York has again authorized the State supervisors of Negro education in the Southern states to select special groups of teachers and offer them Scholarships which consist of railway tickets from their places of residence to Hampton and return.

"With students from all parts of the South here assembled," says Doctor Phenix, "the social life of the dormitories and diningroom and participation in the daily life of the school is as educative and quite as worth while as any formal course which the curriculm provides. Never before has there been a spirit of greater earnestness in the student body than has been noticeable this year. There was a notable increase in the enrollment in courses for high school teachers. More high schools and better teaching in them are perhaps the most important educational needs for colored people of the South today."

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY AT WILEY UNIVERSI Y, SEPT. 4, 1922

The General Conference of 1916 established a permanent commission on Courses of Study for the benefit of young men offering themselves for the Christian ministry. In addition to prescribing the courses of study to be used by the undergraduates, subject to the approval of the Board of Bishops, the commission was instructed to give aid and direction to the student engaged in these studies. The commission was also instructed to co-operate with the Conference Board of Examiners in the matter of the plans and methods of examination, and in other ways that would make the Conference courses of study effective means of training.

During the first quadrennium of the Commission's existence, its main work, aside from the selection of text books, was the preparation and issuance of a set of "directions and helps" for each year of the conference course.

The General Conference of 1920 strengthened the Commission, numerically, and made financial provision for the carrying forward of its work on a much larger scale.

There are three items in the present plans of the Commission for the students: the preparation and selection of suitable text books; the providing of "Directions and Helps; and the promotion of Conference Schools or institutes.

Under the leadership of Dr. Allan MacRossie, the Educational Director of the Commission, great stress is being laid on these "Summer Schools of Theology", as these conference schools have come to be known. More than thirty of these schools are being conducted this year by the various Conferences through their Board of Examiners, assisted by the Commission on Courses of Study.

One of these schools is the "Training School for Ministers", to be held at Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, Sept. 4-10, 1922, in connection with the Epworth League Institute.

The school was originally planned for the undergraduates of the Conference, but realizing its value for all the men, its scope has been enlarged so as to help all the preachers of the Conference.

Some of the outstanding men of the church will serve the school either on its Faculty, or in the way of addresses on topics helpful to ministers. On the Faculty will be found among others, Dr. J. W. E. Bowen of Gammon Seminary, Prof. J. L. Farmer of Rust College, and Dr. Wm. Jones of the Board of Sunday Schools. Bishop Jones Dr. J. N. C. Coggin and Dr. F. H. Butler will deliver addresses. In addition to these spe alists, the members of the Conference Board of Examiners will assist in the work of the school.

This is the only school of its kind, at present, being conducted for the benefit of the under graduates of any of our Negro Conferences. Both the graduates and undergraduates of the Texas and contiguous conference owe it to themselves and their work to take advantage of this opportunity for training that is brought to their very doors. The Commission on Courses of Study has made a generous appropriation to this school, and there will be great disappointment over the church if we do not avail ourselves of the privileges it affords. For rates and other information, write President M. W. Dogan, Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, or Dean Willis J. King, Gammon Seminary, Atlanta, Ga

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR RURAL AND TOWN PASTORS

By The Rev. A. B. Keeling

May 22-27, 1922. The attendance is the largest in the history of the school, representing the following conferences: Atlanta, Savannah, Mississippi, Upper Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, East Tennessee, Central Alabama, Florida, South Florida, North Carolina and Louisiana. These include six District Superintendents and the wife of one pastor.

Economics—The Study of Rural Economics, Public Health and Hygiene by Dr. M. T. J. Howard. Through his lectures, which are able and inspiring, and by putting them into practice we are made physically more able for the task of the great church. The knowledge of Rural Economics which include land and its relation to the work of the church, make the pastor more efficient to serve his people.

Dr. W. W. Willard on Church Finance—His instructions in Church Finance have been very helpful. They educate and give us new ideas in church finance.

Dr. R. A. Kilburn on Church Methods—The new vision of how to work with the different groups in the community and cooperate with other agencies, will enable us to inspire the laymen to greater activity.

Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, on Homiletics—Dr. Bowen has truly given to every man a broader conception and deeper knowledge of both God and Man. The man and the sermon, the preacher and the pulpit, the preacher as pastor, and the preacher in his study are subjects which have been presented by Dr. Bowen.

Dr. G. H. Trever on The Gospel of John—Dr. Trever's exegesis of the Gospel of John have been so vivid and instructive that we can imagine that we see the Blessed Christ as the ladder upon which the prayers of man ascend to God and grace and love descend on man.

The Work of Rural Sunday Schools—The work of Rural Sunday Schools under the able direction of Dr. J. B. Crippen presents to the men a clearer and more helpful program for reform work in Sunday School methods. The child as the most important factor in the Sunday School. New Methodis of Worship, the influence of personality and equipment, and the value of knowledge of the home influence on the religious training of the child.

Evangelism—The course under Dr. R. T. Weatherby is one of the most helpful to the pastor who is anxious to stir up the evangelistic spirit in his church for the saving of couls. The purpose of the church being to save the whole man. The necessity of a definite program of evangelism which includes every member as helper and every sinner as the object of their prayer brings heaven to earth in the daily life of man. Evangelism must touch the religious moral and social conscience of the community.

Games and recreation under the direction of Dr. J. B. Crippen. All the brethren from the various conferences are taking active part in the learning of the many games: dodge ball, volley ball, dizzie izzie, over-head relay and many other games which will prove helpful to both the young and old.

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Education - 1922.
Scholarship

NEGRO CADET ISSUE

Appointment of Holley as Midshipman Deplored by Officers in Navy—The Color Line at Both Academies

N Y C TIMES
APRIL 9, 1922

WHEN Representative Martin C. Ansorge of New York City announced a few days ago that he had appointed Emile Treville Holley, a negro student of the College of the City of New York, to be a midshipman at Annapolis his act spread consternation at Annapolis and in the navy generally. Already weeks in advance of Holley's possible appearance at the Academy it is safe to say that the midshipmen have condemned him to "Coventry," just as nearly fifty years ago the midshipmen of 1873, 1874 and 1875 refused to receive as equals three other negro boys who sought careers as officers of the American Navy.

Naval officers will not talk for publication on this matter, nor will the midshipmen. But in private conversation, in letters to friends, they express their opinions. On the part of the officers the feeling is that an injustice has been done the negro boy. So far as the midshipmen are concerned, the fate that awaits the candidate is social ostracism.

If Holley passes the entrance examination and qualifies as a midshipman, he will be the first negro to be admitted to Annapolis since 1874. One other negro is said to have won an appointment since that time, but if so his case is not of record, because he did not report.

Official records, as well as the officers who were midshipmen in those days, tell the story of three negro midshipmen of the early 70s. Park Benjamin's "History of Annapolis" relates the facts, and in each instance the facts spelled "ostracism."

One of the negro midshipmen whose name and story have come down through the years was W. S. Conyers of South Carolina, who received a political appointment to the Academy fifty years ago and who entered with the class that was graduated in 1877. This class included William S. Benson, who was Chief of Operations during the great war; Albert Gleaves, who directed the overseas transportation of more than 2,000,000 American soldiers in 1917 and 1918; Albert Grant, who commanded the submarines, and Fullam, Heath, Fechteler and others, all of whom won distinction as naval officers.

Naval Officers Comment.

A few days ago one of the officers who was a Midshipmen when Conyers came to the academy in 1873 said:

"In those days the Civil War was still a fresh memory in the minds of every boy in the academy. The Southerners in the brigade of midshipmen were few in number. The section feeling was never more intense and reconstruction was nearing its peak. For these reasons the Southerners kept away from the Naval Academy during those first post-war years.

"Now as to Conyers. He was a well-behaved negro. He was of more than ordinary intelligence and he came undoubtedly convinced that at least the Northern midshipmen would welcome him. His disappointment was all the greater when he found he was to be ostracized.

"Of course I recognize that a member of Congress has a perfect right to appoint a negro to Annapolis. But speaking without prejudice it does seem to me that a Senator or Congressman when he does feel inclined to name a negro should also consider what that negro will have to face at the Academy. If ostracism was so complete in the years immediately following the Civil War, when sectional feeling ran so high, imagine what the situation will be now when the full proportion of Southern boys are in the brigade of midshipmen, with Southern officers exercising high command.

"So it can be stated with absolute certainty that if this New York negro boy goes to Annapolis—and from what I read in the newspapers I imagine he will—he will receive the same treatment that, nearly fifty years ago, was accorded Conyers. That he will be sent to 'Coventry' is as certain as the sun will rise tomorrow morning. And if he graduates do you imagine that any Secretary of the Navy is going to assign him to command white bluejackets? Of course not, for that would mean insubordination at the least on any ship to which the negro might be assigned.

"And if he should go to a battleship or a cruiser or any other naval unit, does any one imagine for a moment that white officers are going to welcome him? This is a matter for plain speaking, and only the truth counts. There is not a wardroom in the American Navy where a negro officer would be welcomed.

"Before he had been in the Academy twenty-four hours, Conyers realized that so far as the midshipmen were concerned—and the great majority were Northern boys whose fathers and brothers had fought for the Union and to free such as Conyers—he was a being apart, a man who stood alone, one condemned from the beginning to social isolation.

Left to Himself.

"The midshipmen as a whole—I don't think there was a single exception—left the negro to himself. No human being was ever more completely ostracized. He was not even hazed, for that would have been to an extent a recognition of his standing in the brigade. For a year Conyers stood the 'silence.' He attended his classes, he ate in the mess hall with the other midshipmen, he drilled with them, but no one ever spoke to him unless in line of official duty.

"The Academy authorities, on the other hand, treated Conyers with scrupulous fairness. I honestly believe that he was treated more liberally, when it came to grading, than were the white midshipmen. So far as the officers in command were concerned, they buried any prejudices they may have entertained and gave Conyers a square deal. But that was all. They could not give him social standing, they could not force friendship, and so long as the ostracism was just that and was unaccompanied by violence or insult, the authorities had no occasion to interfere.

"At the end of the first year, as I now recall it, Conyers quit the Academy. He may have failed in his studies. My memory is not clear on that point. At any rate he passed out of the brigade. I never heard of him again from that day to this."

In his history of Annapolis Park Benjamin, who was graduated from Annapolis in 1867, discusses with the utmost frankness of the position of the negro so far as Annapolis and the official personnel of the navy is concerned. In the chapter in which he refers to the admission of negroes to the Academy he first discussed the campaign against hazing which was carried on in the late sixties and early seventies and no sooner was that problem partially solved that the authorities found themselves face to face with the more serious negro problem.

The New Problem.

"During Commodore Worden's administration," Commander Benjamin writes, "another difficulty arose which the navy had long anticipated and confronted with grave apprehension. The threat to send negroes to Annapolis had often been made but never fulfilled. Certain Representatives in Congress now deemed the time ripe for forcing the issues involved, and in September, 1872, a young man of African descent was appointed and duly qualified. He had been employed in the office of the Secretary of State of South Carolina, and was nominated by a Congressman of his own race from that State. * * * After a year at the Academy he was found deficient, and resigned in November, 1873."

The negro to whom the above paragraph refers was Conyers, the first of his race to enter the Academy and whose bad experience there has already been referred to in this article.

The appointment of Conyers, Commander Benjamin states, was received with consternation, the service realizing, he added, "that the problem was one of great gravity."

Commander Benjamin refers briefly to the Annapolis careers of the two other negroes who, in 1873 and 1874, registered as midshipmen at Annapolis. One of them remained six months, the other less than eight weeks.

"All race and political questions aside," comments Commander Benjamin "the issue was presented of whether or not a negro can take his place in the hierarchy of a warship and secure not only the necessary recognition from his immediate associates but be able to maintain the authority and enforce the respect incident thereto from the crew. * * * Men are thrown into far closer companionship in the restricted quarters of the wardroom of a man-of-war than they are in any army post, and there are certain unwritten laws and customs of the naval service which may make life therein unbearable to any one who for any reason may be regarded as personally objectionable. Naval regulations may compel undesirable companionships, just as they may attempt to enforce proper deference and subordination from inferiors in rank and station, but they cannot insure that due respect and cheerful obedience without which it is impossible to maintain the intricate discipline of a man-of-war."

The writer has not talked with a single naval officer who does not deplore Representative Ansorge's action in naming Holley as a candidate for Annapolis. These officers are not bitter in their criticism. All express deep sympathy for the boy whose career, if he is admitted, will, they say, be but a repetition of the reception that was accorded Conyers half a century ago. There is no regulation, these officers point out, under which the authorities can compel the white midshipmen to receive Holley as their equal.

In conclusion here are brief references to the careers of the negro boys who have, since the Civil War, entered West Point.

Negroes at West Point.

Of the thirteen negroes who were admitted to West Point three graduated. The other ten were all discharged following academic careers that lasted from a few weeks to a few years. The first negro appointed to West Point was John W. Smith of South Carolina. He entered in 1870 and remained more than three years before his name was dropped from the roll. Two years later two other negroes, Henry A. Napier of Tennessee and T. V. Gibbs of Florida, received West Point nominations. Napier remained a few months and Gibbs a little less than a year. Both are listed in the official records as having been discharged.

H. O. Flipper of Georgia was the first negro to weather the full course at West Point. He entered in 1873 and was graduated with the class of 1877. In 1882, five years after his graduation, Flipper was dismissed from the service. The official record simply relates the fact that he was court-martialed and found guilty of conduct "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

John W. Williams of Virginia was nominated for West Point in 1873. He entered in 1874 and was discharged one year later. J. C. Whitaker of South Carolina, whose career at the academy on the Hudson became somewhat of an issue at the time, entered in the stormy year of 1876, the year in which Hampton redeemed South Carolina from carpet bag rule. On the records the word "discharged" appears after his name.

The first Northern negro to receive a West Point appointment was C. A. Minnie of New York. He entered the corps in 1877 and remained a little less than one year before he was dropped. The next negro on the West Point list was J. H. Alexander of Ohio, who was graduated in 1887. He died in 1894. This was the West Point class in which two negroes went the full route. The other was Charles Young, also of Ohio. Young became in due course of time a Colonel. He died a short time ago.

There were three other negroes at West Point at the time Young and Alexander were there. They were W. T. Andrews and H. W. Holloway of South Carolina, and William A. Hare of Ohio. All were discharged within a year after their admission. The thirteenth and last name on the list is that of J. B. Alexander of Ohio. He received his appointment so recently as 1918. The record in his case simply states that in that same year he was discharged. Whether he was related to the Alexander of the Class of 1887 is not disclosed in the official data. The coming and going of the second Alexander was apparently a matter that was kept very quiet. One report is that while he passed the examination and was listed as a member of the corps he failed to report.

In every one of the instances in which a negro has sought an army career by the West Point route the academy experience of the colored boy has been the same. It was always "coventry." The authorities gave him a square deal; the cadets left him severely to himself. The fact that of the thirteen disclosed by the records only three graduated tells its own story. Young, who became Colonel, was admitted generally to be a good officer, a well behaved and modest man. But Young's entire service when in the field was with negro troops and when not assigned to field duty served as Attaché in Liberia, or Haiti, or was given other assignments where the matter of color would not be a barrier to the discharge of his duties.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Alton Adams is Only Race Bandmaster in U. S. Navy

New York Age 3/27/22

Today of all days I had the pleasure of meeting a young man who enjoys a most unique distinction. He is Alton A. Adams of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, United States of America, and he is the only Negro musician in the country holding the rank of bandmaster in the United States Navy.

He has held this rank for five years and he has under his direction a musical organization containing sixty-six musicians, all of them young colored boys and men, who have achieved a reputation second to no other similar group in the American Navy. He was the organizer of this band some twelve years ago, and at that time it was known as Adam's Juvenile Band, some of the players not being more than fifteen years of age. Five years ago this band was taken bodily into the United States Navy, young Adams being given the rank of bandmaster, and since then the colored musicians have been steadily on duty as the Governor's Band at St. Thomas, the capital city of the Virgin Islands. It will be remembered that these islands were purchased by this country from the Danish government.

Mr. Adams is making his first trip to America. In fact, this is his first trip away from the Virgin Islands, where he was born thirty-two years ago. He is in this country by order of the Governor of the Islands in the interest of the musical development of the citizens of his native isles. He spent a week in Washington with Captain Santlemann, first leader of the Marine Band, and his assistant, Second Leader Branson. It was a striking coincidence that when Bandmaster Adams entered the Washington Navy Yard to present his letter of introduction to Captain Santlemann the American band was playing "The Governor's March," a fine and stirring composition written by young Adams and dedicated to Rear Admiral Joseph W. Oman, a former Governor of the Virgin Islands.

In addition to this composition, Bandmaster Adams has a number of band and orchestra numbers to his credit and their worth and merit may be judged from the fact that such noted band directors as John Philip Sousa, Herbert Clarke, Franko Goldman and "Patsy" Conway, as well as Captain Santlemann, feature his compositions on their band programs. "The Governor's March" was the feature of a recent White House concert played by the Marine Band.

Besides his duties as bandmaster, Mr. Adams is supervisor of music in the public schools of St. Thomas, being in charge of musical instruction in all of the educational groups in that city. Since the United States acquired these islands the school system has been remodelled and attendance is compulsory between the ages of seven and eighteen. Both English and Danish were formerly taught in the schools, but for commercial reasons, English has always been the dominant language. Outside of the regular scope of his duties, Mr. Adams has served as editor of a department in Jacobs' Band Monthly, a Boston, Mass., publication, and he is at the present time editor of St. Thomas Times, devoted primarily to the interest of the service but serving as a general newspaper in the islands.

It is an interesting fact that while young Adams began his study of music at the age of nine, he has had no direct individual instruction. His musical acquirements have come as the result of stern application and rigid self-discipline. Notwithstanding this hindrance, he mastered the mechanical functions of the cornet, trombone, clarinet, flute, piccolo, and other band instruments. The last two are his particular solo instruments.

Realizing the need of more thorough preparation, Adams took a correspondence course in harmony, theory, composition and counterpoint with Dr. Hugh A. Clarke, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and after three years' study he received a music diploma. At the age of fourteen he organized and conducted an orchestra, and also had a number of pupils. He helped to organize and was assistant director of the Municipal Band of St. Thomas, later on organizing and teaching his juvenile organization.

Since entering the United States service Mr. Adams has organized two more bands, stationed at other points on the Islands, so that he was, at a time, bandmaster of three groups. These are now scattered, through the detailing of the men to duty on board various ships, and the band at St. Thomas is the only one engaging his attention at this time.

This young Negro has made some valuable contributions to musical thought of the day, his articles on various phases of the art having been published in the Dominant, the Metronome, both New York publications; the Musical Enterprise, Camden, the Army and Navy Musician, Elkart, Ind., and other leading journals in the United States and the West Indies. While in New York he is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Romeo L. Dougherty, 250 Union Hall street, Jamaica, Long Island.

HONOR ROLL OF GRADUATES

COMPILED BY THE EDITORS OF THE SPIRIT OF YOUTH COLUMN

Guardian 6/24/22

SCHOOL OF LAW BOSTON UNIVERSITY—James J. Bento, Arthur W. Easton, Irwin T. Dorch, Inez C. Fields, George W. Gregory, William W. Lark, Arthur C. Platt.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE BOSTON UNIVERSITY—Willis A. Cooper.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE—Marietta Bonner.

TUFTS' MEDICAL SCHOOL—Ernest H. Hayes.

EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY—Gertrude McBrown.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL—Caroline Gould.

SALEM NORMAL SCHOOL—Gladys Scott.

HIGH SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ARTS—Victoria Baumgartner, Elizabeth Benjamin, Joan Boddie, Viola Crosson, Willa Herndon, Lillian Reilly, Bertha Tasco.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL—Marion Ball, Mildred Dixon, Madeline Gorham, Flossie Shelton, Alice Moore, Gertrude Steele.

CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL—Mildred Burch, Alberta Chapman, Ruth Dunmore, Marion Fort, Dorothy Hayes, Hazel Lambert, Rudolph Lanclos, Bessie Merriman, Osilline Pearson, Thelma R. Pierce, Pearl Sawyer, Dorothy Williams.

ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL—Mildred Woods.

SOMERVILLE HIGH SCHOOL—Esther Scott.

EVERETT HIGH SCHOOL--Charles Harris, William Kelly, Thelma MacNara, Harold Sparrow.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL—Theodore Gould, Clarence Guilford, Julius Martin, Benjamin Quiles, William T. Tyler, Harry T. Webb, Eugene Roundtree.

BOSTON TRADE SCHOOL—Kenneth Anderson, James Greene, William Williams.

HYDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL—Audrey Fauntlery, Jesse Garrett, Lilleth Mapp, Dorothy Mealey, Mary Scott.

JEFFERSON ELEMENTARY—Etta Steele.

Send in Your Name

Please remember that this is only a tentative list of graduates: Corrections and additions for the final list which will be printed in next week's GUARDIAN should be sent to Laurence Banks, 215 W. Springfield St., Boston, Mass., before Wednesday, June 21, 1922.

New Kensington Girl Graduates

Pittsburgh American 6/16/22

MISS MARTHA POWELL

MISS LUCILLE IRIS KING

Prominent among the recent graduates of Pittsburgh and vicinities are Misses Lucille King, Marie White, and Sadie Alston from New Kensington High School, and Miss Martha Powell, from Parnassus High School. Miss Lucille King is a graduate from the Academic department, and intends to study in New York City in the fall. Miss White graduates from the Commercial department and during her senior year won a speed certificate in typewriting. Miss Alston graduates from the Academic department, Miss Powell, a graduate of the Commercial department of Parnassus High School has the distinction of being the only Race graduate of her school and has won three prizes in typewriting. Misses King, Powell and White were honor students. The girls were entertained on Friday evening by the Lucy Laney Art Club, at the home of Mrs. Grace Alexander, which was beautifully decorated with club colors. Music and games featured the evening and a buffet luncheon was served.

Dr. Sadie Tanner Mossell Called To Do Special Work For Phipps Institute

Philadelphia Tribune 6/24/22

Dr. Sadie Tanner Mossell has been asked by the Phipps Institute to make a special investigation among the colored people of Philadelphia in connection with the work of the institution. Dr. Mossell is at present engaged in work with the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, but the company has been gracious enough to agree to lend her to Phipps Institute for a few months so that she can make the investigations and research needed.

Dr. Mossell received her degree of Ph. D., from the University of Pennsylvania in 1921. She is President of the Delta Sigma Theta and Chairman of the Interfraternal Council of College Men and Women.

YALE LAW STUDENT WINS HIGH HONORS

New York Age 6/24/22

(Special to The New York Age).

New Haven, Conn.—J. Alston Atkins, Negro student in Yale Law School, graduated with high honors at the Yale commencement held Wednesday, June 21. Young Atkins received the degree of LL. B. cum laude, and received the highest standing in his studies that any colored man has ever received who has matriculated at Yale Law School.

In addition to being an honor man throughout his law school course, Atkins has for two years been a member of the editorial staff of the Yale Law Journal, and was the first colored man to be appoited to the Law Journal board.

Atkins graduated from Fisk in 1919, leading his class at that Institution. He is the son of President S. G. Atkins of the Slater State Normal School at Winston-Salem, N. C.,

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922

Scholarship

Colored Men on Board of Trustees of Cheyney School

Birmingham Advocate

Governor Sproul has appointed two colored men to the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School at Cheyney, Pa., in the person of Andrew F. Stevens of Philadelphia, and Dr. Monroe H. Pennell, of Bryn Mawr. 9/30/22

At Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cheyney Normal School the two colored members of the board took an unusual interest in the proceedings of the meeting, thus carrying out to the letter their announced determination made at the time of their appointment by the Governor to be active at all times in their desire to best serve and protect the traditional rights the colored people have retained in this institution since the blending together of the historical old institute for Colored Youth and the Emlen Institute of long years ago.

New York Times 9/30/22

Brooklyn Youth Breaks Another P. O. Record

Another "wonder" in speed test examinations held every year for clerks in the New York post-offices loomed up in the person of Charles A. Williams of 188 Snyder avenue, Brooklyn, assigned to the Virginia-Tennessee distribution at the general office, New York city. In his recent examination this "flyer" broke the year's record in obtaining an accuracy rating of 100/100 with an average 50/100 minute speed work. Mr. Williams entered the postal service seventeen years ago and has on all occasions proved himself a able and most capable employe. He is married and well known among leaders of society in the City of Churches.

One of Our Girls Appointed

Washington, D. C.—Through the efforts of Senators Curtis and Capper of Kansas, Miss Capitola Tipton, a highly educated young woman of the race, has been given an important position in the office of the Register of the Treasury. She is a graduate of the State Normal School at Emporia, Kan. Her home is n Parsons, that state.

COLORED NAVAL CLERK WINS PRIZE

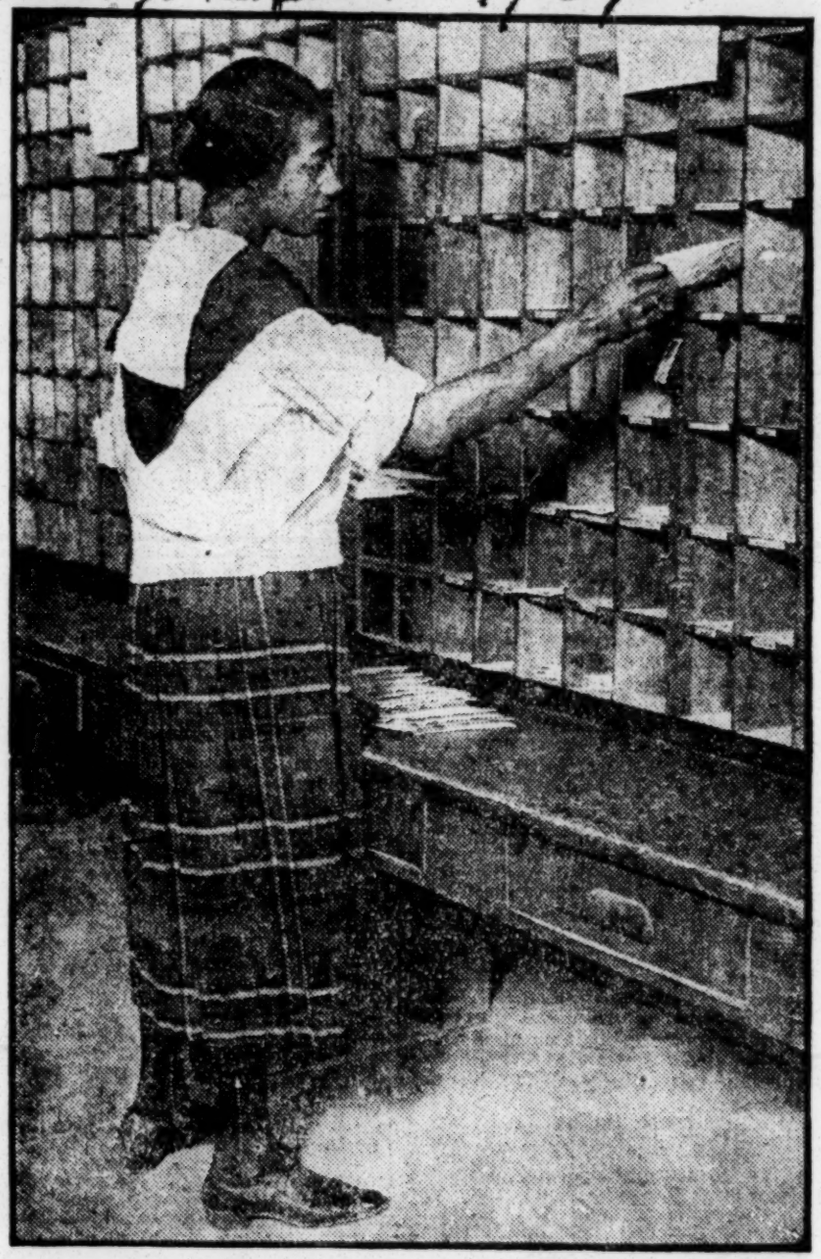
Muster Role Chief of the United States Navy Saves Uncle Same $700,000 Annually

(By A. N. P.)

Cleveland Call 9/30/22

SWIFTER THAN THE SWIFTEST!

Chicago Defender 9/30/22



P. & A. Photo.

More than a letter a second is the record of Miss Lulu J. Cargill of New York City. A bulletin issued by the Postoffice Department in Washington, D. C., proclaimed her the champion mail sorter of the United States. In a recent test Miss Cargill sorted 30,215 pieces of mail in eight hours. She beat the record of Miss Nina Holmes, a white girl of Detroit, Mich., who distributed 20,610 letters in an eight-hour test.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21. — Mr. John T. Risher, Colored, formerly of Jackson, Mississippi, has just been awarded a prize of one thousand dollars by the United States Government for offering the best method and plans for making and keeping the records of the navy.

Mr. Risher began as a messenger in the navy department about 12 years ago at $50.00 per month, but by diligent effort he has worked himself up to be chief of the Muster Roll Division of the United States Navy.

The method of keeping the records of the navy heretofore have practically been those used by the navy sixty years ago, but the great increase of our navy brought about by the World War made the old plans wholly unadapted to the navy's great increase.

Mr. Risher had given this subject special study for some time, and therefore, called attention of the naval heads ot the fact that he could suggest methods that would greatly relieve the situation. So the Board of Admirals offered a prize of one thousand dollars to any one who might offer the best improved method. One hundred and five naval officers submitted plans and competed. The board of Admirals sat for more than a week and heard the different methods explained; and finally adopted the Risher plan. Congress appropriated two hundred thousand dollars for installing the Risher plans, which, it is said, will mean a saving to the government of more than Seven hundred thousand dolars annually.

Through this device the humblest yeoman may be located by the department on a moment's notice, while heretofore, it took many days, and some times months to locate a sailor.

COLORED GIRL CHAMPION.

Kansas City Call 10-7-22

The champion mail sorter of the United States is a colored girl.

She is a postoffice clerk at the Varick street branch of the New York City postoffice and her name is Miss Lulu N. Cargill.

Discovery of this colored girl's record was made as a result of a claim made by officials of the Detroit postoffice had far outdistanced this record. had distributed an average of 43 letters a minute. An investigation was started and information was obtained that Miss Cargill of the New York office had for outdistanced this record.

Miss Cargill, who is now recognized as the American champion, sorted 65 letters a minute. She established her record in two tests, one during six and onehalf hours and the other during an hour and a half. In the first test she sorted 23,500 letters, averaging 60½ a minute, and in the second test she sorted 6,715, averaging 74 3-5 letters a minute. Her average over the eight hours was 63 letters a minute in comparison with 43 letters a minute made by the Detroit sorter.

The colored girl has been in the postal service since the year 1919. She is 26 years old.

NEW YORK HERALD
SEPTEMBER 23, 1922

GIRL MAIL SORTER MODEST CHAMPION

Lulu Cargill Finds Sensible Clothes Increase Her Speed in Post Office.

Common sense in dress and shoes has contributed largely to the championship record established by Miss Lulu N. Cargill, sorting clerk in the Varick street branch of the post office, who talked modestly yesterday of the Government's recognition of her speed of an average of 63 letters a minute for 8 hours.

Miss Cargill is one of more than a dozen negro girls employed by J. J. McCrum, superintendent, and she is by far the fastest worker of the more than thirteen thousand employed in "casing" mail for distribution to all parts of the world.

The champion, who is 26, is one of three children of Mrs. Mary J. Cargill, a widow of 493 Poplar street, Roselle, N. J. She began the work in 1919 when this country called on its patriotic women to release men for war service. She was at the Grand Central station first, remaining for two years, then was transferred to City Hall for eight months, and last February went to Mr. McCrum's branch. He was one of the first superintendents to take women into the post office service.

"You couldn't stand on your feet for hours at a time and sort mail if you didn't wear sensible clothes," remarked Miss Cargill. She had on flat heeled shoes, a short plaid skirt and a white middy blouse. "You must see that your feet are comfortable. Women are naturally quicker at the work than men, so when there are no other handicaps they have a chance to exceed in speed. My hours are from 3 P. M. to 11:30 P. M. and the peak of the rush hours is between 6 P. M. and 9 P. M.

"Speed comes from being able to move your hands rapidly and to read like a flash. You don't look at the thirty-four boxes in the case, which are for the various States and countries. You memorize their location as you do the keys of a piano or a typewriter. If you looked up each time you would lose many minutes in an hour.

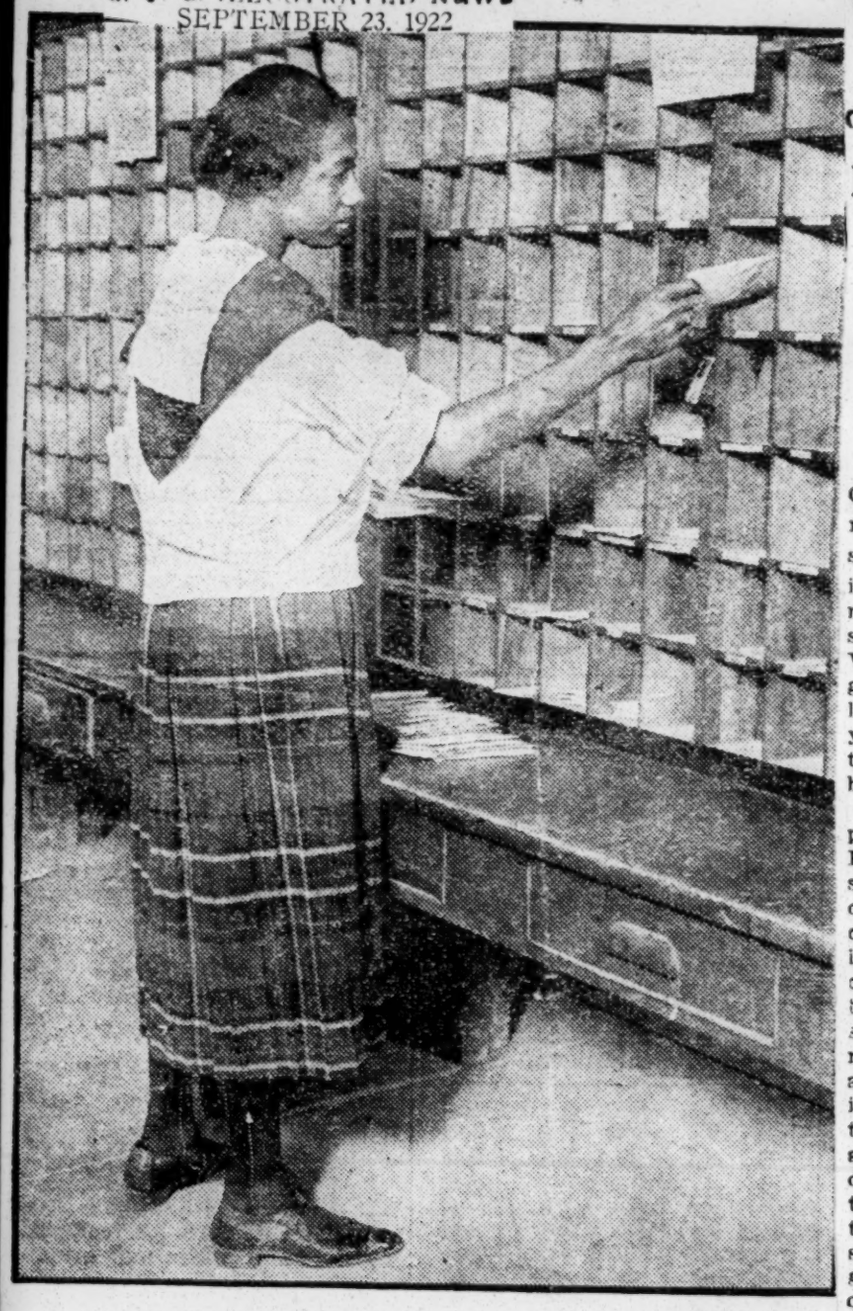
"We have one box called the 'hards,' where all addresses that cannot be quickly deciphered, are placed. Most of the letters here are typewriten, though we do get a lot of handwritten mail, too."

Miss Cargill, like the other sorters, wears a broad rubber band on her left thumb to ease each letter from the pack she holds while she distributes with the right. The work strains the eyes, but the clerks, among whom are seventy-five women, work under unusually good conditions. The Varick street branch is modern, light and clean.

Two men who have come nearest to Miss Cargill's record sorted 28,525 and 28,550 letters each in eight hours, against her record of 30,215. She can speed up to 170 in two minutes, said Mr. McCrum.

Swifter Than the Swiftest!

N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS
SEPTEMBER 23, 1922



(NEWS photo)

MORE THAN A LETTER a second is the record of Lulu J. Cargill, a Negress, of New York. A bulletin issued yesterday by the Post Office Department in Washington, D. C., proclaimed her the champion mail sorter of the United States. In a recent test Miss Cargill, who works in the Varick Street branch of the New York City Post Office, sorted 30,215 pieces of mail in eight hours. She beat the record of Nina Holmes of Detroit, who distributed 20,610 letters in an eight-hour test.

COLORED GIRL ENTERS C. C. BY SCHOLARSHIP

COLORADO SPGS COL TELEG
SEPTEMBER 19, 1922

New Appointments Are Made; Relief Fund Aid Planned; Christian Association Opened, Other News.

Thru the educational board of the Colorado Colored Women's clubs Colorado college will be provided with a scholarship for a colored girl, according to the announcement made this morning by President Duniway. The scholarship has been awarded to Winora Carter, a Colorado Springs girl. She has already entered college. The scholarship consists of a year's tuition. This is the first time that a scholarship of the sort has been provided at the college.

Dean Lee has announced the appointment of Miss Flora Judd, White Plains, N. Y., who will act as her secretary. Miss Judd is a graduate of the Syracuse university of the class of 1915 where she won second honors in her class. She is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity. Since her graduation she has been field worker in the northeast field of the Y. W. C. A. and assistant director of the Studio club in New York. Last year she came to Trinidad, Colo., to visit relatives and during her stay there was made dean of women of the high school system. She will arrive here Monday to take up her duties. Miss Judd succeeds Miss Ruth Merrill, who has gone to Kansas City where she will continue as secretary to President Lucy Phinney of the Barstow school for girls.

To Help Relief Campaign.

Colorado college will no doubt take its share of the work in raising funds for the near east. The matter was referred to the student commission this morning during the chapel period and will be taken up in a meeting of the body this evening. A plan will be devised whereby the funds will be raised.

This evening at 7:30 o'clock both the faculty and men members of the college will meet to reorganize the Men's Christian association. This will be the initial meeting of the year. Among other announcements made this morning were the town girls' picnic which was held in Monument Valley park this afternoon and the Y. W. C. A. meeting in Bemis hall tomorrow evening.

The freshman football squad was ordered to report for practice this morning also.

The Colorado college "Tiger" will appear on the campus tomorrow morning. It is the first edition of the year. The paper is edited by Keith Chick and managed by Ellwood Amos. Instead of the four pages of last year the Tiger will consist of eight pages. Mr. Chick plans to bring the publication up to its standard of several years ago. It is a member of the Rocky Mountain Press club which will aid materially in providing news of interest. The remainder of the staff will be selected and announced shortly.

The handbook for the information of first year's students was issued yesterday. Russell DeFries is manager of the book. The more important instructions for the freshmen follow:

What "Frosh" Must Do.

Freshmen are required to wear the regulation cap from the time school opens until Washington's birthday.

It is customary for the men of the freshmen class to see that Cutler bell is rung after all athletic victories.

Men of the freshmen class are expected to gather wood for the bonfires at all of the pep meetings.

Freshmen are expected to carry the football men from the field after every home game.

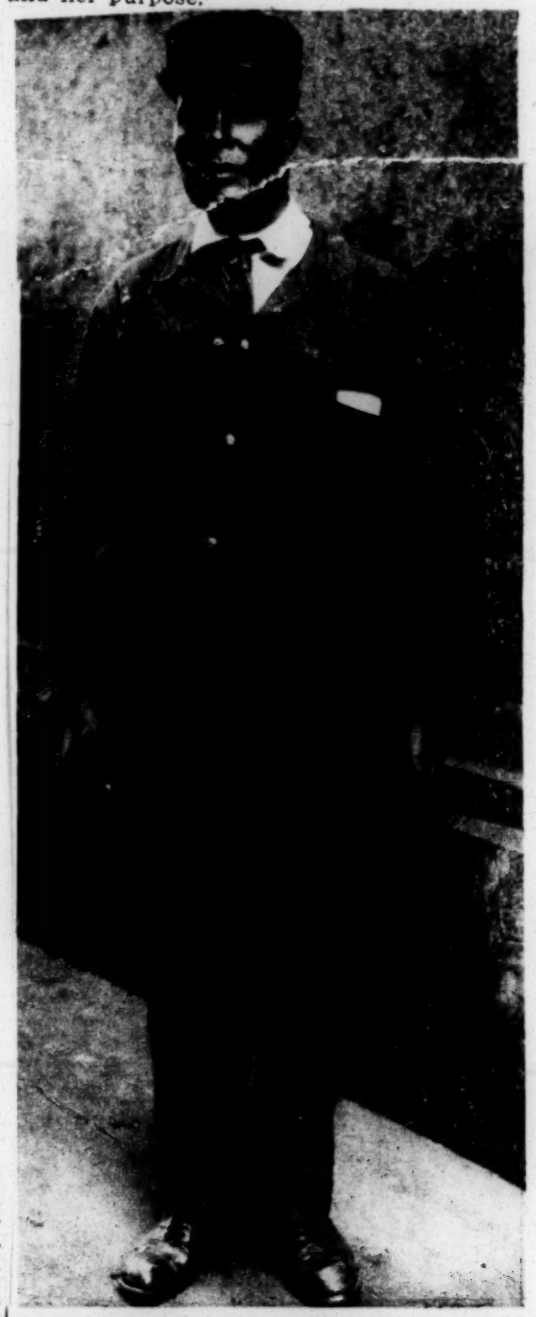
Tradition forbids any class scraps in the neighborhood of the main flagpole.

Freshmen are not allowed to wear "prep" school insignia of any kind.

All college men are expected to refrain from smoking on the campus.

The following plea was also printed for the benefit of freshmen. If it fails to make an impression other methods not so comfortable will be resorted to.

"Colleges like nations are made great by the sentiment and affection which binds their members together in a bond of common understanding and common sympathy. So that body of precedents and of customs which have received the sanction of time and of long acceptance become an unwritten constitution for the governance and direction of the undergraduate body. It is an institution which is one of the strongest ties existing between the students, the faculty, and all who are associated with the college. Long after a man or woman leaves the class room to enter the business or professional world he will look back with deepest emotion upon those customs and traditions which are peculiar to and distinctive of his alma mater. Indeed this inheritance from the past is 'the silver link, the silken tie that heart to heart and mind to mind in body and soul doth bind.' Those who have themselves been freshmen ask you to sincerely try to understand the spirit of these traditions, and to observe them faithfully. To do this will strengthen your love for your college, and will make you truly understand her spirit and her purpose."



"LET GEORGE DO IT," and he did. Meet Red Cap No. 20, of the Grand Central Station—George Gabriel, by name, a native of Abyssinia, interpreter for the New York Central, familiar with thirteen languages and five African dialects, body servant to Lord Kitchener for five years, member of Roosevelt's African hunting expedition, and wearer of a Bulgarian decoration. New York, Keystone

Education - 1922.

Scholarship.

MISS BOAZ ENDS COURSE AT KENT COLLEGE OF LAW

Chicago Defender 6/24/22

In a class of 150, Miss Sophia Boaz graduated from the Kent College of Law. She was the only Race woman in the class. The graduating exercises were held June 8. Miss Boaz had just returned from Nashville, Tenn., where she attended the commencement exercises and her class reunion at Fisk university.

Miss Boaz

Miss Boaz is a juvenile probation officer. She is a member of the University society of Chicago, also a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority. In the examination for truant officers in 1916 Miss Boaz headed the list of 122 women. She is also one of the first graduates of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, now a department of Chicago university. Miss Boaz will enter Northwestern university for some special work.

HISTORY QUESTIONS

1. Who is the winner of the 1922 Spingarn Medal, and tell why it was awarded that person?
2. Who was the first colored person to sing for radio concerts?
3. Give "Blind Tom's" real name.

Answers To Last Week's History Questions: 1. Paul Laurence Dunbar wrote "When All Is Done." 2. Sissieretta Jones. 3. Lott Carey was first missionary to Liberia. Born 1780, near Richmond, Va.; died in Liberia, 1828.

Miss Martha Hyps of Philadelphia, graduated two years' work during the school year. Miss Hyps put in thirty-six hours a week. It is interesting to note that Miss Hyps immediately upon her graduation will be employed by Community Service, Inc., headquarters, of which are located at 315 Fourth avenue, New York City. She is to spend two weeks at the Training School for Colored Workers, which school will be held in Chicago, July 10th, her pay, which is $1,500 a year, to begin with, starting the day Miss Hyps enters the school.

WHITE WOMAN REMEMBERS BUTLER, HAIRDRESSER AND LAUNDRESS

Butler Receives the Largest Gift of all in the Sum of $10,000

INFORMATION WITHHELD

Location of the Beneficiaries Could not be Made at Late Hour

Washington Tribune 6/24/22

Mrs. Mary F. Perry, (white) widow of the late Seaton Perry, a pioneer merchants in the District, left a total of $14,500 to four colored servants in her will which was probated this week. Those sharing in this sum are James A. Stuart, a butler employed by Mrs. Perry, given $10,000; Alice Brewer, a laundress, given $1,000 Mary D. Ellis $500; Ida M. Smith a hairdresser given $3,000. Mrs. Perry's will divided a sum of $420,50 which was given to a number of people and charitable institutions and hospitals.

The location of the people receiving bequests could not be made in time for the press, nor could any information regarding the length of their service with Mrs. Perry be had. The Perry household refused to divulge any information what-so-ever.

In amounts given to colored by Mrs Perry's will was more liberal than any similar will probated here in years. Mrs. Clementine F. Duff, a sister, named co-trustee with the American Security and Trust Co.

Melody Queen

Chicago Defender - 6/24/22

MISS MABELLE HILL

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hill, 6045 Loomis boulevard. Miss Hill graduated from the Chicago Normal college Friday. She wrote both words and music for the class song and was selected to play on the commencement program. She is prominent in local musical circles, being the organist at Bethesda Baptist church and a student at the Chicago Musical college.

EXCEPTIONAL COLORED STUDENTS

That a Negro girl has won a place in the National Honor Society is an accomplishment that should make us extremely hopeful and proud. The "award for exceptional ability" which has come to this young lady means more than that she is merely an exceptional student. It means that she is a student of rare mental alertness. It means that her mind is of a higher type than the average of fellow students white or black. To be rated thus in psychological tests such as were given, one must exhibit the ability to think, not merely go through a form of intellectual gymnastics or memory exercises. There are many students who can take set instruction with avidity and yet fall down when in the presence of a problem that calls for more than the capacity to learn from books.

We are not surprised that a Negro child has been numbered among the exceptional but we rejoice that such a fact has been brought to light, that all who run may read.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
JUNE 18, 1922

REGRETS HIS PRIZE NOVEL

Negro Author Declares He Owes Everything to French Civilization

Special Wireless Dispatch

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Paris, June 17.—After all the trouble caused by "Batoula," the prize novel written by the Negro Rene Maran, word comes from the author in Africa—sixty days away by mail—that he wrote the preface to the book in a moment of depression which he now regrets, adding that he is in no way an enemy of French civilization in the Sudan, but on the contrary himself owes everything to it. He is writing another book to prove it.

Savannah Tribune 6/29/22

WANT NEGRO MEN BY DAILY PAPERS

St. Louis, Mo., June 28th (Associated Negro Press)—The advisability of employing a Negro in some capacity where he could act as a safety valve, "cover" Negro gatherings, collect news of interest etc. as both a matter of business and a progressive policy which would be helpful to racial relations, was brought forcibly to the attention of three of the leading dailies of this city recently with the result one answered the letter dodging the vital question involved, and contenting itself to extraneous statements along abstract lines as to policy etc., while the others did not answer the communication at all.

For a number of years the Globe-Democrat employed Mr. Hudlin and he did excellent work. Since that time not a paper in this city has given the Negro any work of a representative character, though there are about 85,000 colored people in greater St. Louis, and thousands of papers circulate among them. Some metropolitan papers see in such a move, sound business policy which is helpful to racial relations; once in a while one knowing it does not understand the Negro fully, seeks the help of a capable Negro. For the present the idea of self sufficiency permeates the newspaper atmosphere in this city to the extent it is thought a Negro would be of little value or else human weakness prevents employing one. At the same time the papers here are as good as any in the large cities in their treatment of Negro news; this does not mean, however, there is not room for great improvement.

Chicago Defender 7-8-22

WINS HONORS IN HIGH SCHOOL ESSAY CONTEST

Dunbar School Girl Is Victor in Tribute to Memory of Charles Sumner

By J. Le Count Chestnut

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Signal honors came to Dunbar high school and merited recognition was extended to Miss Colleen Minor Brooks of this year's graduating class, when in open contest with school children of all races and groups, conducted by the Women's American Legion for the best essay written on the subject, "The Character in American History that Illustrates the Highest Ideals of Citizenship."

Miss Brooks

This young lady was awarded the $20 prize in gold offered by the society just mentioned and in addition the $30 prize in gold offered by the Argonne unit of the same organization. Prior to entering Dunbar high school Miss Brooks graduated from the Beale school of Chicago, which she attended while living at 6022 Aberdeen street with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Peterson, former Chicagoans.

This achievement of Miss Brooks is, however, no spasmodic outburst but is just what would be looked for from a student with such a record as hers. Her marks in her work, together with the varieties of types in which these marks were obtained, prove her to be versatile and to be possessed of that rare and priceless heritage—individuality. She was an E student in Spanish, an E student in history, an E student in biology and an E student in chemistry. Thus she runs the gamut of humanities, languages and science.

Outside Activities

Her initiative as a high school student was still further shown by the number and caliber of her extra-activity works. She was elected to membership in the Fleur-de-Lis club, an organization of superior girls in the Dunbar high school; was section representative to the Athletic association for three years; was sergeant in the winning company of the Girls' Cadets for the year 1921; was captain of Co. B of the Girls' Cadets for 1922; was a member of the 1922 Dramatic club, and was an interpretative dancer of the highest order, showing at her best in the terpsichorean specialties of the class night play, "Comus."

All of these achievements are the more significant in view of the fact that Miss Brooks is but 18 years of age, being born in Washington, D. C., in 1904. She is the offspring of old and well-known local families. Her father was the late Shermont L. Brooks and her mother is Mrs. Jeanette Fleming Brooks, daughter of that venerable and lovable character, William H. Fleming. Her sister, Miss Dorothy Belle Brooks, is a teacher of the second grade at Phillips school and her aunt, Mrs. Maude Fleming Wayman, is a teacher of the seventh grade at Burrville school.

Choose Charles Sumner

In talking in her modest but clear and direct way to the Defender representative, Miss Brooks said that her attention had been directed to the essay contest by Neval Thomas, her history teacher at the Dunbar high school. In discussing her choice of character and the reasons for such choice Miss Brooks said: "I imagined that all would have Lincoln; so I set out to seek another American. As I read more and more, I was attracted to the stand taken by Charles Sumner on slavery. I was moved by the fact that what he made the basis of his stand was simple justice to all—in short, humanity. And best of all, what I thought was so good was that he was not interested in money but in the good he could do, and he even bore the loss of friends because of his position, and as he said, through faith in the Lord was helped to stand it all."

Miss Brooks plans to enter the regular teachers' course at the Miner Normal school next fall and complete two years there. Later she hopes to go away to prepare herself to become a physical training teacher for the high schools.

New York Age 6/10/22

MISS DOROTHY HENDRICKSON

Awarded Master's Degree in Economics at Columbia University on June 7 1922.

MISS HENDRICKSON WINS UNUSUAL HONOR

For the first time, in the history of Columbia University, a colored girl was awarded a master's degree in economics, a subject in which few colored students have specialized in past years. At the commencement exercises of Columbia University held on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 6 and 7, Miss Dorothy Merle Hendrickson was awarded the master of arts degree for work done in economic subjects.

Miss Hendrickson is a product of the local public schools and graduated from Hunter College in 1920. While at Hunter she was an excellent student and was awarded the Phi Betta Kappa Key for work done there. Since her graduation from Hunter she has been teaching at P. S. 89, but expects to be promoted to the high school next term.

DR. NELSON WINS OVER PREJUDICE

Southern Whites Lose in Attempt to Rob Doctor of High Honors

Chicago Defender 6/10/22

New York, June 9.—Perseverance and a determined fight against prejudice has again rewarded one of our progressive young physicians. Such was the case of Dr. M. Russell Nelson, whose career at Bellevue and other New York hospitals has elicited the admiration of residents of both races. On June 1 Dr. Nelson received the first diploma awarded to any physician of color from the Manhattan Maternity hospital, one of America's largest institutions devoted exclusively to the care of enceinte women. During the latter weeks at Manhattan he enjoyed the distinction of being demonstrator before the senior medical students.

Dr. Nelson

U. of P. Graduate

Two years ago Dr. Nelson was graduated in the honor group from the University of Pennsylvania, the oldest medical school in the country. He was appointed immediately an interne at Bellevue hospital, where he served with such efficiency and showed such marked interest in his work that the professor of medicine at Columbia university, on whose division Dr. Nelson served, appointed him resident physician in charge of his service with a white Georgian as his assistant. Desiring to specialize in maternity and diseases of women, Dr. Nelson bent his efforts toward securing this training. He spent four months in charge of the women's division at Sea View hospital, one of Bellevue's allied hospitals, and was brought back to Bellevue as resident physician on the genecological service.

The appointment of a physician of color to this service was a flame to the anger of every Southern doctor on the resident and attending staff of Bellevue. The "Southern Club" was formed. Mass meetings were held and through the white press and every channel gross opposition was offered to the young physician. Other physicians of our Race have served at Bellevue, but none has ever been in the department devoted exclusively to the most intimate diseases of women—and practically all white women; hence the unbridled feeling against the interne, a feeling which was strengthened by the support of many Northern white doctors. All admitted his right to the appointment by fitness and accomplishments, but few could forgive the color of his skin.

Resigns from Bellevue

Feeling ran so high early in January, while the Southern club threatened to teach "this man his place" by ducking him in the East river, Dr. Nelson felt for the sake of future men of his Race seeking interneships at Bellevue, and for the sake of his own future, his resignation would serve the situation best. Before he tendered it, however, Dr. Austin Flint, professor of obstetrics at Bellevue, and Dr. Edgar, former professor at Cornell university, who were in close touch with the contest at Bellevue, and who were of the many officials admiring a fighting young man, offered him the position of assistant resident physician at the Manhattan Maternity hospital, one of the teaching institutions of New York university and Cornell Medical school. So Dr. Nelson resigned from Bellevue and immediately began his work at Manhattan, where he served with credit to his Race, receiving on June 1 of this year for his services, the first diploma ever given a man of our Race from that hospital.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education – 1922

Scholarship

N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS

JANUARY 1, 1922

(By Underwood)

NEGRO GENIUS.—Rene Maran, French Colonial official, won the coveted Prix Goncourt for literary achievement with his novel "Batouala."

DR. CHARLES H. TURNER ENTERTAINS SCIENTIST

St. Louis Argus 1/6/22

During the sessions of Ecological and Entomological Societies of America which were held in connection with the A. A. A. S. Convention at Toronto, Canada, Dec. 26-28, several highly but technical addresses were delivered.

Among the speakers who attracted unusual attention was Dr. Chas. H. Turner of St. Louis, who entertained the Society with his scientific studies of the "wasp."

The Globe, the leading daily paper of Toronto in a news item has this to say of Dr. Turner's address:

In "A Week With a Wasp," Dr. C. H. Turner of St. Louis gave many interesting facts about the habits of wasps. It is found that each wasp will only use the caterpillars which it itself has brought, for when a caterpillar is taken from one nest and put into another it is promptly removed when the wasp returns. Sometimes wasps deposit caterpillars in the wrong nests. The ground around certain nests was disfigured by wire makes pieces of tile, bits of coal, etc., and it was a common occurence for caterpillar-laden wasps to enter the wrong nests. This goes to show that the wasps are guided home by landmarks and not entirely by instinct.

Dr. Turner is a teacher at Sumner High School of this city, being an instructor in biology which position he has held for many years.

COLORED STUDENT WINS SCHOLARSHIP

New York Age 1/6/22

(Special to The New York Age.)

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Elmer Howard Harper, of 112 Chauncey avenue, who recently distinguished himself by carrying off a prize in a contest for Westchester County public school students, has again won honor for himself by winning a $100 scholarship at Hopkins Institute, which was awarded for general excellence in studies. Elmer is a colored boy and his record indicates that he has a promising future.

ESSAY CONTEST ENDS; WINNERS GIVEN PRIZES

Chicago Defender 1/28/22

High School Boy and Coal Miner Tell Best Deeds of Dr. Washington

BOOKER WASHINGTON, "THE DOER"

About 64 years ago our best known leader was born. His motto in life was "Work." He walked many miles to Hampton Institute and gained admission by the expert sweeping of a room. He worked his way through his school.

Word came to General Armstrong, the principal, that an industrial school was desired in Alabama. He immediately chose Washington because of his fine record as pupil and teacher.

With the aid of General Armstrong, the sum of $2,000 from the state of Alabama, his own energy and foresight, Mr. Washington laid the foundation for what is now Tuskegee Institute.

His record and his great speech in Atlanta in 1895 gave Mr. Washington more influence. He continued to go forward helping his Race.

He never tired of working with slow-minded people. He wanted them to learn everything, especially trades, so that they would not be so backward.

He did not hate the South. He knew that his work had to be done there. His great saying was, "I propose that no man shall drag me down by making me hate him."

He developed his ideas so well that people with money and brains helped him. Today Tuskegee Institute is the greatest school of its kind in the world.

He knew how to get along with people. It was this that brought him honor everywhere.

He died about six years ago beloved by farmers and respected by rulers. Now people see that he was a great leader and that he worked for the best interests of our people.

ELBERT HARRISON.
3824 Rhodes avenue, apartment 31

GREATNESS OF WASHINGTON

The greatness of Booker T. Washington lies in the fact that he taught Colored people the dignity of labor; not slipshod, down-at-the-heels labor, but the labor of men and women who know their job and enjoy doing it skillfully and well. A child crawls before it walks. Dr. Washington realized that, in many respects, he was dealing with children, in that a large proportion of them had been denied even the rudiments of a common school education. To a large degree he laid the foundation which in years to come is destined to support the Colored Race in its inevitable battle for justice and rights long denied.

Washington's harshest critics will be charitable enough to admit that even though he made mistakes, and may have seemed to truckle, he never was disloyal to the Colored Race; nor did he use the implicit trust of its members as a stepping-stone to high station, wealth or autocratic power. Rather did he give his great talent freely to his people that they might make the right start in their march which eventually should lead to a place in the sun.

While a great world applauds the life and achievements of Booker T. Washington, even as it has applauded the lives and achievements of other great men, can the Colored Race afford to ignore such outstanding greatness as his?

VAN NELSON.
Box 2, Lansing, Kan.

HIGH SCHOOL MAN WINS NEW HONOR IN ACCOUNTANCY

Chicago Defender

Passes Examination as Second Expert Accountant Listed in United States

1/28/22

By J. LeCount Chestnut

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—John W. Cromwell, Jr., a teacher in the department of business practice of Dunbar High School, has recently won superior honors in his field of accountancy. During the Christmas holidays Mr. Cromwell was notified that he had qualified as a certified public accountant through examinations conducted by the American Institute of Accountants. His success brings him the honor of being the second of the only two Colored certified public accountants in the United States. Charles Mitchell of Institute, W. Va., enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer in the field. Mr. Cromwell's success, however, coming so soon after he began studying and teaching bookkeeping, is a most complimentary tribute to his scholarship and industry.

Notable Career

Mr. Cromwell's scholastic career has been both notable and inspiring. After completing his preparatory education in the local schools and Howard University academy he entered Dartmouth college, from which institution he was graduated, with the degree of A. B., in 1906. One year later he received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. During his college career he won many prizes and honors, culminating in his election to the Phi Beta Kappa society. In the summer of 1916 he completed a quarter of study in the University of Chicago. In 1920 he was graduated from the La Salle Extension University, receiving his diploma for work completed in higher accountancy.

Teaching as a career attracted Mr. Cromwell. He was appointed to a teachership in German in the intermediate grades of the local schools when the junior high school idea had its inception in the District schools. Later he was transferred to the M Street High School, now Dunbar, and given a schedule in German and mathematics. In 1919, when the department of business practice was officially established under a head of department, he was transferred, at his own request, to this department to teach bookkeeping. It was the new opportunity for scholarly endeavor that developed the desire, already created, for intensive work and leadership in accountancy in order that he might give the department his very best efforts. In less than three years he has qualified as an expert in accountancy, thus inspiring the impressionable minds of his students and setting a high standard of proficiency for progressive teachers.

A Family of Students

Mr. Cromwell comes from a family of students and teachers who believe in constant self-improvement and genuine scholarship. The venerable father, John W. Cromwell, Sr., a retired grade school principal, holds an LL. B. degree from Howard University and an A. M. degree (honorary) from Wilberforce University. He is an author who is widely known for his scholarly attainments. Though advanced in years he is still active in all progressive educational and Racial movements. Miss Otelia Cromwell, a sister, is an A. B. from Smith College, an A. M. from Columbia University, and at present on leave from Armstrong Manual Training School to complete her residence at Yale University for her doctorate. Miss Mary Cromwell, another sister, is an A. B. from the University of Michigan and an A. M. from the University of Pennsylvania. Still another sister, Miss Martha Cromwell, popularly known as "Lossie," is a graduate of the local normal school, a teacher in the grades and a student in the extension course of Howard University. On his mother's side he is a scion of the well known Nalle family, one of the largest and most representative families in the District of Columbia—a family of teachers who, from the supervising principalship down to the first grade, have had a long and praiseworthy career in fashioning the minds of the children of the community.

Distinguished Mathematician

Unsought honors which have come to Mr. Cromwell have been numerous. Among the most cherished of his distinctions, in addition to his membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society, is his election to the American Mathematical Society and to the Mathematical Association of America, two societies that have national reputations. Election to either means a recognition of scholarly achievement.

Mr. Cromwell is married and the father of a promising little daughter. He is a typical "home" man who enjoys the comforts of his beautiful residence. His social affiliations are restricted almost solely to his membership in the Mu-So-Lit Club.

Washington may well feel proud of her native son. His achievements should prove an inspiration to the younger students. Such a career is the kind that impressionable students are sure to emulate. The Dunbar High School is to be congratulated upon the success of Mr. Cromwell, and the department of business practice has no better way of attesting its increasing efficiency than by pointing with pride to the expert training of such a teacher as Mr. Cromwell.

AWARDS

WINNER OF FIRST CASH PRIZE FOR CHILDREN

$50

Chicago Defender

ELBERT HARRISON, 3824

Rhodes Ave., Chicago. Age 14. Prevocational Department, Grade 7 B, Wendell Phillips High School. Teacher — Miss Bosley. 1/28/22

Winner of First Cash Prize for Grown-ups—$25.

MR. VAN NELSON, LANSING, KANSAS.

Mr. Nelson is a coal miner.

OTHER CASH PRIZE WINNERS

LULU B. GILES
Plateau, Ala.
VELA M. BRYANT
2490 East 28th street, Cleveland.
MARY GRAY
248 East Pine street, Baltimore.
BAXTER A. WATTS
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.
GLADYS PARKS
623 Burke street, Ft. Scott, Kan.
ALICE E. FERGUSON
2301 Farraquona street, Pensacola, Fla
LOTTIE M. MITCHERSON
1027 So. 10th street, Paducah, Ky.
WILLIAM OFFICER
615 East 36th street, Chicago.
JOSEPH HENRY TAYLOR
Lincoln Ridge, Ky.
VICTOR H. PENNAN
636 West 9th street, Cincinnati.
OBELIA L. BRYANT
2490 East 28th street, Cleveland.
LOUISE MOTLEY
610 W. Jefferson, St. Petersburg, Ill
RUSSELL E. CARTER
601 Forest avenue East, Detroit.
KATIE V. JEFFERSON
314 Virginia blvd., San Antonio, Tex
MARTINA HARRIS
107 West 143d street, New York.
OLA MAE WOOLRIDGE
220 Walnut street, Hot Springs, Ark
PERNELL BRYANT
2490 East 28th street, Cleveland.
WILLIAM MORRIS
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.
LOTTIE M. CHENEY
46 Monroe place, Montclair, N. J.
DELLA E. BEANE
Box 56, Irons, Mich.
LAURA GOODLOE
135 Linden street, Harrisburg, Pa.
MARION WALKER
508 Common street, Shreveport, La.
RUBIE WEBB
Second, Alliance, Neb.
MARY B. WOOD
711 Arnheim street, Pittsburg.
IDA MAE SMITH
323 S. Front street, Marquette, Mich
EDITH DUNSON
1106 N. Burns street, South Bend, Ind
LOUIS CARTER
5203 State street, Chicago.
JAMES ANDREW MILLER
2603 Poplar street, Cairo, Ill.
MARION JOHNSON
21 Holly street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
MOSELIE BONNER
1335 N. Third avenue, Pocatello, Ida
GERTRUDE M. BELT
563 Francis street, Pittsburg.
GEORGE W. TAYLOR
638 Bank street, Norfolk, Va.
JAMES C. RUSSELL
Box 770, Waco, Tex.
ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET
2119 Berks street, Philadelphia.
HARRY W. WINSTON
1516 River View, Dayton, Ohio.
S. M. MOSELEY, JR.
402 Broad street, Jacksonville, Fla.
W. L. HUTCHERSON
517 North Water street, Wichita, Kan
IRENE BELL
918½ East 12th street, Los Angeles.
CLARENCE B. BURBRIDGE
2110 Hyland place, Indianapolis, Ind.
CORA L. SAWYER
616 North A street, Pensacola, Fla.
GERALDINE WILLIAMS
456 St. Anthony avenue, St. Paul.
THOMAS J. LUMPKIN
1816 Canton avenue, Detroit.
CORA ANN SCOTT
Box 53, Fowler, Ill.
PHILIP MORRIS
791 Allyn street, Akron, Ohio.
MARIETTA JORDAN
520 East 45th street, Chicago.
JOHN W. FENTREAS
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.
W. B. CHILDS
R. F. D. 7—62, Carrollton, Mo.
FLOYD NORRIS
4262 West Lucky street, St. Louis.

DECISION

We, the judges, have carefully read and re-read the essays submitted to us on the life of Dr. Booker T. Washington.

We have exercised much discretion in view of the condition in which papers were submitted. We went to much study, comparison and elimination in order to arrive at the great decision which is anxiously awaited by the contestants and by Defender readers all over the world.

The papers have been rated on the following basis:

1. Neatness and originality.
2. Spelling and sentence structure.
3. Clearness of thought; unity; diction.
4. Length.

We are pleased to report that the best paper submitted by adults was written by Mr. Van Nelson, a coal miner, at Lansing, Kan. We unanimously recommend that he be awarded the adult prize of $25.

Adults deserving special honorable mention are: J. W. Fentrass, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; W. B. Childs, Carrollton, Mo.; Mrs. Marietta Jordan, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Fauset, Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. Marie Goodman, Chicago, Ill. These, with others, we recommend be awarded a share in the additional 50 cash prizes connected with the main prize.

The children did well. On the whole, however, their compositions indicate a great need for the schools to do more intensive work in fundamental English with a rounding out in the literature of the Race.

The best paper submitted by a school child was written by Elbert Harrison of the prevocational department of the Wendell Phillips high school, Chicago. We unanimously recommend that he be awarded the children's prize of $50.

Children deserving of special honorable mention are: Mary Gray, Baltimore, Md.; Vela M. Bryant, Cleveland Ohio; Lula B. Giles, Plateau, Ala., and Lottie M. Chaney, Montclair, N. J.

These especially we recommend for a share of the additional 50 cash prizes offered in connection with the main prizes.

Respectfully yours,
Willis N. Huggins,
4223 St. Lawrence Ave.
Chairman of Judges
Miss Ida Taylor.
Miss Mary H. Randolph,
522 Bowen Ave.
Mrs. Mattie R. DeCrouch,
564 East 37th St.

Dean Pickens' Daughter Shines In New York

Baltimore Md. Afro-American 2/17/22

Intelligence Tests have been held in New York City among the pupils in public schools. In School 119, Harriet Ida Pickens, 12 years old, stood highest of all the pupils, white and colored, in the tests of three classes. Her mark is 141. She is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pickens, and expects to enter Wadley High School this year.

NEGRO BOY HEADS SCHOOLS WITH POETRY THAT SHOWS VERY DISTINCTIVE TALENT

New York News

Countee P. Cullen, De Witt Clinton Senior, High in Many Lines of Scholarship

1/28/22

I HAVE A RENDEZVOUS WITH LIFE.

I have a rendezvous with Life
In rays I hope will come
Ere youth has sped and strength
of mind,
Ere voices sweet grow dumb;
I have a rendezvous with Life
When Spriung's first heralds sum,
It may be Ishall greet her soon;
Shall riot at her behest.
It may be I shall seek in vain
The place of her downy breast.
Yet I woulutld keep thtis rendezvous
And deem all hardships sweet,
If at the end of the long white
way,
There life and I shoul meet.
Sure some would cry it better far
To crown their days with sleep,
Than face the road, the wind and rain
T8o heed the calling deep
Tho' wet nor blow nor space I
fear
Yet fear I deply too,
Lest death should greet and claim
me ere
I keep Life's rendevous.
COUNTEE P. CULLEN.

"The poet of a race," another Paul Lawrence Dunbar—is the prophecy made for Countee P. Cullen, a high school senior whose verses have attracted some of the ablest critics through the sheer beauty of their rythm and the subconscious expression of the aspiration of the intelligent American Negro. From an obscure first termer at e WittD Clinton, this youth has come to be recognized as the premier poet of New York's score of high schools.

It was only by accident that the young Negro applied himself seriosly to writing. But even his first attempts had the basic merit of sincerity plus natuarl grace.

Cullen was not aware he possessed any talent before he entered high school in 1918. In his first term his instructor, who was interested in poetry, urged the boys to try their hand at writing verses. Cullen tried and thought no more of it. Some time later the teacher left the school and went West A year later Cullen chanced upon a Western magazine in which he read an article on poetry by his former teacher and what interested him most. his poem It was then that he decided to write poetry.

That he has been successful can be seen in his record. His poem, "I have a Rendezvous With Life," was awarded first prize in the poetry contest, held under the auspices of the Empire Federation of Women's Clubs, while another, "In Memory of Lincoln" captured second prize in the poetry contest conducted by the Sorsis Club. At present he is an officer of the Inter High School Poetry Society.

Cullen demonstrated his ability as a speaker by winning the Douglas Fairbanks oratorical contest and as journalist by working his way to the editorship of the Clinton News, the high school weekly.

He placed his scholarship ability at the source of the student body, serving as an instructor in the afternoon help classes. So able and efficient was his work that he is now chairman of all the help classes. All this service has earned for him the highest honor that Clinton can bestow upon her sons, the leadership of the Arista. His popularity with his fellow students was shown in his being elected Vice-perisdent of the Senior class, First Lieutenant of the Dotey Squad and a member of the Clinton Club.

Colored Aviatrix Sails For France

Philadelphia Tribune — Wilmington Advocate 3/11/22

New York, March 9.—Miss Bessie Coleman of Chicago, the only aviatrix of the Race, sailed Tuesday, Februray 21, on the French liner Paris for Paris, where she will purchase airplanes for her school of aviation.

At the Metropolitan Baptist Church she was introduced by Alderman Harris who told of her sucess as an operator of airplanes and of her entering the aviation school at Crotey, France, after being rejected at several other French schools. Miss Coleman finished with high honors and then was admitted to membership in the famous Aero Club of France at Paris.

Miss Coleman received a great ovation. In a few words she told of her proposed trip to France, where a new Nieuport plane which she had built there especiallw for instruction purposes, was awaiting her. She also related how the Bertha-Burkett Co. (white) had already sought her services to advertise their goods.

COLORED STUDENT LEADS MIXED CLASS IN ALL STUDIES

Philadelphia and Wilmington

Wins Scholarship at Columbia University and Aspires to Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford College, England

Advocate 3/11/22

New York, March 9.—Countee P. Cullen, 18-year-old son of Rev. F. A. Cullen, of Salem M. E. Church here, has won a scholarship to Columbia University by winning practcally every honor of his class at DeWitt Clinton High School. The class of which young Cullen was a member numbered three hundred, he and two others being the only Colored members.

Countee Cullen made an average of 93 per cent. through the whole of his 4 years high school course, graduated as valedictorian and won the Douglass Fairbanks oratorical contest with his original poem "I Have a Rendezvous With Life." His Valedictory address was in the poem of fifty-even lines, "Any Senior to his Friend." which was greeted with tumultous applause by the large audience which filled De Witt Clinton auditorium on graduation day.

Both New York and Columbia Universities offered the brilliant young colored man scholarships because of his wonderful high school record but it appeared that Columbia was the first one with the offer. Young Cullen has ambitions leading to a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford College, England, and it is quite probable that he will succeed.

NEGRO WOMAN WINS HIGH POSITION.

Atlanta Independent 3/9/22

(Associated Negro Press.)

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 9.—In a competitive examination with five of the best stenographers of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Beatrice H. Bayless, wife of William P. Bayless, made the highest grade and was appointed stenographer to the mayor of Pittsburgh. It is said that Mayor William A. Magee is the first mayor of the country to honor women of the race by appointing them to clerical positions.

Mrs. Bayless is a graduate of the commercial department of the famous Fifth Avenue High School of Pittsburgh and also of Carnegie Institute of Technology. She was stenographer to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington for two years and was stenographer to Attorney Robt. L. Vann, Editor of the Pittsburg Courier, for four years.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922

Seminary

MILTON SELDEN

Norfolk Journal & Guide

It is seldom that we are called upon to comment upon a more distressing tragedy than that of the death of young Milton Selden, prominent in the life of Norfolk, which occurred in the railroad wreck at Winslow Junction. He was only twenty-two years of age, but he had mastered all of the higher education from the Norfolk Mission College to Dartmouth University, and was taking the final course in the University of Pennsylvania Commercial Law Department, which he deemed necessary to properly prepare himself for the work of life, standing high in scholarship in all of the schools he had attended, when death came upon him as " a thief in the night." He was so young, so intellectual, so courageous in mastering obstacles, that it is easy to imagine that he would have had a career of great success and usefulness.

We do not know, we cannot tell, the Spirit power that wills it so.

NEGRO STUDENT WINS A PRIZE AND A MEDAL FROM TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Negro World, New York City
7-22-22

Mr. Martin E. Gibbs, of West Chester, Pa., Wins the Dr. James C. Attix Prize for the Highest General Average in Chemistry and the Sigma Epsilon Phi Fraternity Medal for the Second Highest Average in All Branches of the Senior Year

At the 36th annual commencement of Temple University, held in Philadelphia, Pa., on June 15, Martin E. Gibbs, colored, distinguished himself by winning two prizes in the school of pharmacy, in a class of 125 students, and receiving honorable mention for third prize.

First prize, the Dr. James C. Attix prize for the highest general average in chemistry.

The Sigma Epsilon Phi Fraternity medal for the second highest average in all branches of the senior year.

The Dr. John R. Minehart gold medal for the highest general average for the senior year, honorable mention.

The remarkable phase of this high honor to which Martin E. Gibbs attained is that these prizes were won in a class of white students, there being only eleven colored students in this class of 125. Therefore there cannot be given too much credit to the young man, of whom the entire race should be proud.

To verify, consult Dr. John R. Minehart, dean of School of Pharmacy, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.

BRITISH HONDURAS ON WAY TO CONVENTION

The Hon. C. S. Bourne, Commissioner of the Guatemala and British Honduras divisions of the U. N. I. A., arrived here during the past week. The object of the visit was to secure a mandate from the division to enable him to act as their representative at the convention in New York in August. Although the stay of the Commissioner was rather limited everything necessary was got through before his departure. On Thursday night he delivered a very inspiring discourse at the headquarters of the association on the work of the association and the business of the convention. The attendance, owing to other attractions and the unexpected arrival of the visitor, was not as large as it might have been, but all present were extremely pleased with what they had heard. Mr. Bourne was accompanied by his family on the trip and they left for Guatemala on Saturday morning.

YOUNG SCOTT EMPLOYED BY BOSTON ELEVATED RY.

(Special to The New York Age)

Boston, Mass.—Emmett J. Scott, Jr., honor graduate of the Phillips Exeter Academy, Exerter, N. H., and graduate in civil engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed to a position in the office of the chief engineer, aintanance department, of the Boston Elevated Railway.

7-29-22

Young Scott is the first colored man to become an employee of the engineering department of the Boston Elevated.

Savannah Tribune

Savannah Girl Wins Remington Contest

she attended Americus High school and street, New Bedford, Mass., a member of the 1922 class of Herricks Institute of that city was one of the six gold medal winners. The five other winners were white. 4-20-22

Miss Dunn's record shows that she won a gold card case for 550 words; a certificate for 650 words and the coveted gold medal for 750 words, all these being ten minute records. The papers are written and sent to the Remington Typewriter Company, New York, for correction. They being the awarders of the prizes each year.

Miss Dunn was born in Savannah, is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Dunn of Marshall, Texas. Before going to New Bedford and entering Herricks Institute, where she will complete a two year course in June, she attended Americus Higr school and Franciscian Catholic school, Augusta.

While here Miss Dunn resided at 509 W. Waldburg street.

PROF. CARVER WILL DEMONSTRATE AT FOUR COUNTY FAIR

Norfolk Journal & Guide
9/30/22

Colored Scientist Who Has Produced Over 100 Products From The Peanut Will Head Most Unique Exhibit.

HAS SPENT THIRTY YEARS IN EXPERIMENTATION

Suffolk, Va., Sept.—All fairs lay claim to extraordinary exhibits, but the Four County Fair, Suffolk, Va., October 24th-27th, may truly claim one of the most unique exhibits ever assembled. In fact, the peanut industry amounting to three hundred million dollars per year in five states has never attempted it.

"It is but right that the first exhibit of its kind in the world should be in Suffolk—the world's greatest peanut market," said Lem P. Jordan, secretary of the Fair, and who is also identified with this industry. "We are going to have the first complete exhibit of its kind ever attempted," he stated.

Will Exhibit Products

The Fair decided not to attempt this great task unless it was possible to get Prof. George W. Carver, director of Chemical Research, of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., to attend and bring with him exhibits resulting from his work of years in this line. Yesterday arrangements were completed, and Prof. Carver will attend in person and lecture daily during the exposition. Plans are now complete and arrangements are being made to assemble the numerous products manufactured from the peanuts grown in Virginia-Carolina. That the exhibit will be a revelation to every one interested in peanuts, is stating facts briefly. Not even every peanut dealer knows the number of products depending on the peanut for their chief ingredients.

Linoleum And Dyes

Carver, of Tuskegee, through his research work with the peanut and sweet potato has opened new vistas for the peanut industry and his efforts will greately benefit the peanut producing states. He has produced for practical commercial purposes from the plebian goober, the following products, all of which will be on exhibition: Three kinds of butters, two salad oils, meal stock for cattle

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

and swine, flour for diabetics, meals for polishing tinplate and metals, cake, numerous confections, ground hay, leather dyes of nineteen colors, instant coffee, bisque from peanut milk, worcester sauce, chili sauce, sprouts, relishes, breakfest foods, axle grease, toilet and laundry soaps, quinine from the red peanut skins roasted, tannic acid, linoleum, glycerin from which nitro-glycerin was made during the recent war, butter chili, lard compound, oleomargerine, cheese filler, pomade, writing inks—purple and black, wood stains in nine shades or colors, and last, but not least, peanut milk. Peanut milk is of particular interest. An ordinary tumbler of shelled peanuts will produce one pint of rich creamy milk, containing three times as much protein, three times as much carbohydrates and twelve times as much fat as cow's milk. "By controlling the quantity of carbohydrates and proteids used," says Prof. Carver, "many different grades of milk can be made." This milk is now being produced for culinary purposes.

Born In Obscurity

The life of Prof. Carver reads like a romance. He was born in Diamond Grove, Mo., in a one-room log shanty. His parents were slaves. Like Booker T. Washington, with whom he was associated so many years at Tuskegee, he fought his way upward from reconstruction days and won his education by manuel labor.| He went to school at Fayatteville, Ark., then at Neosho, Mo., working as he went along. Through the help of friends, but mostly by his own efforts, he entered Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa, and later completed his work in science and agriculture at the Iowa State College, where he took the degrees of Bachelor and Master. He was then added t othe faculty and placed in charge of the greenhouse, bacteriological laboratory and work in systematic botany, and was called from that post by Booker T. Washington to his present work at Tuskegee and for thirty years he has worked at that great institution.

Spoke Before Congress

During early Spring when the Peanut Cleaners of the South went to Washington to consult Chairman Fordney about the peanut tariff and to appear before the Ways and Means Committee, they had Prof. Carver accompany the delegation. Speakers were allotted ten minutes each in which to present their arguments. When Carver was called, a weary look overspread the countenances of the tired committee. But when his ten minutes time was up he prepared to retire. Members of the Committee asked him to continue; Congressmen from the lobby came into the committee room. He spoke as a scientist; showed samples of the things he had accomplished and spoke to an interested audience one hour and forty minutes. Carver knew what he was talking about. Congressmen and Senators learned much then about peanuts.

Unassuming Manner

With all his achievements, he is retiring in manner, reserved in appearance and withal unassuming. He is past sixty years of age, medium in build and dark complexion.

By assembling the numerous everyday products made of peanuts, numbering about fifty different commercial items, and adding those of Prof. Carver, the Peanut Exhibit in October at the Four County Fair in Suffolk, Va., will be worth seeing.

Photographs showing in detail this exhibit—the first of its kind—will be made, and promises to be a revelation to those who only know the peanut as a salted confection or tidbit, or when seen "Hot Roasted—Five a Bag' 'on the street corners. Many people did not know peanuts grew underground until some peanut poet sang:

"Peanuts do not grow on trees;
They shun the sunshine and the breeze.
They grow and flourish underground,
And bring a stiffish price per pound."

African on Degree Roll at U. of C.

From "Bantuland," where one is told live the heathen and his clan, there comes a little "David" who has slain the mighty giant of propaganda and put to flight his armies who have said learning cannot be assimilated by men of African origin or descent.

S. M. Nkomo, professor of history at the Tuskegee institute, was born and received his early training and education in South Africa. Later he became professor of history and African language at Edwaleni Training school, Natal. Since coming to America his entire time has been devoted to study, graduating from Greenville college and completing a course of study at the Moody Bible institute, Chicago, before taking up his studies at the University of Chicago, where he received, on Sept. 1, his master of arts degree in the department of history and sociology. The subject of his thesis was "The Customs of Bandawo People Pointing to the Unity of Bantu Races."

In the near future Mr. Nkomo will return to Africa and enter upon educational work among the Bantus. At present he will continue his work at Tuskegee as teacher of European history. A lecturing tour has been planned for him. He is the founder and secretary of the African Students union, a member of the A. M. E. church, Lake Geneva student conference alumni and the Y. M. C. A. of Alabama, respectively. He is a scintillating example of what reawakened Africa shall produce, tangible evidence that the sleeping, colossal Hamitic mind is surely awakening and proving its capacity to grasp modern thought.

NEGRO WINS $1000 GOVERNMENT PRIZE

John T. Risher Given This Amount For Best Method And Plans For Making And Keeping Records Of The Navy.

St. Louis Argus 7/22/22

Associated Negro Press

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—Mr. T. Risher, colored, formerly of Jackson, Misissippi, has just been awarded a prize of one thousand dollars by the United States Government for offering the best method and plans for making and keeping the records of the navy.

Mr. Risher began as a messenger in the navy department about 12 years ago at $50.00 per month, but by dilligent effort worked himself up to be chief of the Muster Roll Division of the United States Navy.

The method of keeping the records of navy heretofore have practically been those used by the navy sixty years ago, but the great increase of our navy brought about by the World War made the old plans wholly unadapted to the navy's great increase.

Mr. Risher had given this subject special study for some time, and therefore, called attention of the naval heads to the fact that he could suggest methods that would greatly relieve the situation. So the Board of Admirals offered a prize of one thousand dollars to any one who might offer the best improved method. One hundred and five naval officers submitted plans and competed The board of Admirals sat for more than a week and heard the different methods explained; finally adopted the Risher plan. Congress appropriated two hundred thousand dollars for installing the Risher plans, which, it is said will mean a saving to the government of more than seven hundred thousand dollars annually.

Through this devise the humblest yeoman may be located by the department on a moment's notice, while heretofore, it took many days, and some times months to locate a sailor.

$1,000 TO NAVY CLERK FOR TIME-SAVING PLAN

New York Age 9/16/22

(Special to The New York Age).

Washington, D. C.—John T. Risher, a colored Mississippian, but for the past twelve years an employe in the Navy Department, has been awarded $1,000 by the United States government as a result of devising the best scheme for making and keeping records of the Navy. The award was made after a competition participated in by 105 naval officers, who submitted plans, the ruling being made by the Board of Admirals after a week's deliberation.

Following the making of the award, the Board of Admirals recommended an appropriation of $200,000 for installing of the Risher system, and Congress has already complied with this request. It is estimated that the plans submitted by this colored man will save the government more than $700,000 annually. Its great merit is that not only will valuable time be saved in handling of navy records, but that by its means the officials will be able to locate every man in the navy, from highest to lowest, on a moment's notice. Heretofore, under the method in vogue, installed some sixty years ago, it took days, and even months, to locate this information.

Risher entered the Navy Department twelve years ago as a messenger at $50 per month, and is now chief of the muster roll division. He had given special study to this subject and suggested to the Board of Admirals that his plan would relieve the situation. The officials then instituted the competition and offered $1,000 as the prize, the contest being open to the entire navy personnel.

Miss Marian Anderson Receives Scholarship

7/23/22 Philadelphia Advocate

Marian Anderson, local contralto, won the National Association of Negro Musicians' Scholarship of $1000. This entitles her to continue her musical education at any of the universities of reputation. Miss Anderson will further develop her musical qualities to the delight of the National Associaton, whose efforts to promote worthy and artistic talent are receiving commendation.

Miss Anderson has achieved for herself high praise as an artist and future studies shall only enhance her work. She is a native of this city, and at a very early age was the possessor of a beautifully rich contralto voice. The late Grant Williams became interested in her, until little by little all the qualities of her voice were developed under the tutorship of the finest of teachers.

Girl to Help Educated Father in Law Practice

9-16-22

MISS INEZ FIELDS

Miss Inez C. Fields, daughter of Attorney George W. Fields of Hampton, Va., recently completed a course in law at Boston university and will return to Virginia to be associated with her father in his law practice. Miss Fields graduated from Hampton institute in 1914. Attorney Fields, who is totally blind, finished Cornell university in 1890 and is a successful member of the Virginia bar.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922.
Scholarship.

YOUTH FROM COLORED ORPHANS' HOME NOW A PUPIL AT TUSKEGEE

INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS
SEPTEMBER 16, 1922

ONE OF the happiest boys in the southland is Richard McCurdy, for sixteen years one of the children in the Colored Orphans' Home of Indianapolis, and since Tuesday a pupil at the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Richard won his way to admission into the school by ambition that suddenly burst into flame.

As employes at the Orphans' Home were preparing his clothes for departure Monday, Richard exhibited "twos" of everything, including fountain pens, ties, handkerchiefs, and even two watches, which friends had given to him.

RICHARD McCURDY.

Appreciates Advantages.

A year ago, as nine boys at the Orphans' Home left for other schools, two of them for Tuskegee, the matron sent Richard with a Bible for each. Richard then began to appreciate the advantages he was missing. Before he had not been a diligent pupil. He was made to understand that only boys with an ambition to make good were accepted as pupils in schools where there is not room enough for the thousands who wish to enter.

He resolved then and there that if anybody went this year, it would be he. There was never a week that Richard did not ask whether or not he would get to go to Tuskegee. During the year he made three grades, passing to the 8B in June with excellent grades in arithmetic and geography.

Although Mrs. Alice Taylor, superintendent of the home, promised her consent that he should go early in February, Richard was not at all sure that plans would work out in his favor until he was sent a week ago to a private home where he was to remain while his trunk was being packed, and other shopping done for him. Before leaving the Orphans' Home he was taken to the bank where he deposited $45 of $51 that he had saved by working at odd jobs in the neighborhood.

Goes to State Fair.

Knowing the city fairly well, he attended the state fair last Saturday afternoon. Sunday morning he went to church for the first time in his life. He had been in Sunday school, when he was out at the home, but never remembered that he ever went to church. He wore a coat for the first time, but did not feel as comfortable in it as he had in sweaters.

Richard expects to enter the eighth grade and as he has considerable knowledge of mechanics, he is to take auto mechanics this year. According to plans, he will remain in Tuskegee until he completes his course.

SCHOLARSHIPS GIVEN GIRL LAW STUDENT

10/25/22
New York Amsterdam News

Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, 267 West 138th street, the only colored student in the Fordham Law School, is the proud winner of two scholarships.

New York N.Y.

One was awarded for attaining the highest average in the first year, morning division, and the other for the highest average in her studies in a class of over 500 students in the first year class. She had an average of A plus.

She is the first colored student in the history of the Fordham Law School, and is a graduate of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

The following marks were given her for the year's work: Contracts, agency, property, torts, jurisprudence. A plus; domestic relations, pleading, criminal law, A minus.

DOING THINGS BETTER.

10/21/22

"Zoe Beckley's Corner" is a department of the New York *Evening Mail*, in which frequently appear word etchings of the passing show, which illuminate some phase of the problem of human existence. In fact it might be termed a repository of human documents, if that did not sound too stilted. At any rate, last week there appeared in her column a little story which might point a moral and sugar coat a lesson for the despondent. While a trifle lengthy it is well worth reproducing here:

New York Age
10/21/22

Rachel Rux is private secretary to Ruth Taylor, of White Plains, candidate on the Republican ticket for judge of the Children's Court. Miss Taylor, everybody thinks, will be elected—first judgeship given to a woman in New York State.

Miss Taylor, if elected, hopes to keep Miss Rux as her secretary because she is the best one she ever had.

Miss Rux is a colored girl.

She won a lot of prizes in her grammar school. She went to high, and was graduated with honors. She took up shorthand and secretarial work and several classical courses, shining rather brightly in all.

Then she started to get a job.

People talked to her nicely over the telephone. Asked her to call. Look surprised. Took her name and address and politely promised to "let her know." Months and months went by.

One day Miss Taylor, head of the Child Welfare Department, made it known she wanted an assistant. Rachel Rux applied—over the telephone. Everything seemed set. Then Miss Rux took a deep breath and said, "Just a moment, please—I'm a colored girl," and held on to her nerves, waiting.

"What of it?" came the voice over the wire.

"You really wouldn't let it stand in the way of employing me?" Incredulity and joy mixed in the tone.

"Come tomorrow at 9 and take the test," said Miss Taylor. "Being able to do the work is all that matters."

Which reminds us of two things. One is that the New York postoffice announced the other day that its quickest mail clerk is a colored girl. The other is that a young Negro woman in Raleigh, N. C., once said to us:

"The only way a colored girl or man can get along in anything worth while is to do that thing better than a white person can."

The direct application of this story is in the lesson that worth while results may be achieved by members of the race, through doing things better. In order to attain this degree of excellence in any trade or profession, diligence in study and persistence in practice are necessary. Excellence is not secured in any branch of labor or art without sustained effort. Whether the task assigned us be to keep books or to raise poultry, to paint pictures or to lay carpets, let us strive to do it to the best of our ability.

The striving for the attainment of excellence in any avenue of industry is the best way of making life worth living. It keeps cobwebs from the brain and makes strong men and women.

GREENFIELD IA FREE PRESS
SEPTEMBER 14, 1922

Two Florida horticulturists, one a Chinese and the other a negro, have developed new varieties of fruits. Lue Gim Gong, the Chinese, whose estate near DeLand, is one of the show places of Central Florida, gained international prominence some years ago when he disclosed the development of a new variety of orange possessing unusual qualities, from the viewpoint of the citrus fruit grower. The orange, which was named the "Lue Gim Gong" in honor of its developer, now is produced throughout the state. In March, 1921, Lue Gim Gong announced the production of, and exhibited, a grapefruit remarkable for the penetrating power of its agreeable aroma. His experiments with citrus fruits are continuing. Hezekiah Brooks, negro gardener and fruit grower of Miami, recently announced the successful conclusion of his attempts to produce a new variety of mango, which ripens between November and January, a period during which the mango is not to be found in this market.

SYRACUSE UNIV. HAS 40 COLORED STUDENTS

11-11-22
(Special to The New York Age)

Syracuse, N. Y.—There has been a notable increase in number of colored students registered at Syracuse University in the past three years. In 1919, there were only three, one of whom was Miss Rosamond Alston of Summerville, S. C., a member of the freshman class.

N.Y.A.

With the opening of the freshman class.

new york age

With the opening of the 1922 fall term, however, there are some thirty-nine or forty colored students enrolled, and reports from the universtiy authorities indicate that all of them are making good records.

ELIJAH RUNNELS AWARDED A CARNEGIE HERO MEDAL.

Richmond Planet
11-11-22
(Preston News Service)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 9.—Dr. J. W Holland, for almost 19 years connected with the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, was elected president by unanimous vote last Friday afternoon.

Among those being awarded posthumous medals for conspicuous service was Elijah Runnels, aged 21 years of Ferris, Texas. Runnels died in the attempt to save the life of his employer, a farmer, from drowning when the latter slipped from a levee and was carried down stream. The employer likewise lost his life.

Richmond Va.

The ages of the various heroes ranged from twelve to forty-eight. Practically all represented were workingmen school children or stenographers.

NOTED METALLURGIST RETIRES AFTER 32 YEARS.

Dallas Express
Dallas Texas
(By A. N. P.) 10/21/22

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—Having spent 32 years in the public school service of this city, Jeremiah D. Baltimore, of the Colored Public Schools, a member of the Franklin Society of Philadelphia and the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Art, Manufactures and Commerce of London, was retired September 30, under the Federal employees retirement act. This constitutes a record, but tells little of the achievements of a man whose metallurgical skill won him the recognition of two continents and a President of the United States.

Born in this city in 1852, Mr. Baltimore started upon the road to fame sixteen years later, when as a pupil at the Anthony Bowen School he placed a working model of a stationary steam engine in the United States patent office. It was not so much the model as the simple materials and crude instruments used in its construction that won him notice. An example of the primitive methods employed is had in his confession that the brass used in the model was melted in a flower pot on the kitchen stove of his home.

In 1895 a new honor fell to his lot when he was selected by the Navy Department to serve as assistant engineer officer on the trial board of the battleship Texas.

And so today at the age of 70 years Baltimore, having played more than a secondary role in the drama of life, is still possessed of the same pleasant expression and commendable mod-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

VETERAN EDUCATOR RETIRES FROM SERVICE

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—Having spent 32 years in the public school service of this city, Jeremiah D. Baltimore, of the Colored Public Schools, a member of the Franklin society of Philadelphia and the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Art, Manufactures and Commerce of London, was retired September 30, under the federal employees retirement act. This constitutes a record, but tells little of the achievements of a man whose metallurgical skill won him the recognition of two continents and a president of the United States.

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And so today at the age of 70 years Baltimore, having played more than a secondary role in the drama of life, is still possessed of the same pleasant expression and commendable modest bearing upon which the London Iron Age commented when he was 16 years of age.

ANOTHER prize winner; another step.

A white woman and a Colored boy are named as prize winners of the college of law of the University of Iowa.

The lady, Mrs. Louis Griffin, lives in Iowa City. The young Colored man, William E. Taylor, is put down from Detroit.

Your boys and girls have always shone at the University of Iowa. S. Joe Brown, distinguished citizen of Des Moines, friend to George H. Woodson, legal genius, left footprints in the sands of time at the University of Iowa.

* * *

Mrs. Griffin led the ninety-three first year students, while your boy, Taylor, led by "a wide margin," says the report, the sixty-two second year students.

The prize for each is $50. That, of course, is unimportant. If money or medal prize were not given the record would be prize enough.

Think of Taylor and imagine his future.

He will come out with a point of view that will help him. He will not say that ALL white people are opposed to him, or want him to stay down. White men looked over his papers, heard him in answer to questions, and found him sound and of big mind.

White people do what Colored people have not learned to do—they take off their hats to intelligence wherever found, and by whomsoever carried.

Most Colored people think they lose when they pay tribute to intelligence.

* * *

Young Taylor will soon stand befor judges and speak to the jury. Maybe before he comes to you he will win another prize. But his greatest prize will come in the confidence of clients and respects of those who finger books of law.

Think of Taylor, prize winner; and Taylor will think of what Hooker said of the Law:

"Her seat is the bosom of God and her voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least in feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempt from her powers."

Hope that on that platform Taylor will win other prizes further on.

White Newspapers

Mrs. Charles Baker, wife of a Colored Undertaker in Oakland, Cal got her picture and name on the front page of the Oakland Tribune last Thursday night and the whole Portuguese colony in West Oakland is singing her praise over the fact that Mrs. Baker. While dressing the body of a Portuguese infant pronounced sponge over its heart and felt a slight flutter over the heart by artificial respiration, Mrs Baker brought the child back to life. hired a taxi and rushed the child to its mother. Doctors speak of this case as "suspended animation" Now while the Tribune wrote up the occurrence in big headline on its front page and ran the picture of the Portuguese mother, her child and Mrs. Baker, the undertrker, it failed to mention the fact that Mrs Baker is a colored woman. Suqqose Mrs Baker had killed the child, would the fact she was a colored woman have been mention in the report, you who read the dailies know the answer.

FISK GRADUATE, DR. SPRINGS, WINS MEDAL

Fisk University News 10-1922

Friends of Dr. Andrew Springs, class of 1901, will be pleased to read the two following press comments relative to unusual recognition which has come to him in connection with his services in mine disasters:

Fisk University, 10-1922

James Murphy of Girard, Kan., and William Anderson of Frontenac, Kan., were awarded gold medals for rescuing four workmen in an explosion in No. 17 mine of the Jackson Walker Coal and Mining Company at Frontenac, Kansas.

Recognition of continuous service in mine disasters over a period of several years was made in the award of a gold medal and diploma to A. W. Springs of Dewmaine, Ill.

A posthumous award of a medal and diploma was made to James Hudson of Burnett, Wash., who lost his life in an attempt to rescue a fellow-miner who had been overcome by fumes in the Black Diamond mine of the Pacific Coal Company at Black Diamond, Washington.

Fisk University 10-1922

DR. SPRINGS WINS MEDAL

In the *Globe-Democrat* of March 7 there appeared an account of five men who had received medals for mine rescue work. Dr. A. W. Springs of Dewmaine was one of the five. Dr. Springs has had several years experience in mine rescue work and has been presented with a gold medal and diplomas in recognition of his good work. The Miners' Safety Association of Southern Illinois is connected with the Bureau of Mines at Washington, D. C.

NEGRO SHIP HERO SAVES SCIENTIFIC DATA.

Dallas Express
Dallas, Texas

New York, N. Y., Nov. 30—Because of the magnificant heroism of Sam Christopher, a Negro attendant on board the yacht Viking, which was burned in the habor of Port of Spain, Trinidad, early in the morning of October26, a number of strange and rare animals are added to the Bronx Zoological Park. The specimens include a two-toed Scloth. a paroquet, and a real howling monkey.

A night monkey, an animal that never appears in the daytime, and a cebus monkey were also saved, but these died enroute to New York. Four Venezuelan turtles, a collection of insects and a four-footed ell lost in the fire.

The collection had been assembled by Prof. William Beebe and a group of scientist from New York Zoological Society, and they had been in South America since February. The party was in port of Spain, on board the Viking as guest of the Barber Asphalt Company. Prof. Beebe and party were sixty miles inland,, examining the famous pitch lake of Trinidad, only Gilbert Broking, ornithological expert, remaining behind. But Broking was sleeping on shore, leaving Christopher as the only member of the party on board ship. Two Venezuelans were also on board.

Aroused by Midnight Fire.

Christopher was aroused shortly after midnight by a fire in the coal bunkers. amidship. With the two men he fought the fire for an hour and had it seemingly nearly under control. But when the blaze flared suddenly the natives lost their heads and became useless from terror. Sam rushed to the deck and signalled to shore for help. When boats drew alongside he began the work of salvages.

Absolutely single-handed, the colored man made the tripin the inferno of flames and brought out, in addition to the animals already enumerated, scientific records, jungle motion pictures, specimens and data of incalculable value. All the specimens and data of tropical research were left on board in addition to Prof Beebe's personal notes, extending over a period of five years, containing matter which could not be replaced.

Broking made his way out to the Viking and was a witness to the colored attendant's heroism. With smoke pouring out of portholes and flames rising from the deck. Christopher continued his work until all the valuable properties were saved. As he left the dining saloon with the last load the deck caved in with acrash. Christopher and Broking jumped into a row boat and pulled out of the danger zone. The flaming vessel was finally towed toward the jetty in hopes that the Port of Spain fire company might be able to prevent total loss, bht there was a failure of the water power and the vessel was taken back out in the harbor.

Sam Christopher, with Professor Beebe and his party of scientist, reached New York on the steamer Maraval on Wednesday, October 8.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922

Scholarship

Trusting to Charm

Chicago Defender
2/18/22

MISS ROSA LUCILLE JAMES

Miss James is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. James, 6335 Evans avenue. She is 19 years old and in January of this year graduated from the Chicago Normal college, being one of the youngest in a class of 88. Her classmates chose her to write the class song and to direct it at the class day and commencement exercises. She is now teaching in the Forrestville school, but has announced her intention to enter the University of Chicago, where she will pursue a literary course leading to a Ph. D. degree. The faculty of the Chicago Normal college complimented her on her marked literary ability.

Ansorge Names Emile Holley As Candidate for Annapolis

New York Age 3/11/22

Graduate of P.S. 89 and Townsend High, Now Freshman at City College, Colored Boy is Principal Nominee

4 Candidates Are Named

New York City Congressman Declares For "Square Deal" and Asserts Negro Constituents Are Entitled to Recognition in Navy

Congressman Martin C. Ansorge has appointed Emile T. Holley, a colored boy, of 102 West 138th street, to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis. Holley is named as the principal candidate. No colored boy has ever graduated from Annapolis, nor so far as is known has any been named in the past forty years.

Congressman Ansorge announced that of the four appointees to Annapolis which he was privileged to make for the 21st Congressional District, it was a matter of simple justice and fair dealing that one should be a colored boy. The other named are Thomas H. Reed, Arthur J. O'Reilly and Vincent Henry.

Congressman Ansorge said that his colored appointee was highly recommended to him by prominent people of both races, and he felt sure that he would be a credit to him and the colored race.

Emile T. Holley is seventeen years of age, and was born in Aiken, S. C., May 23, 1904. When he was two years old his parents moved to New York. Several years later he entered public school 89, at 134th street and Lenox avenue, from which he graduated with honors. While at school he was solo violinist of the orchestra, a member of the order squad, a member of the track and baseball teams, and prize speaker at the school.

Freshman at City College.

During the latter years of the war he was among the few chosen from his school to assist in the work of the Draft Board located in his district. He is now a freshman at the College of the City of New York. While attending Townsend Harris High School he was on the varsity track and baseball squads and was an officer of his class. He is superintendent of the St. James Presbyterian Sunday-school of 67 West 137th street, and a member of the Boys' Executive Council of the Y. M. C. A.

In speaking of the nomination, Congressman Ansorge said: "I have tried to live up to the principle of the 'square deal' to all my constituents and on that basis I feel that of the four appointments to Annapolis at my disposal, my colored constituents are entitled to one as a matter of simple justice. The colored boys enlisted or were drafted in the World War, irrespective of race, and if they are good enough to fight for Uncle Sam they are good enough for appointment to Uncle Sam's academies. Three colored boys have already graduated from West Point. Why has there never been a graduate from Annapolis?"

Holley Writes His Thanks.

The following letter has been received by Congressman Ansorge from young Holley:

"102 West 138th street,
New York, New York,
March 5, 1922.

Hon. Martin C. Ansorge,
Member of Congress,
575 Riverside Drive,
New York, New York.

Dear Congressman:

Words cannot express the gratitude and honor that I feel to know that you have nominated me as principal for appointment to Annapolis; but my achievements will, in the event of my appointment, I am sure, exemplify the trust and honor you have bestowed through me upon my race.

Again I wish to thank you for having given the race an opportunity to show its true value.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed)
EMILE HOLLEY."

EMILE TREVILLE HOLLEY.
N.Y. Age. 3/11/22

17 year old Colored Boy, living at 102 W. 138th St., named as Principal Candidate for Naval Academy, Annapolis, by Congressman Martin C. Ansorge of 21st Cong. ist., New York City.

ANSORGE DEFENDS HIS NEGRO APPOINTMENT

Denies He Is Fulfilling Campaign Promises.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn
3/30/22

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Representative Martin Ansorage (Republican, New York), called today the had fulfilled campaign promises in appointing Treville Holley, 17-year-old negro, to Annapolis.

He was simply following out a policy outlined by President Harding himself.

"I never mentioned Annapolis or West Point in any way in any of my campaign speeches," he said, referring to a statement by Richard Williams, printed in the World. Mr. Ansorage declared also, that a letter he had from Williams in February made no mention of any pledge or promise.

"My appointment of Emile Treville Holley to the United States Naval Academy," Mr. Ansorage continued, "was not the fulfillment of a campaign pledge as has been stated. I made no such pledge. Nobody requested it. Nobody dictated it. I did it on my own responsibility. I did it in recognition of the patriotism and valor of the 500,000 colored boys in the military and naval service of the United States in the World War. I did it in recognition of the principle of the square deal and equal opportunity advocated by President Harding in his Birmingham, Ala., speech.

"I distributed my appointments throughout the district. There were four vacancies. Every boy who applied received an appointment as principal or alternate. The large colored population residing in one section of my district was entitled to one of

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

these appointments as a matter of simple justice and equal representation.

"Holley is physically and mentally qualified—bears a fine reputation in the community, is a high school graduate and a freshman at the College of the City of New York. He is popular among his white classmates. He is tactful and will not make himself obnoxious.

"Harvard and other large institutions make no discrimination. Some of our best athletes are colored. West Point has produced three colored cadets and one of them became a full-fledged colonel. No one has a higher respect for Annapolis than have I but it is supported at government expense as an educational and not a social institution. No one should be barred for race, creed or color.

"I shall stand behind Holley and see that he gets a square deal."

Named For Naval Academy At Annapolis

Baltimore Md.
Afro-American
3/31/22

Emile Treville Holley, of New York City, who if he passes his examination on April 19th will be the first colored midshipman to enter Annapolis in the last fifty years.

"PERFECT HELL" AWAITS HOLLEY AT ANNAPOLIS

Baltimore Md
Afro-American
3/31/22

New York Boy Nominated For Naval Academy Faces Tough Proposition

FOURTH LAD NAMED

Three Other Colored Boys Were Practically Hazed Out of Annapolis

Annapolis, Md., March 30—A perfect Hell awaits Emile Treville Holley, 17 years old, of New York, named by Representative Ansorge of the twenty-first New York Congressional District for appointment to the United States Naval Academy here.

Cadets who were overheard discussing his appointment this week declared that they would make him see a tough time taking a course down here.

If Holley passes his examination on April 19th, he will be the first colored man to enter Annapolis since reconstruction days following the Civil War. Three other men were appointed to the Academy in 1872, 1873 and 1874, but were compelled to resign without finishing their course on account of the violent hazing of the Southerners.

New York City, March 30—Emile Treville Holley, son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Holley is a student in the freshman year in the college of New York and a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps. While in high school he starred in athletics and was an officer of his class. He is also superintendent of St. James Presbyterian Sunday School and active in the boys' work of the Y. M. C. A. He lives with his parents at 102 W. 138th street. His father William A. Holley is a steward in the dining car service of the Erie Railway. Before her marriage his mother was a teacher in the Swift Memorial Institute, Rogersville Tennessee.

Great Step Forward Says Johnson

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, hailed the nomination as a great step forward for his race. He said the boy probably would have rought sledding, as the "navy is a pretty aristocratic place."

"He must be extremely tactful," said Mr. Johnson, "and he must maintain his self-respect. He must not be a boot-licker, but he must use a lot of self-restraint."

Mr. Johnson cited the case of the late Col. Charles Young, one of four graduates from West Point. "When Col. Young found that cadets objected to taking food from a plate after it had been passed to a Negro first," he said "he handed it to them first and then served himself after them. When an inferior officer refused to salute him he saluted the white inferior officer. Thus he heaped coals of fire upon their heads."

Ansorge Explains

Congressman Ansorge explaining his appointment said that he had promised it before election adding.

"As a matter of simple justice and in recognition of the valor and Americanism of the colored boys in war I have nominated one to the Naval Academy. Three colored boys already have graduated from West Point. Holley is a fine clean cut young man, is physically and mentally qualified and was highly recommended by prominent people of both races."

PLOT MAY BAR HOLLEY FROM ANNAPOLIS

Chicago Abp 4/1/22

Silent Forces Line Up To Bar New York Boy From Naval Academy

WASHINGTON, April 1. — That orders have been passed down from the highest sources through hidden channels prohibiting all officers in the Navy Department from officially discussing the appointment of Emil Treville Holley to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, by Congressman Ansorge of New York, seems a certainty in view of the reticence within the Department. While a number will discuss the matter privately, no naval officers could be found who would permit the use of his name in commenting upon this anomalous appointment.

The records show that Holley is 17 years old, lives at 102 W. 138th St., and is now a freshman at the College of the City of New York. Admiral Wilson declared that Holley would, like all other candidates for training at the academy, be given his examination on April 19 and that no discrimination would be shown in the grading of his papers.

For obvious reasons, there will be little said about the appointment around the capitol. An indulgent smile and a shake of the head, which seems to mean that Ansorge made a blunder in his choice, is the limit of the Congressional expression.

Congressman Ansorge was only too willing to explain his position. It is known that two- thirds of his constituents are not white, and that indirectly he made the campaign pledge of doing something for them through Army or Navy training appointments.

There is a general feeling, however, that Onsorge will not make any serious fight to have his appointment put through in face of the inevitable opposition.

Despite the bland statements that Holley will be given an equal chance to enter the academy, there are known to be forces at work already under the surface which will ultimately make his entrance very improbable. The Navy is shying at a direct discussion of such a ticklish problem, but it will undoubtedly deal with the matter in its own private and peculiar way.

The examining officers are carefully supplied with technicalities with which they may trip up undesirable candidates for a naval commission, and, while not divulging their methods, they display a certain calmness which leads one to the conviction that they are not worrying about a black candidate at Annapolis.

Even if Holley should reach the academy, as officers today pointed out, he would have to face there the overwhelming force of precedent. It is held by some that the Naval cadets will not hesitate to use "Coventry" upon the newcomer in an effort to sustain the color line within the Navy.

Naval officers are bursting with indignation over the appointment made by Ansorge, whom they refer to in the most unpleasant terms. But they are nursing their grievance in silence and in the faith that superior officers will find some way out of the perplexing racial tangle.

A. W. Easton, who graduated from the high school and college department [illegible] State College and who duplicated his bachelor of arts degree at Boston University is to graduate from the Boston University law school in June, as a cum laude student.

Savannah Ga
4/6/22

WRIGHT A MEMBER OF CONN. BIBLE SOCIETY

New York City
4/3/22

(Special to The New York Age).

Hartford, Conn.—At the 113th annual meeting of the Connecticut Bible Society, held in the Old State House in the same building in which it was first organized, the Rev. James A. Wright, pastor of Talcott Street Congregational Church, was elected a corporate member of the society.

This is the first time in the century and thirteen years of the society's existence tha a colored man has been elected to membership in this body, the election carrying a voice and vote in its management.

N. Y. C. POST
APRIL 1, 1922

At right—Emile Treville Holley, seventeen-year-old negro student at City College, named by Representative Martin C. Ansorge for admission to the United States Naval Academy, first of his race given this honor, if he passes the examinations, since reconstruction days.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922
Scholarship

Chicago Girl Honored

Chicago Defender 1/28/22

MISS GRACE WALKER JOHNSON

Out of a class of eighty-eight to graduate from the Chicago Normal College Jan. 27, Miss Grace Walker Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson, 3328 Giles avenue, has been chosen to compose the music for the class song. Miss Johnson, who was born in Chicago, has won three medals from Kimball Hall for work in piano compositions, sight reading and execution. She is 20 years old.

SETTING A HIGH MARK.

A good friend of THE CRISIS, Dr. W. S. Scarborough, who has extended his researches from Greek roots to plant roots, as assistant economist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has sent us a clipping from the Washington *Star*, dealing with "The Fascination of Dumas." We reproduce it below:

New York 1/28/22

With no reflection whatever upon modern authors, few of them can keep a reader up until 2 a. m. to finish a story. Dumas possesses that power. The fascination of his swiftly moving stories has been felt by readers of every age since he penned them.

Just what quality it is about them that is responsible for the attention-compelling grip which they exert upon the average reader is not easy to determine by cold analysis. Other writers have told exciting stories. Others have used dialogue to good purpose.

But few have been able to combine excitement and dialogue with such wonderful effect as Dumas. "The Three Musketeers," "Twenty Years After," most of his novels, stand almost alone in literature in their peculiar field.

A reader finds it hard to let them out of hand, once he has started one of these masterpieces of narrative. The noise of the automobile outside dwindles away as the last car goes to the garage. The street cars go by at longer intervals. The clock strikes out 1 o'clock and then 2 o'clock, but the reader knows it not. He is experiencing the fascination of Dumas.

Dr. Scarborough made the following comment on this clipping:

It has the right ring and is worth reading. Dumas was a Negro-so-called—and yet he wrote so well and so entertaining that whatever emanated from his pen became the fascination of the world, white as well as black.

Right here is found the solution of the problem, and right here we must place emphasis. When a sufficient number of Negroes can do this then the color line will vanish as dew before the morning sun. This should be our text.

Dr. Scarborough sets a very high mark for race aspirations, following the classical tradition of hitching a wagon to a star. Alexander Dumas is ranked as one of the three or four most popular and gifted writers that the France of the nineteenth century produced. His brilliancy of style as a dramatist and novelist was only equalled by his feverish industry. His first book was published in 1826. Between that time and his death in 1870 he wrote over 150 romances, autobiographical works and books of travel, besides sixty-six plays. Dumas was a master of literary production and did much to preserve French history in the guise of fiction.

Those who seek to emulate his career as a writer have a high mark set before them.

Who's Who in Howard University

Washington Tribune 1/28/22

THOMAS WYATT TURNER, Ph. D

Dr. Turner who is Professor of Applied Biology and Nature Study in Howard University is a typical alumnus of the institution. He has forced his way to the top by hard and patient work. He is not the kid-glove or silver-spoon type of individual, but like that vast army of sturdy Howard men who worked and studied under all sorts of handicaps, he has finally come to the point of high efficiency and social worth in this his day and generation.

Professor Turner enjoys the distinction of being the first Negro in this country to receive the degree of Ph. D. in Botany; this degree having been recently conferred upon him by Cornell University.

Prof. Turner received the degree of A. B. from Howard in 1901, and the A. M. degree in 1905.

He was a graduate student in the Catholic University of America, 1901-1902. Subsequent to this date, during the summer vacations he has pursued courses in Botany and related subjects at the University of Rochester, Cold Spring Harbor Biological Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., Columbia University, Johns Hopkins University and Cornell University, receiving in 1921, from the last named Institution the highest degree known in the Academic World, that is, the degree Ph. D.

Professor Turner has held the following positions since his graduation from college in 1901: instructor, Tuskegee Institute, 1902; Baltimore High School 1903-1910; St. Louis High School, 1910-1911; Baltimore High School, 1911-1913; Professor of Applied Biology and Nature Study, Howard University, 1913; Acting Dean of the School of Education, 1918-1920; on sabbatic leave 1920-1921.

He is a member of the following scientific and educational associations: American Asso. for the Advancement of Science; Botanical Society of America; The American Phytopathologica Society; The American Nature Study Society; The Catholic Educational Association; and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools and Chairman of its Committee on Rating methods.

Professor Turner is a public spirited and useful citizen. His light is not hidden behind an academic bushel, but rather is allowed to shine wherever and whenever it is needed. He is particularly interested in the economic phase of Botany as it manifests itself in agricultural and rural education. Very recently he was called to deliver a series of lectures to a group of rural ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Morgan College, Baltimore, Md., also to Farmers, County agents, and Teachers at Hampton Institute.

For the past three years he has been engaged in special research work in connection with the U. S. D. A. Prof. Turner seeks every opportunity to apply the principles of his special science to one of the greatest of all problems, namely the food problem, thereby contributing his part toward the general betterment of mankind.

Professor Thomas W. Turner

DRESS DESIGNED BY NEGRO GIRL

Savannah Ga.

Among Fifty Best At Art Show

Tribune 3/30/22

New York, March 25—It was a breathless moment Wednesday at the Art Centre Galleries, Nos. 665 and 67 East 56th street, when pretty models posed in a series of the charming little frocks designed by the girls themselves for the Exhibition of Good Taste in Dress for Young Girls. But if any of the prize winning artists whose sketches have been converted into real silken and cloth creations by the great dressmakers of New York felt a thrill it must have been Edith Williams, a Negro student of the Textile Night School, whose entry was too late for the half-complete honor roll on the official programme, but was put through so rapidly by Harry Collins that it took rank among the fifty winners early yesterday morning.

PROFESSOR WILLIS J. KING WILL VISIT CHINA

The Foundation - Atlanta Ga.

It is with special pride that we announce to the readers of the FOUNDATION that Professor King of the Department of Old Testament and Sociology in Gammon Theological Seminary has been elected to the General Committee of the World's Student Christian Federation. In accepting this honor Dr. King will be expected to be present at a conference of the Federation to be held in Peking, China, April 4th to 9th.

This came to Professor King as a complete surprise. It is a distinguishing honor to be a member of this conference to be held in Peking, it is more significant to have a place in the General Committee, these honors are yet the more emphasized to Professor King in that he is the only colored member in the committee.

The friends of Professor King and of the Seminary will recall that it was last June that he received the degree of Ph.D. from Boston University, with special recognition given because of the value of the thesis with which he concluded the course of study leading to such honors. This opportunity to visit the Orient will be a fitting climax to his student days and will better prepare him for the large work he is doing in the faculty of Gammon Theological Seminary.

Already provision has been made to care for his class room work which was made the easier by the return of Dr. Howard who had been away for a half year studying in the universities of the Eastern States. Prof. King will leave the Seminary about Feb. 15, and will return some time in June.

We are adding just a part of the letter first received announcing his election which will explain more fully the purpose in his going:

Student Department International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association,
247 Madison Ave., New York City,
December 29, 1921.

Prof. Willis J. King,
Gammon Theological Seminary,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Professor King:

On behalf of the Student Department of the International Committee I write to notify you of your election to the General Committee of the World's Student Christian Federation, and to invite you to attend the committee meeting and conference to be held in China the first part of April. This request is seconded most heartily by the Colored Men's Department which with the Student Department represents the international student work. It is important that our American delegation, which includes four other men and five women, shall sail from San Francisco on February 21st. It is my hope that you can arrange to accept the position and arrange for this trip.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

New York Age 2/11/22

A number of New York newspapers have carried the news of the remakable record made at the DeWitt Clinton High School by Countee P. Cullen. Perhaps no student at that school has ever carried off such a string of honors as have been carried away by young Mr. Cullen. In a scholarship record through a four-year course he maintained the highest average of his class—ninety-three per cent.

He was the valedictorian of his class, and the class contained three hundred, only three of whom were Negroes. There are some six thousand students at the De Witt Clinton.

Young Cullen was first lieutenant on the Dotey Squad, which is the school's highest organization. He served on the board of publication until he was made editor-in-chief of the "Clinton News," which is a weekly publication of the school. The editorship of the "Senior Magpie" was also awarded him. He was vice-president of the Clinton Club, and to crown it all, he reached the highest honor that De Witt Clinton has to offer: he became the head of the Arista. In addition, he was recent winner of the Douglass Fairbanks oratorical contest which is open to all students of the school.

Aside from the question of scholarship and school activities, young Mr. Cullen has another quality which, to me, is the most interesting and promising of all. He demonstrates beyond all doubt that he has great literary endowment. The poems which he has written have none of the amateurish form or sentiment which are usually expected from a youth of eighteen. If he should make literature his goal I would not hesitate to predict that the race will have in him another great poet.

This young man has already done his race a great service. He has accomplished important things and in addition he has secured the right kind of publicity for it, the sort of publicity to which I have referred in another part of these columns, and the promise which he gives is far beyond what he has already done.

High Honors Won By Young Countee Cullen At Clinton

In Graduating From DeWitt Clinton High School Colored Boy Wins Practically Every Prize Offered---Attained Highest 4-Year Average

New York Age 2/11/22

Countee P. Cullen, the eighteen year old son of Rev Frederick A. Cullen, pastor of Salem M. E. Church, West 133rd street, New York City, has just completed the course at DeWitt Clinton High School, winning practically every honor and prize which was to be competed for. There were 6,000 students at DeWitt Clinton, and three hundred of these were in young Cullen's class. And only three of the 300 were Negroes!

That did no tstop Countee Cullen. He won the highest honors possible, with an average through the four year course of 93 per cent, and graduated as valedictorian. He won prizes in deportment, attendance, debate, mathematics and English.

One of his latest achievements was the winning of the Douglas Fairbanks' oratorical contest, this being awarded him for his original poem, "I have a rendesvouz with life." As a result of the splendid record made by Cullen in high school, both Columbia and New York Universities offered him scholarships but the latter named institution was the first with their offer, and the brilliant young Negro has already entered upon his studies at the New York University.

His valedictory address was in the form of a poem of fifty-seven lines, entitled "Any Senior to His Friend," and the effort was greeted with tumultuous applause from the enormous audience that filled DeWitt Clinton auditorium on graduation day.

Countee has ambitions that lead to winning a Rhodes' Scholarship, carrying with it a year's study at Oxford College, England, and it is not at all improbable that he succeeds. The family lives at 234 West 131st street.

MORE CRITICISM OF "BATOUALA."

Mr. René Maran's novel, "Batouala," continues to be discussed in literary circles in French Africa and France. In *Paris-Midi* M. Maurice de Waleffe—a well-known critic—gives his opinions candidly. He has travelled, he affirms, in parts of West Africa, the Congo, and the greater part of Senegal. But nowhere has he found the official administration in so lax a condition as M. Maran describes in his much-discussed preface to "Batouala." True, many of the officials M. de Waleffe met were stern, and perhaps hard, but on every occasion where severity was used, it was necessary, and both Africans and officials realized this. Africans whom M. de Waleffe encountered were, he writes, on the whole, kindhearted, faithful and devoted, and not the savages M. Maran depicts. In M. de Waleffe's opinion, "Batouala" does injustice to both Europeans and Africans, and on that account should be suppressed. People who have never visited Africa, he thinks, would be deterred from doing so, and the Africans themselves must feel hurt at this picture of their manners and customs. Without accusing the author of distorting the truth, M. de Waleffe writes that M. Maran is a romancer who has allowed his imagination to run away with him. M. Maran is an African.

Canadian Observer 1/12/22

MISS BOULDING WINS ZETA PHI

Boston Mass Guardian 1/14/22

Miss Dorothy Celeste Boulding a student at the Tufts College Medical school has been received into the Epsilon chapter of Zeta Phi of Tufts College Medical School. This Fraternity is composed entirely of Medical women and undergraduates in Medical colleges. It is national in scope and only American women are members. Miss Boulding is the only Colored girl ever invited to become a member of this Fraternity.

Miss Boulding was born in Norfolk, Va. She graduated from the Grammar School there, but has received all the rest of her education in Boston

Miss Boulding's success and accomplishment is the natural outcome of a no segregation education and the result of a fair chance given, even if in the face of a exactingcompetition. Her achievement also proves beyond a reasonable doubt what a Colored girl can do if she be given the opportunity and makes us all feel proud of her and the colored youth of today.

For progress in thi direction Miss Boulding should be in her own public an exponent of non-segregation in educational and civic institutions and radically go in for our race attending where the other races attend We are losing because our women who achieved along non-segregation lines themselveshave promotd separate institutional work for the rest of the

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Education — 1922

Scholarship

GEORGE HAYES WINS ROAD ESSAY PRIZE IN WILMINGTON, DEL.

N.Y. Negro World

3/11/22

In the recent essay contest held for the State of Delaware by the Highway and Highway Transportation Educational Committees throughout the grammar schools of the State, George Hayes, a Negro of the 7A grade of Howard School, was awarded the second prize.

According to the Delaware Safety Council, the essay written by Hayes was of a very high grade, passing a severe test of the judging body, consisting of two engineers and three teachers.

Hayes, who is not quite 14 years of age, has a good school record and is quite a favorite among his classmates. He received an ovation on the day it was announced that he was successful in bringing the only prize that came to this city to his school, the first prize going to a student in Delaware City.

Besides the honor, the prize consists of a $10 gold piece and a silver medal.—Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., March 3.

CLAIM RUSE DEFEATED CHAMPION

Chicago Defender

3/12/22

Discrimination Snags Nine-Year-Old Head Speller in Detroit Schools

By FRANCIS H. WARREN

Detroit, Mich., March 17.—Are Southern methods of repression creeping into the North to prevent Race men in competition with white people from securing even-handed justice?

This question is thrust to the front by the experiences of George Nurse, admitted champion speller of the sixth grade in the Detroit public schools.

The Detroit News recently staged a series of spelling bees in the Detroit public schools, of which there are 158. Then these school champions competed to see who were the best grade spellers in the city.

George Nurse, the sixth grade champion, with the four other grade and high school champions, were left to contest for the honor of being champion of the city of Detroit.

Interest in Contest

The Majestic theater was the scene of the final struggle. One by one the five grade champions dropped out for misspelling until there were left on the stage George Nurse, aged 9, and Justine Pearsall, a bright child of Caucasian race of the eighth grade, aged 12. The word "peace" was given to Justine. She spelled the word wrong twice and was given a third opportunity. She was given words from the grade speller. George was given high school words with several syllables, yet he continued to spell them correctly and the excitement became most intense, as it was feared that a boy of 9 years would outspell all of the other students in the city schools of our great city.

Discrimination Apparent

Finally George was given the word "Hawaii." He began with a capital "H," then he stopped and started over and forget to use the capital "H" when he started the second time but spelled the word correctly. He was disqualified for this without being given three opportunities, or even two, to spell it correctly, as had formerly been done with Miss Pearsall, from all of which it appears that there was at least some discrimination in favor of little Miss Pearsall and against the little boy, George Nurse, for had he been given three opportunities to correctly spell "Hawaii" he probably would have been spelling with her until now, as his principal, who was too ill to attend the final match, was confident that he was the best speller in the city of Detroit and could not be spelled down. George is called the de facto champion of Detroit.

Students Stand High

There are, as previously stated, 158 champion spellers of their respective schools. Out of these champions 140 contested for the grade championships. Eight Race students won the school championship prize, the names of six of whom are as follows:

George Nurse, Barstow school; Lucile Nutall, Duffield school; Claudia Brown, Capron school; William Robinson, George school; Robert Berry, Lyon school; Marjorie Pearce, Pitcher school. The names of the two others are not now available.

Catholics Draw Color Line

The family of the champion speller George Nurse, are Catholic. When they came to Detroit they wanted to have George entered in one of the Catholic parochial schools of the city but the bishop told them they "could not admit Colored students in any of the parochial schools they now had, but that they would soon have a Colored parochial school where he could attend."

It was announced five or six years ago that the Catholics intended to have a Race Catholic school in connection with the St. Peter Claver Catholic church, but a campaign was immediately instituted to put all parochial schools out of business and compel all children of the city to attend the public schools between the ages of 7 and 16 years, or until they passed the eighth grade, and a second campaign is now being waged to amend the constitution of Michigan to this effect and will be voted upon in November. During the first campaign Michigan Catholics had Eugene Marshall of Chicago address the voters in this state in favor of the parochial schools despite their Jim Crow tendencies.

SEEK PERSON WHO MADE THE HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENT IN '21

Cleveland O. Call

3/18/22

Spingarn Medal is Awarded Yearly to Member of Race

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Committee of Award of the Spingarn Medal, which every year is awarded to the man or woman of African descent and of American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement during the precedng year in any field of elevated or honorable human endeavor, announces through its chairman, Bishop John Hurst of Baltimore, that it invites recommendations for the ward of the Spingarn Medal for 1921. The recommendations, the committee requests, should contain a statement as to the qualifications of the person nominated for the medal with a specific account of the achievement or achievements which in the opinion of the person who nominates him would entitle the nominee to the award.

The medal is the gift of Mr. J. E. Spingarn, for several years chairman and now treasurer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Committee of Award is as follows: Bishop John Hurst, chairman; Hon. William Howard Taft, Mr. John Hope, Dr. James H. Dillard and Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard.

Recommendations are to be sent by April 1 to Bishop John Hurst, chairman of the Committee of Award of the Spingarn Medal, Room 621, 70 Fifth avenue, New York.

YOUNG MEN MAKE GOOD IN COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Chicago Defender

3/25/22

Despite contrary observations on the values of mixed schools from various leaders and the charge that, when it comes to the train, the white man is supreme, singular evidence to dispute both these theories has asserted itself in local schools during the past week.

B. G. Alston

Blaine G. Alston, 3805 Giles avenue, and Milo Brown, 3360 Prairie avenue, have been among those to come out of competitive examinations with flying colors.

Mr. Alston is a student in the John Marshall law school. In a recent competitive examination on the subject of "Common Law Pleading" he attained the highest average upon the subject, and was declared the winner of a set of Thompson's work on the "Law of Trials," the prize, which was the gift of T. H. Flood & Co. of this city. This prize was won against white students.

Milo Brown

Alston's friends will remember him as a lieutenant who served with the 370th Infantry regiment during the war.

Milo Brown, a student at the Worsham College of Embalming, completed Friday a course begun last September with a general average of 98. He led the entire class. All the other class members with the exception of one were white. His nearest competitor had an average of 96.

Brown, who is 24 years of age, was corresponding secretary for the college during his term there and as such contributed articles to various undertaking magazines on the subject of anatomy.

BOSTON [illegible] TRAVELLER

MARCH 27, 1922

MISS EDITH WILLIAMS, a colored girl of New York, has won high honors as a student at the Textile night school before this, but now her climax of joy has come—and, incidentally, the girl is on the way to fortune as a costume designer. She has learned all about colors and blends and fabrics and figures and all that, and is herself one of the best dressed girls in the big city. The big art show is on at present, and in the prize designs selected from hundreds, the one by Miss Williams was one of the "best 50." The judges didn't attempt to arrange the 50 in sequence as they were all perfect darlings of designs, so the 50 girls whose work was selected as best rank alike. Miss Williams is a shy girl, and feared that her ancestry might militate against her. She wouldn't exhibit until a girl friend assured her it would have a good chance. Her design, for juveniles, was the last entry, and late at that. But when the head judge, Harry Collins, saw it, he rushed it to the front, on its merit. "Happy? Of course, I am, who wouldn't be," said Miss Williams. "I have gone to the night textile school to learn a life profession and encouragement always helps one to harder effort."

MISS EDITH WILLIAMS

BEASLEY, GEORGIA BOY, ON COUNTY HOSPITAL STAFF

Chicago Defender

4/1/22

Edward W. Beasley, 3805 Prairie avenue, son of the late Jack R. S. Beasley of Macon, Ga., and a senior in Northwestern University Medical school, was one of the successful candidates for interneships at the Cook County hospital. He is the third member of his Race to win this distinction with a standing among the highest in his class.

E. W. Beasley

Mr. Beasley was graduated from Fisk university in June, 1918, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He is a member of the Zata chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, and at present is senior bacteriologist at the Chicago city hall.

GIRL HAS BEST ESSAY IN WHITE SCHOOL CONTEST

Chicago Defender

4/29/22

Norwood, Mass. Miss Ann E. [illegible] daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Tarney [illegible] of this city, was awarded first prize offered to high school students by the board of trade for the best essay on one of three different subjects, "The Spirit of 50 Years Ago," an historical recital of Norwood. Miss Tarney is the only girl of her race attending the school.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

A TRIBUTE TO MISS MARIA L. BALDWIN

Philadelphia Old Philmmgton Let. Cadvocate 4/8/22

One of the most beautiful tributes that could be paid to anyone is found in The Agassiz, the school paper of the Agassiz School in Cambridge, Mass., of which Miss Maria L. Baldwin was principal. The issue of March is called the Maria L. Baldwin Memorial Number, and is filled with tributes to her from pupils, the teachers who were associated with her, and the resolutions of condolence from the School Board and City Council of Cambridge. It seems worth while to have lived, if one could have and merit the appreciation of one's fellow men, women and children in the way which Miss Baldwin merited praise and commendation. It is a splendid commentary on the people of Cambridge that they venerated and appreciated the teacher in their midst. And, by the way, a community is cultured and refined in proportion as it loves and venerates and pays tribute to its teachers. Not to do so, when those teachers give of the best in their lives and hearts to the care of the children betokens something wrong, something pitiable in the members of the community.

Cambridge has risen to the full measure of its greatness is recognizing the greatness of one of its teachers, irrespective of her color. The scholarship established in her name is a worthy tribute, the memorial number is a beautiful expression of love, the estimation in which she was held is gratifying to all who knew her, but after all, as her sister, Miss Alice G. Baldwin of this city, says in the foreword of the magazine, "The calm assurance of a work well done was the blessing of a full and rich life, and the successful continuation of that work would rejoice her heart as the most fitting and beautiful memorial."

Wins $500 Prize

Chicago Defender 4/8/22

MISS HELEN K. PERRY

Miss Helen K. Perry, 3428 Calumet avenue, who makes her initial bow to the literary public as winner of a third prize of $500 in the $30,000 prize scenario contest recently conducted by the Chicago Daily News. Miss Perry's scenario was named "Romany Road." She is a teacher in the Raymond school and the daughter of the late Dr. A. F. Perry.

Story will be found on Page 5.

CARBONDALE STUDENTS SPELLING BEE VICTORS

Chicago Defender 4/1/22

Carbondale, Ill., March 31.—In the annual county spelling contest conducted here over 600 children participated. Twenty of these pupils were not white.

Of these 20, four received prizes. Della Mae Barnett won a gold medal for the second prize and Luella McCall, a township pin. They were in the third and second grades respectively, of the Attucks school.

From the Douglass school Lorene Stratton, second grade, won the third gold medal prize and Ernest Samuel, third grade, a township pin.

WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE IN EXPRESS ESSAY CONTEST.

Dallas Tex. Express 4/8/22

MISS CLARA C. MITCHELL.

Miss Mitchell is a product of Dallas and for many years has been a reader of the Dallas Express. She is the author of the essay receiving first prize in the contest conducted by the Express. Miss Mitchell states that while she is elated at having received first prize the essay contest only gave her opportunity of saying publicly what she thought of the "distinctive service" of the Express.

Girl Teacher Shows "Folks" She Can Write

Chicago Defender

Miss Helen K. Perry Winner of $500 Prize in Grand Scenario Contest

4/8/22

"I like Mr. DuBois' writings. I think he has such a 'picturesque vocabulary,'" commented Miss Helen K. Perry, 3428 Calumet avenue, winner of a third prize of $500 in the $30,000 prize scenario contest recently conducted by the Chicago Daily News.

Miss Perry's remark came at the end of an interesting summary of her own career and ambition in the writing field and of the probable reasons for her success in the great competitive test from which she had just emerged a victor.

That summary revealed the fact that folks have always talked about the young prize winner. The people at home and the teachers at school have kept the idea that she ought to be a writer of some kind restless in Miss Perry's brain ever since she was "so high." They all said: "Helen, you ought to write some stories." She followed their advice and proved for once, anyhow, that advice may be true or just or proper.

She was born in the city of Chicago long enough ago to have already been a teacher here for six years and to have been in her present position at the Raymond school for four years. Before entering her profession she had prepared herself in the public schools, Wendell Phillips, at the Chicago Normal school and the University of Chicago. At the latter institution she matriculated with a Ph. B. degree in English and philosophy.

Studied Short Story

Her "English 4" included studies in short story and scenario writing. After her graduation, she confides, she sent two stories, products of her pen, to that very literary magazine, the Atlantic Monthly, and used up much time around the house "just writing little stories for the folks to read." Of course, these latter were good to "the folks" and there seemed to be an increasing surge of ambition within her to throw a story over the fence into the paying field.

That is as near as she can come to an explanation of her motive for entering the Daily News contest. After going through the many changes of mind to which they say a woman is privileged, she finally decided, two days before the time set for manuscripts to be in, to write her own. She did, named it "Romany Road," mailed it, and forgot about it. In February she got word that her manuscript had been received and read. Later she was told she was among the first 40 contestants. She tried hard not to believe she was going to come through all right for fear of being disappointed. Then came revelation on "April Fool's day." She had won.

Over 27,000 manuscripts were submitted in the contest by more than 20,000 writers, professional and amateur. These manuscripts came from all over the world. Of the 31 prizes, seven went to Chicagoans. Many persons sent in several scenarios, the woman who won the first prize having submitted three. The judges were David Wark Griffith, Samuel Goldwyn, Norma Talmadge, Charles Chaplin, Rupert Hughes—all variously interested in films; Gouveneur Morris, Mary Robert Rinehart, authors, and Amy Leslie, dramatic critic of the Daily News.

Daughter of Physician

Miss Perry is the daughter of the late Dr. A. F. Perry, prominent Chicago physician.

Although she does not plan to give up teaching as a result of her victory, she does feel encouraged to do more writing. She is and has been a lover of books. As a child, she read Chesnutt's "House Behind the Cedars" which was at that time in the heydey of its vogue. This novel first suggested to her the possibilities of writing. She finds interest in the older writers, likes Dumas, and prides the work of both Dunbar and Braithwaite.

The short story field appeals to her most. She is sensitive to the suggestion that there is much to be done in the realm of problem literature, but smiles a girlish smile at the thought and rather convinces you that there is much else with which a woman's pen can busy itself.

NEW NEGRO AUTHOR IS FOUND IN FRANCE

Baltimore Md. Herald and Commonwealth 4/15/22

African In Paris Produces Essay Containing Many Meritorious Moral Reflections

Paris, March 15. (By Mail).—After Renne Maran, who won the coveted literary prize known as the "Priz Goncourt" with his tale of the African jungle, "Batouala," another Negro author has been found, Kojo Tokalou Houenon, a nephew of King Behanzin of Dahomey, has written a book on "The Involution of the Metamorphoses and Metempsychoses of the Universe." The work really is an essay on the theory of the formation of language, followed by a series of moral reflections, some of which are worthy of La Rochefoucauld. Here are a few:

"The wise man is he who is sensible enough to confess that he is no better than his fellows."

"Specialization is an alibi created by savants."

"Savants' balderdash is the only obstacle I have encountered in science."

"Happiness is like health; the greater and more perfect it is the more unconscious we are of it."

Kojo Tokalou Houenou has this to say of his native land:

"Africa has not yet contributed her share to the life of cities and to civilization. Her turn will come. Beware of those men of bronze; their strength and radiancy will astound your land of mist; theirs is the country of the sun."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education—1922
Scholarship

COLORED STUDENTS WIN IN ESSAY CONTEST

Washington Tribune
4/15/22

Two Night School Students Among Seventeen Who Were Successful

Seventeen students of our public schools were listed with the prize winners in the "Star's Prize Essay Contest" on the Disarmament Conference. The prizes were awarded Saturday morning at the Star building.

There were twenty children in the ten dollar class. Of this number, six were from the colored schools. In the five dollar class there were fifty, eleven from the colored schools.

The assistant superintendent, Garnet C. Wilkinson, and the teachers of the various schools represented, are proud of the winners. Of the seventeen that won, two were from the Dunbar Night High School, viz., Messrs. Reddick Watson and Gustave Oger. They were among the ten dollar winners. These two young men deserve commendation for proving to the day students that they have no advantage over a night student when he wishes to study. Miss Mary E. Nalle is the instructor of these young men in English, under Prof. G. David Houston, principal of the Dunbar Night High School.

The night schools of the District have been well attended and the winning of the ten-dollar prizes by two of the night students should be an incentive to others to take advantage of the opportunity offered thru them.

The time, research and effort required to keep tab on the Disarmament Conference, the attention necessary to produce an essay worthy of entrance into a city-wide contest, the patience and perseverance required for such excellent work speaks volumes for the students who entered the contests; and the parents and teachers who assisted the students should be commended.

Prof. Kelly Miller, of Howard University, was one of the five judges in the contest.

WINS HONORS AT TUFTS

Boston Mass. Guardian
4/15/22

Arthur Brown of Boston Gets Scholarship Key — Admitted to Research Society of Dental School.

Arthur Nutter Brown, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clark F. Brown, and brother of Dr. William F. Brown, has recently been honored by being admitted to membership in the Robert Andrews Research Society and awarded a key. This society is for research in Dental Pathology Anatomy, Physiology and Allied Denta subjects at Tufts Dental School and the key is awarded to men attaining a high rank in scholarship.

Brilliant Student Record

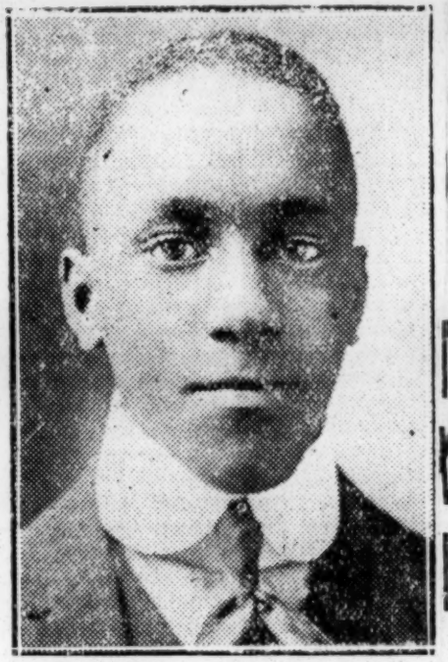
Brown is 23 years of age, born in Boston, (Sept. 17, 1898,) a product of the Boston School system, graduate of Sherwin Grammar School in 1912, of Boston English High school in 1916 with honors in chemistry, mathematics and history. At the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy he displayed marked brilliancy and was awarded the degree of "Graduate in Pharmacy" Ph. G in 1918, winning a prize for excellency in Organic Chemistry and finishing at the top of his class. He was employed by the United Drug Company as pharmaceutical chemist and arose to the position of a sub-foreman in the Pharmacentical Department.

He matriculated at Tufts Dental in 1919 and since has established an enviable record there where he is a junior and is leading his class. This is the first time that the honor of the award of the R. R. A. key has been bestoyed upon a Colored American.

The short career of this youth shows prospect of a successful and brilliant future and should be a shining example for all young ambitious Colored youths to equal if not surpass. Brown not only leads his class in scholarship, but is also liked and respected by all of his classmates.

Brown Brothers Able—Both "Guardian Boys."

The Brown brothers have made quite a reputation for themselves and the race at Tufts College. Wm. F. Brown, a graduate of Tufts Dental School, now a practicing dentist connected with the U. S. Public Health Service, while at Tufts made an enviable reputation as an athlete. He played for two seasons at tackle on the champion Tuft eleven of 1915-16, which defeated Harvard 7-3 without even being taken out of a game for injuries or otherwise. He was one of the best tackles ever produced at Tufts and was All New England choice for 1916 and was mentioned for All-American honors by several sport writers. William and Arthur Brown are both "Guardian Boys"



ARTHUR BROWN
Who Heads Mixed Class in Boston Dental College

HARLEM N Y HOME NEWS
APRIL 16, 1922

Negro Court Stenographer; First Time in Country's History

For the first time in the history of the United States a colored man has been appointed to act as stenographer in a criminal court in this city. The man upon whom the honors fell is James H. G. Green, 2257 Seventh Ave.

Green was appointed from the civil service list a few days ago by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, and he took up his duties during the past week in the Morrisania Court with Magistrate Raphael Tobias presiding. Magistrate Tobias was one of the first to congratulate the new appointee. The vacancy which Green was called to fill was caused by the promotion of Stenographer Benjamin Citrin to the Municipal Court.

James H. G. Green

Green, who is 47 years of age, is married and the father of two children. He was educated in Jersey City High School and has resided in Harlem for the past 25 years. For the past quarter of a century he has been employed as confidential secretary in a large downtown glove house. He is prominent in Democratic circles in Harlem and is a charter member of the Golden Democratic Club, 42 W. 33d St., of which Leader William Banks is the executive member. Green is also a member of the United Colored Democracy and is also prominent in all of Harlem's colored uplift movements.

Colored Schools Win In Music Contest

Baltimore Md.
Afro-American

Topeka, Kansas, March 30.—In a city-wide music memory contest held in the auditorium of the three colored schools of Topeka the colored children captured the first prize, ninety dollars; the second prize, a gold medal, also the third prize, a silver medal. The fourth prize went to a white school.

NEW JERSEY GIRL WINS CLERKSHIP IN CITY HOSPITAL

Chicago Defender

First One of Color to Gain Admission to That Branch of Service Is From South

5/13/22

Newark, N. J., May 12.—To Miss Ruth Clark, 89 Stone street, goes the distinction of being the first representative of our Race to gain admittance to the clerical service in the City hospital.

Miss Clark, who is 26 years old, is the daughter of Mrs. John Robinson of the same address, by a previous marriage. She won her place as clerk in the receiving room at the hospital in a competitive civil service examination which she took in July, 1920. Miss Clark began her duties at the institution two weeks ago.

The young woman was born in Norfolk, Va., but has lived in Newark 18 years. She is a graduate of the Burnett school and spent three years in a commercial course at Central high school. Miss Clark is prominent in social circles and is connected with a number of clubs.

JAS. WELDON JOHNSON TO SPEAK AT U. OF P.

Wilmington Advocate

Delta Sigma Theta Presents Lecturer at Houston Hall 5/6/22

In accordance with its annual custom of presenting a famous Negro lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania, the Gamma Chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority will present James Weldon Johnson at Houston Hall on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Johnson will take for his theme the "Creative Genius of the Negro." There will also be an interesting musical program.

The Delta Sigma Theta has the honor of having been instrumental in bringing the first colored speaker ever invited to speak to the University of Pennsylvania in the person of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, who was presented at Houston Hall a year ago. It is the intention of the Gamma Chapter to make this an annual affair, where each year some colored man or woman of national prominence will address an audience composed of university students and their friends.

The lecture this year is of great interest in view of the recent publication of Mr. Johnson's Book of American Negro Poetry, with the introductory essay on The Creative Genius of the Negro.

N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS
JUNE 10, 1922

Two Negro Girls Win Degrees At New York University.

Two Negro girls—the first of their race to be graduated from New York University—today have the degrees of Bachelor of Law and Juris Doctor of Law.

The two, who won arts degrees from Hunter College, and have been teaching in public schools in the Harlem Negro colony, are Anna Jones Robinson, twenty-four, of 203 West 144th Street, and Enid F. Thorpe, twenty-five, of 52 West Ninety-ninth Street.

COMPLETES TWO YEAR COURSE IN ONE

(The Associated Negro Press)

Philadelphia, Pa., June— Miss Martha Hyps of Philadelphia graduated at Temple University, Department of Physical Education, having completed two years' work during one school year. Miss Hyps put in thirty-six hours a week. It is interesting to note that Miss Hyps immediately upon her graduation will be employed by Community Service, Inc., headquarters of which are located at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. She is to spend two weeks at the Training School for Colored Workers, which school will be held in Chicago July 10th, her pay is $1500.00

a year to begin with, starting the day Miss Hyps enters the school.

REDEEMER OF DOUGLAS HOME CHOSEN

Medal Will Be Presented at N. A. A. C. P. Convention in Newark Tuesday

Chicago Defender 6/17/22

New York, June 16.—From art to uplift Miss Mary B. Talbert has been awarded the Spingarn medal for the year 1921-22. Last year the award went to Charles Gilpin, distinguished Race actor. The medal will be conferred during the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Newark Tuesday. Presentation will be made by Rabbi Solomon Foster of that city.

In making the award the committee, composed of Bishop Hurst, Dr. John Hardy Dillard and Prof. John Hope, issued the following statement: "The award was made to Mrs. Mary B. Talbert in consideration of her services in organizing the women of the country so that the debt was paid off the home of Frederick Douglass, the home restored and made a shrine in memory of the great Douglass, also because of the fact that she represented the Race women of America at the International Council of Women held in Norway. The award was made specifically for the foregoing reasons. However, the committee could not fail to take into consideration also the fact that Mrs Talbert was twice president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs and that all her life she has been identified with uplift work, religious and civic, and has been a leader of the women of her Race."

The work of redeeming the home of the late Frederick Douglass as a shrine for members of the Race consumed nearly two years. During all that time it was the record of service that Mrs. Talbert made as one of the directing influences in the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs that caused such widespread response to the appeal for $10,000 to consummate the work.

Mrs. Talbert is the first woman to be honored with the Spingarn medal, which is an award to that member of the Race who has rendered the greatest public service during any one year.

During the "Milk for Health" Week held in Richmond, Va., recently, prize were awarded for the best drawing illustrating the thought of the week. The first prize was awarded to Alpheus Cary, colored, 7th A Grade.

Christian Recorder 5/4/22

The Spingarn Award

The AFRO-AMERICAN has disagreed with the award of the Spingarn Medal two out of the seven times since 1915.

We disagree with the award this year without attempting to detract one iota from the merit of the great work done by Mrs. Mary Talbert in restoring the Douglass Home, but because there are others who have done a greater and more important work in the past year. Mrs. Talbert is a woman, and it may be that the Spingarn Committee overlooked some things for this reason.

With the aid of a national association, Mrs. Talbert raised several thousand dollars over a period of several years and restored the Douglass home as a National Shrine. For this she was awarded the medal as one who had done most for her race in the past year. Without the aid of any national agency Bishop W. Sampson Brooks last year raised ten times that amount by public subscription and has built the largest school in Africa. The work in scientific agriculture done by Professor George Carver at Tuskegee also impresses itself more upon us than the splendid work done by Mrs. Talbert at Anacostia.

Street Named For Old Sam Bradley

Afro-American 6/17/22

During the discussion of having one of the streets of Baltimore named for some famous colored men and women, George L. Simms comes forward with the declaration that one has been named already.

The street he has in mind was [illegible] one time Chestnut Alley, and the late Harry Cummings introduced an ordinance in the City Council which changed the name to Bradley street.

The late Sam Bradley was an immense figure six feet three, declares Mr. Simms, and the store where he worked had him on exhibition as a splendid specimen of physical manhood. His wife kept one of the first schools for colored children in the city around 1830.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE GETS AWARD IN TESTS FOR HONOR STUDENTS

Miss Hall Finishes High School High In Class And Is Rated Student of Exceptional Ability in Mental Tests Conducted By Civic Club

Pittsburgh American 6/17/22

Miss Mary Ann F. Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Hall, of 2135 Hemans Street, has received an award for "exceptional ability" in the psychological tests conducted at the University of Pittsburgh. These tests are given by a committee headed by Prof. Roswell H. Johnson of the University. They are given to honor graduates of High Schools and are under the direction of the Civic Club. Miss Hall made a score of 124 and stood fifteenth in a list of 71 honor students. This is said by those in charge to be an exceptionally good standing and won for her the much-coveted award.

The applicants were very close together in their ratings running from a high score of 142 down to 116 for exception students, and from 115 down to 103 for those receiving "honorable

mention." There were sixteen high schools from the city and nine from the county entered.

The Urban League has been much interested in this matter and is due much of the credit for these facts being given to the public.

Joliet Boy Is Star of High School

Chicago Defender 6/17/22

Joliet, Ill., June 16.—This city has at last come to a real "favorite son." He is Arnold Kiser, 20 years old, star athlete, model student and pride of the town.

Arnold Kiser

Kiser has just completed the course at the Joliet high school. In the school year book it was written of him: "He has by his good friendship made himself popular with all." And then there followed a long list of grades, glittering grades, that almost made the eye blister and the heart burn in reading them. This boy had made a red-hot record of which his white fellow students were uniformly proud.

And they had reason to be, for this youth, born two decades ago one June morning in Granite City, had brought the school a contribution in both brain and brawn that had been an aid to himself and his alma mater.

His mother will tell you that she started him to work when he was seven because she believed that it would help him. It did. It made his body strong so that when he entered school he was first a rough-and-tumble, then a shot putter, discus thrower, javelin hurler and football player. At the recent dual athletic meet against Englewood high school he walked away with two firsts, putting the shot 6 feet farther than the next man and throwing the discus 30 feet ahead of his nearest competitor.

On the gridiron they (his schoolmates) like to refer to him as another "Duke" Slater. Kiser played tackle and it was his strength that paved the way for many a Joliet gain the last season.

They'll never get him on the ineligible list, either (he goes to Illinois this fall), for he is just such a whang at his studies as on the field. He says he's going to take up law at the university and his classmates predict that he will run away with the course, coming back to make Joliet's first Race lawyer. Of course, all these things keep him busy, but he still finds time to go to church and to help in the various clubs of the young people in the town. Much of his success is due to the untiring efforts of his mother, who has found in him a ready response in her desire to make "her boy" really a credit to his community. She says that this town is the best in the world.

FORMER DEFENDER NEWSBOY RECEIVES BOY SCOUT HONORS

Chicago Defender 6/17/22

For the first time in the history of the Boy Scouts of America, Solace Glenn, 17 years old, a former Defender newsboy, appeared before the court of honor composed of prominent white men, and received eight merit badges for distinguished ability. They were there for meritorious work done in chemistry, public health, personal health, pioneering, music, scholarship, cooking, camping and astronomy. He has been a member of the Boy Scouts for six years and is now an acting scoutmaster of Troop 773. The ceremonies took place in the Children's court, West 23d street, Thursday evening, June 8.

S. Glenn

Young Glenn has been signally honored on various other occasions. He is the initial veteran and first-class scout of color here. He was recently appointed acting or assistant scoutmaster, an office which requires the candidate to be 18 years or over. The young man was at one time superintendent of the Boys' Welfare association. Glenn is a student at DeWitt Clinton High school and lives with his mother, Mrs. Carrie Goodwin, at 124 West 137th street. Glenn does not sell Defenders any more because he is kept busy with the scouts and school, he said.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEEL 15

Education—1922
Scholarship Distinction.

Students of Howard Win High Honors

Chicago Defender
12/29/22

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—According to reports which have been received the work of the three Howard dental graduates who are serving an interneship in the Forsyth Dental infirmary, Boston, Mass., the first institution to be established in this country for the free treatment and care of children's teeth, is worthy of much praise. In the recent efficiency examination in which 44 of the 50 internes at this infirmary participated and only 13 passed, three of these successful participants were the three Howard men now serving at the infirmary. The three Howard dental graduates are: Drs. Arnold B. Donowa, Paul H. Alexander and John Chiles, all three were members of the class of 1922 of the Howard university school of dentistry.

Dr. Donowa is at present chief operator of the X-Ray clinic and checks up the work of all root canal operators. Dr. Chiles was senior operator in anaesthesia clinic and is at present senior operator of extracting clinic in the afternoon. Dr. Alexander has had the honor of being assigned to three major clinics, was senior operator in orthopedic clinic and at present is senior operator in extracting clinic in the morning. Dr Donowa enjoys the reputation of being the best interne on the staff.

The 50 internes at the Forsyth Dental infirmary represent the following dental schools: Northwestern Dental school, University of California School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania Dental school, Baltimore College of Dental and Oral Surgery, Tufts School of Dentistry, Harvard Dental school, University of Minnesota, University of Marquette, University of North Dakota, Howard University School of Dentistry and New York College of Dental and Oral Surgery.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education—1922. Missouri

Supervisors of Rural Schools, State.

Rural Inspector For Negro Schools

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20th (Associated Negro Press)—It costs something to be a Negro. In the last session of the State Legislature, when the gold brick was handed the colored people in an appropriation which turned out to be no appropriation for Lincoln University, a law was proposed providing for a Rural Inspector for Negro Schools. It was understood the law provided that the salary was to be $2,400 per annum, the same as is paid for white inspectors. At that time the state Superintendent of Public Schools Sam A. Baker, now a candidate for re-election for a term of four years, let it be known that there were no funds available for such an officer's pay. Pressure was brought to bear however and Prof. C. G. Williams of Boonville was given the position. Rumors have been persistent that Williams was not being paid $2,400 per like the other inspectors, though the colored people have evinced their appreciation of the fact such a place was created. A glance at the Official Manual of the State for the year 1921-1922 shows that the white inspectors, high school and rural, five in number, all receive the legal $2,400 per annum, but Mr. Williams, the Negro rural inspector is credited with receiving $1,575. This is what Baker's office is doing toward making the Negro's place inferior, and this is a part of the program of the last two years which was commended at the Springfield Republican Convention and which the voters are asked to endorse in November. Someone is asking a good deal.

A certain very influential Negro leader in finance has been, so we are informed, keeping the trail hot to his Honor, the Mayor's office attempting to rake some political chestnuts out of the fire. This person does not have to depend on politics for a living, has a competence, yet it seems he likes the emolument he can get one for the sake of some imaginary prestige he imagines it wil give him.

He is said to frequently use his large car to ride influential (?) colored politicians about seeking to get this fat appointment which has yet to show on the political horizon. The question uppermost in people's minds is what he would do with a real representative place if he was offered one.

Two years ago the Democratic platform included a plank in substance much the same as the one adopted by the Republicans at Springfield this year. The G. O. P. leaders gave us to understand we could rest secure in the belief they would do the right thing by us. Examples of what has actually been done is the kind of treatment our Negro Rural Inspector of Schools has received as to salary in comparison with white rural inspectors, letting down the Negro Industrial Commission with an inadequate appropriation and the buncomb appropriation for Lincoln University carried in the Blogdett Senate Bill which has denied the school half a million dollars the people thought would be forthcoming. The plank this year too, had to be demanded; that acts in its fulfilment will have to be more than demanded and then some is probably beyond question. The plank reads, "For the Negroes of the State we favor, in addition, to liberty and adequate appropriation for Lincoln University, a sanitarium for the tubercular, separate boys' reformatory, home for the feeble minded, establishment of an agricultural experiment station in connection with Lincoln University, and the establishment of a sufficient number of public schools for the Negroes that every child of the race may have the opportunity to attend."

STATE TEACHERS ASS'N MEETS AT KANSAS CITY

St. Louis Argus-St. Louis, Mo. 11-24-22

Special to the Argus

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 21.—The State Association for Colored Teachers closed a successful meeting here this week. Among the features of special interest were addresses by Hon. James E. Nugent, member of the Board of Education and response by Rev. R. H. Cole, St. Louis.

Other addresses were delivered by Dr. C. V. Roman of Nashville, Tenn., Mary E. Pennel, Supervisor of Primary Instruction, Kansas City, Prof Williams, Inspector of Colored Schools and Mr. Robert S. Cobb, Secretary Missouri Negro Industrial Commission.

The Hon. Mr. J. J. Tygert, who hails from the South dropped in on the Colored teachers for recreation, he told the teachers that the Negro had plenty of enthusiasm but little learning He also pulled other "Tham" stuff by asking for some good old plantation songs. Voices of "No, No," were heard over the audience and the Hon Mr. Tygert left disappointed.

Other features of interest were the banquet given for the visiting teachers by the Council of Negro Teachers of K. C., at Hotel Street, and a reception given at the Community Center under the direction of Hon. F. T Lane, Executive Secretary.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Prof. H. C. Cook Lincoln High School, president, Mr Ernest Boone, St. Joseph, Secretary Prin. J. E. Jones, Douglass High School, Columbia, 1st Vice President: Miss Daisy Baker, Farmington, 2nd Vice President: Prin. A. R. Hueston, Poplar Bluff, Treasurer: Robert S Cobb, Jefferson City, Statistician (Second Term); Rev. R. H. Cole, St. Louis Member Program Committee.

The next session will be held at Sumner High School, St. Louis.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education – 1922.

Teachers' Association, National

Christian Recorder 2/9/22

SOME OF OUR COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

NEGRO EDUCATION MAKES PROGRESS

N. M.

Savannah Tribune

America Should Spend More For Education

8-3-22

Hampton, Va., Aug. 1—Dr. James Hardy Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., in his address on "Cooperation" delivered in Ogden Hall, Hampton Institute before the closing session of the eighteenth annual meeting of the Nation Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, expressed the profound conviction that America ought right away to spend five times as much money for education as it is now expending. "America could afford to spend this money for education, if the people should quit paying $40,000,000 for every new battleship."

Doctor Dillard, who is a member of the General Education Board and president of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, stated that the Jeanes Fund received from public tax funds $3,402 in 1912-13 and in 1921-22 received $115,000. The county training schools for colored students, which increased from 4 in 1912 to 156 in 1922, received for salaries, from public funds $3,444 in 1912 and in 1922 received, from the same source $416,000. This last amount was more than doubled by appropriations for other forms of support. Of the $1,407,000 spent in building Rosenwald schools which are modern rural schools for Negroes, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago gave $293,000; white people $151,000; colored people $403,000; public tax funds, $560,00. Doctor Dillard declared that the masses cannot be educated by philanthropy. The only right way to educate people is through public taxes."

The association elected Dr. John A. Gregg, president of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O., president, and R. S. Grossley, assistant state supervisor of Negro schools, Jackson, Miss., executive secretary. Sixteen other officers, including seven women, were installed by the first president of the association, R. R. Wright, Sr., philadelphia. The 1923 meeting will be held at Tuskegee Institute, July 25-27.

The association adopted the policy of securing a paid executive secretary; urged schools, municipalities, counties and other agencies employing teachers to make provisions for pensioning them; expressed its commendation of the work which departmnets of education throughout the South are doing to improve colored teachers through summer schools and teacher-training departments; urged all Southern states to provide as speedily as possible adequate elementary and high school training for all their Negro youth and other recommendations. The resolutions committee included N. B. Young, Florida; W. T. B. Williams, Alabama; S. G. Atkins, North Carolina; John Hope, Georgia; John M. Gandy, Virginia; Mary B. Bethune, Florida and R. E. Brown, Louisiana.

That the old conflict between industrial education and academic education is largely past; that the line cannot be strictly drawn between the cultural vocational institution should be to educational institution should be to fit, or at least to help to fit, its students to do what they can do best were opinions expressed by Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, in his address of welcome.

N. C. Newbold, Ralieigh, N. C., director of the division of Negro education in the North Carolina state department of education reported that at the three colored normal schools in North Carolina there is being carried on extensive building programs. The present plan is to make the three Negro normal schools standard in every respect and to develop one normal school into a teachers' college. North Carolina now has twenty county training schools, which are on the way to become full four-year high schools.

Signs of Progress

G. W. Trenholm reported that during the past year the Alabama State Normal school for Colored Teachers has added three good buildings to its equipment—a high school named in honor of Dr. James Hardy Dillard, a dormitor y,and a dining hall.

Nathan B. Young, Tallahassee, Fla., president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, stated that a Rosenwald agent for Florida has been secured during the past year and that the state department of education is working out a system of secondary education for Negroes. Kentucky has been maintaining ten summer schools for colored teachers, and the Kentucky Legislature has appropriated $76,000 for these summer schools and two normal schools.

R. E. Brown reported on the growth of summer schools for colored teachers in Louisiana during the past four years. Louisiana now furnishes summer school facilities for about 2,000 colored teachers. There are at work in Louisiana 17 colored industrial supervising teachers, 9 home and 10 farm demonstration agents, 1 state club agent and 1 Rosenwald agent.

Clinton J. Calloway of Tuskegee Institute stated that the Alabama Sate Associaion of Colored Teachers now has a enrollment of 1,600 teachers. Last year, through the assistance of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, $154,000 worth of Negro school buildings were constructed. The entire Rosenwald school-building campaign in Alabama has netted 235 Negro schools, erected at a cost of $400,000, and of this amount Negroes have given 30 per cent. There are now enrolled in seven Negro summer schools in Alabama 3,000 teachers.

R. S. Grossley of Jackson, Miss., reported that his state had completed a Negro school building program of $500,000. At Mount Bayon, a Negro settlement, the colored people, within an area of 25 square miles voted a bond issue of $110,000 and erected a $100,000 modern, well-equipped school building. At Hattiesburg, a saw-mill town of about 10,00 people, there has been erected a $75,000 Negro school building. Mississippi has committed itself to the policy of standardizing education in Negro schools and of developing public Negro high schools. Mississippi is now conducting 23 summer schools for 3,000 colored teachers. During the past year three have been built in Mississippi 53 Rosenwald schools at a cost of $400,000.

Virginia has a population of 690,000 Negroes. There are, however, 90,000 of the school population, which is 220,000, who are not in school. Only 95,000 Negro children of the 132,000 enrolled are in regular daily attendance in Virginia schools. Virginia now has 23 Negro county training Schools. There are 2,500 Negro teachers. Virginia has cut down the number of its illiterates from 56,000 in 1910 to 28,000 in 1920. There are still 16,000 colored illiterates in Virginia. Virginia during the past year has completed 23 Rosenwald schools and 56 other Negro schools.

EAST TENNESSEE
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Tennessee

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Dean Gilbert H. Jones
University, Wilberforce

Nashville Globe

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10/20/22

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EAST TENNESSEE ASS'N OF TEACHERS AT KNOXVILLE

Atlanta Independent

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 6.—The annual session of the East Tennessee Association of Teachers in colored schools was held in the city of Knoxville last week. This was by far the largest attended session in the history of the organization. Over three hundred teachers were in attendance. The program was the greatest from the standpoint of interest and subject matter.

Atlanta, Georgia,

The sectional meetings were great from every viewpoint. Each one seemed to have been thoroughly prepared for the occasion. Ways and means were discussed whereby educational facilities could be improved. 11-9-22

Dean Jones, of Wilberforce.

Dean Gilbert H. Jones, of Wilberforce University, Ohio, delighted a most impressive as well as instructive address on the first night

of the meeting. The audience was greatly pleased.

Professor P. E. Butler, of Bristol, was elected president for the next year.

President McAllister was highly praised.

EDUCATORS SPEAK AT CHEYNEY STATE SCHOOL

(Special to The New York Age).

Cheyney, Pa.—An educational meeting was held at the Cheyney Training School for Teachers at Cheyney, Pa. The exercises were designed to present the work of the school and to arouse interest and co-operation in this work, as a vital part of the Pennsylvania State educational program. Leslie Pinckney Hill, principal of the school, presided. 10/21/22

Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, state superintendent of public instruction, said that Cheney was to be made the equal of any state normal school and the first school of its kind in this state. He gave a statement of his program for the improvement of the schools of the state.

Dr. Edwin C. Broome, superintendent of education, indorsed the Finegan program and stated that Dr. Finegan had done more for the State Normal School than anyone else in all the preceding years. Thomas S. Butler of West Chester indorsed the Finegan program.

J. R. Fugett principal of the Gay Street School, West Chester, spoke on the Negro in the rural and small town school. Clarence R. Whyte, principal of the Durham School, spoke on the Negro in the city school. Dr. J. H. N. Waring, principal of the Downington Industrial School, spoke on the Negro trade and preparatory school in Pennsylvania. Dr. J. B. Rendall, president of Lincoln University, spoke on the Negro college in Pennsylvania.

A special feature of the meeting was the singing of Negro Spirituals by the school. Miss Julia Gilbert of Philadelphia gave a delightful program of folk songs.

The subject of the afternoon session was the Negro in music, are and literature.

Harry T. Burleigh, the distinguished composer, talked n the spirit of the Negro melody. He gave a delightful song recital of folk songs.

Dr. R. E. Kerlin, of West Chester State Normal School, talked on the Negro in literature.

At the evening meeting Carl Diton, pianist and composer, and Edwin Hill, violinist, both of Philadelphia, were heard in a recital.

The topic of the evening was the Negro school and the home. Mrs. Lillian S. Buster, of the home economics department, gave a illustrated talk on foods, principles and values. Miss May S. Brown, also of the home economic department, presented a play on proper dress for school girls, called "The Clothes Line."

Miss Mary H. Hoffernan, state supervisor of physical education, talked on health problems.

East Tennessee Teachers To Meet Here Next Week

East Tennessee-News
Knoxville Sentinel, 10/19/22,

LOCAL TEACHERS' LEAGUE PLAN TO ENTERTAIN A LAGE NUMBER OF EDUCATORS.—PRESIDENT McALLISTER ACTIVE.—ADDRESSES TO BE DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT HALE, DEAN GILBERT JONES AND SUPERINTENDENT BROWN.

The annual session of the East Tennessee Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will open next Thursday evening, October 2 , in the spacious auditorium of the Colored High School, on Payne street. Prof. C. Lopez McAllister, principal of the Howard High School, Chattanooga, will arrive in the city early Thursday and will preside throughout the session. A special feature of the opening session on Thursday night will be an address by Dean Gilbert H. Jones, of Wilberforce University, Ohio. Other prominent educators, including President W. J. Hale, of the Nashville Normal; Superintendent J. B. Brown, of the state board of education, and Dr. W. H. Franklin, of Swift Memorial College, Rogersville, will deliver addresses during the meeting.

According to President McAllister, hundreds of teachers from every section of the district have applied for the special rate certificates which provide lower railroad rates which assures a large attendance at the meeting.

In referring to the approaching meeting, President McAllister stated: "This will be one of the most helpful meetings in the history of the ganization, judging from the interest being manifested by the educators of the state. The association will be fortunate in having educators of both races appear before the body, thereby giving the teachers an opportunity of hearing men of authority on educational matters. The reduced rate allowed by the railroads which will enable the teachers to secure tickets for one and one-half fare on all lines between Nashville and Bristol, will serve as a great advantage in encouraging attendance."

SPECIAL CAR FROM CHATTANOOGA.

President McAllister will head the Chattanooga delegation in a special car from the "Mountain City," and their delegation will be augmented by teachers from the many towns en route. The special car will be attached to the train leaving Chattanooga on Thursday afternoon, October 26 at 3:40 o'clock, arriving in Knoxville at 7:00 o'clock the same evening.

OFFICERS AND PROGRAM.

The following is a list of the official family of the association and the official program that will be followed during the session:

—OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION—

C. Lopez McAllister, President ..... Chattanooga
Mrs. C. R. Wood, Vice-President, ... Knoxville
Miss S. L. Cecil, Secretary, ... Johnson City
W. D. S. Bradley, Corresponding Secretary, ... Knoxville
H. G. Fagg, Treasurer, ... Knoxville

—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—

C. W. Cansler, Chairman ..... Knoxville
Miss E. S. Grimes, ... Johnson City
W. H. Singleton, ... Chattanooga
J. H. Byers, ... Johnson City
C. A. Edington, ... Rogersville

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education—1922

Teachers' Association, National.

PROGRAM OF ANNUAL ASSOCIATION COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

Philadelphia Pa.

Shorter College, North Little Rock, Ark., January 11-13, Inclusive—Dr. John A. Gregg, President; Dr. S. L. Greene, Secretary

Christian Recorder

First Day—Morning Session

President John A. Gregg, Presiding.

1. Devotional Exercises—Dr. J. R. Campbell, President Lampton College, Alexandria, La.

1/5/22

2. Calling of Roll and registration of new members.
3. Announcement of Committees.
4. President's Annual Address.
5. Remarks by members of the Association and introduction of visitors.
6. Adjournment.

Afternoon Session

1. Devotional Exercises—Dr. T. M. Greene, President Flipper-Key-Davis College, Tullahassie, Okla.
2. Reports of Connectional Schools: Wilberforce University, Allen University, Morris Brown University, Western University, Shorter College, Paul Quinn College, Edward Waters College, Campbell College, Kittrell College, Turner College, Payne University, Bethel College, Lampton College, Flipper-Key-Davis College, Wayman Institute, Payne College (Cuthbert, Ga.), A. and M. College (Georgia).
3. Partial Reports of Standing Committees.
4. Adjournment.

Recreation Hour—5:00 to 6:00 P. M.

Automobile Drive over city—Compliments of Business and Professional People.

Evening Session

Shorter Auditorium. President S. L. Greene, Master of Ceremonies

1. Anthem—Congregation.
2. Invocation—Rev. T. H. Robinson, D.D., Union Memorial Church.
3. Music—Shorter College.
4. Introduction of Master of Ceremonies by Dr. A. H. Hill, Dean Jackson Theological Seminary, Shorter College.
5. Remarks—Master of Ceremonies.
6. Music—Philander Smith College.
7. Welcome Address on behalf of 12th Episcopal District, Bishop I. N. Ross, D.D., Presiding Bishop.
8. Welcome Address on behalf of Negro Schools and Colleges of Arkansas, Dr. J. A. Booker, President Arkansas Baptist College.
9. Welcome Address on behalf of Business and Professional People of Arkansas, by Prof. G. H. Evans, Endowment Secretary of International Order of Knights and Daughters of Tabor.
10. Welcome Sister Religious Denominations, Dr. J. P. Robinson.
11. Welcome Address on behalf of State Department of Education, by Dr. J. L. Bond, State Superintendent of Education, State of Arkansas.
12. Welcome Address on behalf of City, by His Honor Mayor E. B. Gardner, North Little Rock, Ark.
13. Music—Arkansas Baptist College.
14. Response—Dr. F. J. Peck, President Western University, Quindaro, Kans.; President J. A. Jones, Turner College, Tennessee.
15. Remarks—Dr. J. A. Gregg, President Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, President of the Association.
16. Music—By Shorter College Glee Club.
17. Adjournment.

N. B.—The above program will be interspersed with popular selections by the College Glee Club wherever necessary.

Second Day—Morning Session

President J. A. Gregg, Presiding

1. Devotional Exercises—President F. R. Sims, Bethel College, Montgomery, Ala.
2. Minutes of previous day.
3. Our Connectional Schools: How they may be improved—By Dr. A. S. Jackson, Commissioner of Education, A. M. E. Church, Waco, Texas.
4. Our Church Schools: Their place in Race Development—By President T. M. Greene.
5. The Federal Government: How our schools may be helped by it and how they may better co-operate in this connection—By Dr. W. S. Scarborough, Department of Labor, Headquarters Tuskegee Institute, Ex-President Wilberforce University and Founder of the Association.
6. The College Trained Student—By President J. K. Williams, Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas.
7. Introduction of visitors.
8. Adjournment.

Afternoon Session

President J. A. Gregg, Presiding

1. Devotional Exercises—Dr. J. A. Jones, President Turner College, Shelbyville, Tenn.
2. The College President—By President F. J. Peck, Western University, Quindaro, Kans.
3. The Negro College: How it may be financed—President G. A. Edwards, Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.
4. The Negro College: Its curriculum—President J. A. Lewis, Morris Brown University, Atlanta, Ga.
5. The Negro College: Its teacher problem—President of Edwards Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla.
6. Thirty years' experience as an educator—Dr. J. M. Cox, President Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.
7. Introduction of visitors.
8. Adjournment.

Evening Session

President J. A. Gregg, Presiding

1. Music—City Schools, Mrs. S. Weston Hughey, Directress.
2. Invocation—Dr. J. D. Dennis, Presiding Elder Little Rock District.
3. Music—City Schools.
4. Remarks—President J. A. Gregg.
5. Music—By Mother Bethel Church Choir, Prof. J. A. Swasic, Director.
6. Address—President R. W. Mance, Allen University, Columbia, S. C.
7. Music—Mother Bethel Church Choir.
8. Address—Dr. A. S. Jackson, Commissioner of Education, A. M. E. Church, Waco, Texas.
9. Music—By City Schools, Mrs. S. Weston Hughey, Directress.
10. Address—Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., Ph.D., Editor Christian Recorder, Philadelphia, Pa.
11. Music and adjournment.

Third Day—Morning Session

President J. A. Gregg, Presiding

1. Devotional Exercises—Dr. F. J. Peck, Western University, Quindaro, Kans.
2. Minutes of previous day.
3. Reports of all committees.
4. Unfinished business.
5. Election of officers.
6. Adjournment.

Afternoon Session

(a) Visitation of Sister Colleges of City.

1 to 2 P. M.—Philander Smith College.

2 to 3:30 P. M.—Arkansas Baptist College.

(b) State Banquet at Phillis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. Auspices Mother Bethel and Union Churches.

Toasts:

1. Presiding Elders—Dr. J. H. Clayborn.
2. Pastors—Dr. G. T. Sims.
3. Laymen—Dr. J. G. Thornton.
4. Ladies Clubs—Mrs. W. A. Singfield.
5. Citizens—Hon. S. A. Jones.

City Churches—Dr. J. M. B. Michelle.

Responses—President N. H. McGhee, Campbell College; President H. E. Archer, Payne University.

Evening Session

All Connectional School Concert and Musicale. Prof. Richard B. Harrison, Chicago, Ill., Director.

Mosaic Temple Auditorium

CONFERENCE FAVORS HIGHER STANDARDS

Nashville Senn. Globe

NEGRO EDUCATORS GO ON RECORD AS FAVORING RECLASSIFICATION

1/27/22

Resolutions accepting the standard list of colleges as determined by the American Medical Association and as fixed by the Stokes-Phelps Foundation, were adopted by the conference of Negro educators at Meharry Medical College, which closed a two-day session Tuesday evening. Another resolution adopted by the conference favored a reclassification of all Southern schools, with the view of setting higher standards.

The conference was addressed at its final session by Prof. P. P. Claxton, former United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. Bruce R. Payne of Peabody; Dr J. Stanley Durkee of Howard University, at Washington, D. C., and Prof. H. R. Leavell of the race relations chair of Peabody.

The speakers stressed the need of universal education with the same facilities for the education of the Negro as of the white.

Dr. John J. Mullowney, president of Meharry, presided.

Dr. Claxton, who was the first speaker of the evening, urged the raising of the standards of the schools and of maintaining those standards, once they were fixed. The same standards should govern both the Negro and white institutions, he said. He went on record as urging all colleges for Negroes to support the stand of Meharry and Howard University, the two leading schools for the higher education of Negroes in the United States.

Nashville Tenn. Globe 1/27/22

Dr. Durkee, in his address, insisted that higher ideals should prevail among the lower schools. He brought out the importance of the high schools and preparatory schools having fixed standards, so that their graduates might have a recognized status when they matriculated at the colleges and universities.

He spoke of the importance of the classification of the colleges, both of the North and South, according to the Phelps-Stokes plan and of having associations pass upon the standards of the schools, rather than for the schools themselves to fix the requirements. He said that Meharry and Howard were adhering closely to the high standards which they had adopted so that they might graduate from their classrooms well-trained physicians and pharmacists.

Professor Leavell gave a very interesting description of the work that is now being done by the racial relations department of Peabody, going into details as to the course. His work, he said, was that of pioneer, as the chair at Peabody was the first of its kind to be established, and marked a new epoch in an intelligent effort to secure through education a more harmonious adjustment of the races.

Chancellor Payne spoke of the importance of the conference that was being brought to a close and said that its influence should be wide-felt. He indorsed the movement to secure a uniform curricula for the Negro schools and for the establishment of standards that would result in the training of physicians and others thoroughly competent to meet the requirements of their professions. He advocated universal education and also favored a reclassification of the various schools so that their names would stand for something definite. This being an age of preventative medicine, he declared that there would be an increase both in disease and pauperism if professional standards were lowered.

It was announced that a similar conference would be called at a later date, at which time Dr. J. A. Lester, secretary of the conference and also secretary of the Commission of Medical Education, would send out notices to those who would participate. Dr. Lester was also authorized to compile the minutes of the conference in pamphlet form for distribution. The conference was attended by representatives of 35 Negro colleges and universities, the total number of delegates present being 54.

NASHVILLE TENN. TENNESSEAN

JANUARY 22, 1922

NEGRO EDUCATORS MEET HERE TODAY

Conference of Heads of Colleges Open at Meharry. Program.

A conference of the heads of negro colleges and other educators will meet with the representatives of the National Medical Association at the Meharry Medical College on Monday for a two-days' session. The meeting, which is held under the auspices of the Commission on Medical Education for Negroes, will have on its program speakers of note.

The following program has been arranged:

Monday—Morning Session.

10:00-10:30 a. m.—Formal opening, Dr. H. M. Green, president of National Medical Association will call the meeting to order.

10:30 a. m.—Appointment of committees and submission of program.

11:00 a. m.—Committees go into session.

Afternoon Session.

2:00-3:00 p. m.—Inspection of Meharry Medical College. Discussion of report of committee.

Evening Session.

7:30 p. m.—Dr. H. M. Green, president of the N. M. A., presiding.

Public meeting open to all interested in education.

Subject for discussion: "Ways and Means of Attaining and Maintaining Standards in Education."

Dr. John Hope, president Morehouse College.

Prof. George Johnson, Ph. D., dean of Lincoln University.

Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, president of Howard University.

Dr. F. A. McKenzie, president Fisk University.

Tuesday—Morning Session.

8:30 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

9:00 a. m.—Visit Walden laboratories.

9:30 a. m.—Visit Roger Williams

laboratories.

11:00 a. m.—Visit Pearl High School laboratories.

11:30 a. m.—Visit Fisk University laboratories.

12:00 m.—Visit A. and I. State Normal School laboratories.

Afternoon Session.

2:30 p. m.—Business session.

Discussion: "Ways and Means By Which Lower Grade Colleges May Attain Higher Standing." Discussed by representatives of the various church boards and other educators.

Evening Session.

7:30 p. m.—Public meeting open to all interested in education. Dr. John J. Mullowney, president of Meharry Medical College, presiding.

Address by J. B. Brown, superintendent of public instruction of the state of Tennessee.

Address by Dr. Bruce R. Payne chancellor of Peabody College for Teachers.

Address by Bolton Smith of Memphis

Address by Dr. J. Stanley Durkee president of Howard University.

Address by Dr. P. P. Claxton, former commissioner of education of the United States.

NASHVILLE TENN. TENNESSEAN
JANUARY 14 1923

NEGRO EDUCATORS DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Interesting Program Carried Out at First Day of Conference.

With an attendance of about sixty at the opening Tuesday of the two-day conference at Meharry College between the heads of negro colleges and other educators and representatives of the National Medical Association, an interesting program was carried out in morning, afternoon and night sessions.

Dr. H. M. Green, president of the National Medical Association, is presiding. Monday night's program was one of exceptional interest, informal in manner and devoted to a discussion of "Ways and Means of Attaining and Maintaining Standards in Education." Among those on program for discussion of this question were: Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College; Prof. George Johnson, dean of Lincoln University; Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, president of Howard University; Dr. F. A. McKenzie, president of Fisk University. Additional preparatory professional requirements were stressed, together with the need of a greater number of trained men in the professions.

During the afternoon the visitors made an inspection of Meharry College plant, and of the methods in vogue in its curriculum and teaching program. Many of the visitors had not had the pleasure of a visit to the college before.

Dr. M. P. Colwell, secretary of the council on medical education and hospitals of the American Medical Association of Chicago, addressed the meeting and emphasized that the real problem before the organization is that of preparatory education for negroes.

Supporting this claim, J. B. Brown, superintendent of public instruction in this state, gave statistics showing that of 101,000 colored children that had entered school only 2,310 had completed the graded schools.

Mr. Brown's figures showed that 38,000 of the children had entered school in the counties and 33,000 in the cities. Of this number 1,460 completed the county grade schools and 850 completed the city. Of 306 who had entered the county high schools and 1,699 entering in the city only 28 finished in the county and 76 in the city.

Tuesday morning will be devoted to visits to the Walden, Roger Williams, Pearl High School, Fisk and A. and I. State Normal laboratories. At 2:30 in the afternoon a business session will be held, followed by an informal discussion on "ways and means by which lower grade colleges may attain higher standing."

At the night session the conference will be addressed by State Superintendent J. B. Brown, Dr. Bruce R. Payne of Peabody College, Dr. Bolton Smith of Memphis, Dr. J. Stanley Durke of Howard University and Dr. P. P. Claxton, former United States Commissioner of Education.

100 EDUCATORS DEBATE NEGRO.
Charlotte North Carolina

Would Improve Land Grant Colleges of South—Tigert Stresses Need of Broader Training—Asserts Backwardness of Race Is Detriment To Whites Also.

Star of Zion 2/16/22

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 13.—More than 100 educators met here today at the call of John J. Tigert, United States commissioner of education, for a two-day session to consider means of improving schools for Negroes—especially the land grant colleges—in the south.

Educators in attendance represent the federal departments of education and agriculture and the federal board for vocational education, as well as the land grant colleges.

A definite program for revision of the work in home economic and agriculture offered by the 17 land grant colleges of the south is sought, according to the educators at the conference.

In opening the meeting today Mr. Tigert stressed the need of broader education for southern Negroes. He stated that lack of education among them is a detriment to the country at large as well as the Negroes themselves.

How improved education would benefit American prosperity was outlined. The south is now endeavoring to give Negroes better educational advantages he said and to give them every opportunity to develop as far in every line as their ability allows. He paid a tribute to North Carolina and her educational system.

J. B. Brown superintendent of public instruction in Tennessee welcomed the visiting educators and his remarks were responded to by Dr. M. S. Noble of the University of North Carolina, by W. J. Hale president of the Tennessee agricultural and industrial normal school, and J. S. Clark of Lousianna.

—Knoxville Tribune.

TALK NEGRO SCHOOL AND ITS BETTERMENT

Educators Meet at Nashville With Tigert.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.
2/14/22

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13.—More than 100 educators met here today at the call of John J. Tigert, United States commissioner of education, for a two-day session to consider means of improving schools for negroes—especially the land grant colleges—in the south. Educators in attendance represent the federal departments of education and agriculture and the federal board for vocational education, as well as the land grant colleges.

A definite programme for revision of the work in home economics and agriculture offered by the 17 land grant colleges of the south is sought, according to the educators at the conference.

In opening the meeting today Mr. Tigret stressed the need of broader education for southern negroes. He stated that lack of education among them is a detriment to the country at large as well as to the negroes themselves.

How improved education would benefit American prosperity was outlined. The south is now endeavoring to give the negroes better educational advantages, he said, and to give them every opportunity to develop as far in every line as their ability allows. He paid a tribute to North Carolina and her educational system.

J. B. Brown, superintendent of public instruction in Tennessee, welcomed the visiting educators and his remarks were responded to by Dr. [illegible] Noble of the University of North Carolina, by W. J. Hale, president of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial Normal School, and by J. S. Clark of Louisiana.

COLLEGE HEADS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING
Christian Recorder
2/9/22
Philadelphia Pa.

By S. L. Greene, Secretary

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Annual Meeting of the College Presidents' Association of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which convened recently at Shorter College, brought together in a three days' session one of the most intelligent and influential groups of Negro educators in this country.

The association was founded at a meeting in St. Louis, Mo., May, 1920, primarily for the purpose of promoting fraternity among the heads of the various connectional schools; but each year it has grown steadily in influence and helpful endeavor until it comprehends in its program to-day a careful and patient study of practically every important problem which affects the educational uplift of Negro youth.

Some Questions Considered

Some important questions considered were:

1. Finance—(a) How a meager finance effects: 1. The ability of our schools. 2. The ability of our schools to properly equip for standard instructional purposes. 3. The ability of our schools to provide ample grounds and buildings for dormitory, recreational and educational work.

2. The Five-Milllion-Dollar Drive. (a) How the college president may serve a larger place in helping to put over the educational part of it. (b) How can the drive be made to function connectionally.

3. The Endowment of schools made possible. (a) By re-adjustment of connectional finances. (b) By subjecting all educational moneys to connectional supervision and auditing.

4. Internal Government. (a) Items for closest study: 1. The president the chief administrator. 2. Selection of professionally trained teachers. 3. Selection of high rate student body. 4. Promotion of highest moral, religious, and intellectual ideals. 5. Practice of best business methods in the affairs of the institution. 6. Ample authority for proper prosecution of work comprehended.

5. Education—The aims: 1. To successfully meet the highest standards of the American University, College and Academy. 2. To federate and co-operate with the educational machinery of the nation, state and county and other denominational and private schools in all educational matters. 3. To retain, without qualification Negro school control and supervision of Negro education.

Big Platform Meetings

The principal speakers on Educational Night were Dr. A. S. Jackson, commissioner of education, President J. H. Lewis, Morris Brown University, and President J. A. Gregg, Wilberforce University, president of the Association. Dr. Jackson spoke on "Education the true emancipator." Among other important utterances of Dr. Jackson's address was his pathetic appeal for a larger and more sympathetic support for our Church schools.

President Lewis spoke on "Race consciousness and race solidarity."

Dr. Jno. A. Gregg, president of the association, spoke on the contribution the A. M. E. Church had made in sixty years to the educational progress of the Negro in all sections of this country and in foreign fields. He said that the twenty-one schools of the A. M. E. Church employ annually 391 teachers, enroll 10,000 students and represent a total property valuation of more than $3,270,000. He declared that this represented largely what the Negro had done in the field of education for himself.

The principal speakers on the Night of the Reception were Mayor E. B. Gardner, Bishop I. N. Ross, represented by Dr. O. L. Moody, Rev. J. P. Robinson, president State Baptist Convention, Prof. I. T. Gilliam, principal Gibb's High School, Dr. G. A. Edwards, president Kittrell College and President S. L. Greene, master of ceremonies.

The feature of the third night was an All-School Concert and Musicale, directed by Prof. R. B. Harrison, of Flipper Key Davis College, Tullahassie, Okla.

Day Sessions and Speakers

The day sessions were attended largely by persons engaged in educational work and were intensely interesting and helpful.

The following distinguished speakers delivered special addresses: Bishop J. M. Conner, Dr. J. M. Cox, president Philander Smith College, Dr. J. G Thornton, college physician (Shorter) and Drs. O. L. Moody, E. J. Lunon, J. H. Clayborn, A. H. Hill, V. M. Townsend, W. T. Pope, C. H. Jones, J. D. Dennis, Mrs. W. A. Singfield and Drs. M. B. Michell and T. H. Robinson.

The next annual meeting of the association will be held at Morris Brown University, Atlanta, Ga., in April, 1923.

The schools represented in the association are Wilberforce University, Allen University, Morris Brown University, Western University, Payne College, Campbell College, Edward Waters College, Kittrell College, Lampton College, Bethel College, Flipper Key Davis College, Payne College, Park Normal and Industrial School, Shorter A. and M. College, Central College, Turner College, Fannie J. Coppin Institute, Wilberforce Institute, Shaffer School, Wayman Institute, South American Institute.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education—1922

Alabama.

Teachers' Association, State

TEACHERS TO MEET IN BIRMINGHAM APRIL 12TH

Birmingham Ala. Reports

The Executive Committee of the State Teachers Association held a special conference at the Industrial High School December 23rd, 1921. President C. J. Calloway presided over the meeting and expressed gratitude to his workers and made encouraging remarks of the general progress of the organization during the past year. Quite a large number of leaders in educational work attended the conference and among those who delivered short addresses were Prof. W. R. Wood, principal of the Councill School; Prof. W. H. Holloway, Talladega College; Prof. A. H. Parker, Principal of the Industrial High School; G. W. Trenholm, President State Normal School, Montgomery. Present at this gathering were Prof. M. H. Griffin, State Agent Rosenwald Schools; Prof. W. C. Davis, Principal of the Thomas Public School; G. W. Scott, Principal of the Pratt City School; Chas. T. Mabry, Principal of the Cameron School; Prof. G. S. Lewis, Principal Lane Grammer School; Prof. W. R. McCord, Principal of the North Birmingham School; Prof. J. F. Drake, State Illiteracy Agent; Mrs. A. G. Mims, Mrs. E. R. Smith, Miss Brunetta Hill, Miss Hattie Butler, Mrs. F. E. Moran.

The Conference was a successful one and the administration feels very hopeful of the State meeting which will convene about the middle of April this year. The Association will hold its next session according to the announcement of the Executive Committee in Birmingham, Alabama beginning April 12th, running through the 14th.

NEGRO EDUCATORS THRONG BAPTIST CHURCH AT OPENING OF CONVENTION

Stirring Addresses Heard at First Session of Forty-First Annual Session of Teachers' Meeting; Clinton J. Calloway Presides

4/14/22

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 13.—The main auditorium of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church was crowded Wednesday night with hundreds of colored teachers from all parts of the state to attend the opening exercises of the forty-first annual meeting of the Alabama Teachers' Association. Clinton J. Calloway of Tuskegee, presided. Music was furnished by the Industrial High School band, Birmingham, J. T. Whatley, leader.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. C. L. Fisher, pastor, who read the ninth chapter of Proverbs and led in a fervent prayer for the teachers of the state who have in charge the colored youth of the state.

Stirring and eloquent addresses were delivered by A. G. Dobbins, principal of Slater School, Birmingham; Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of the city schools, in behalf of the city commission, the board of education and the citizens of Birmingham; Miss Sarah E. Luther, state department of education, Montgomery; Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, founder of the Moonlight Schools, Kentucky; Prof. C. J. Calloway, president of the association, who delivered his annual address; Dr. John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of public instruction, and Dr. George McGill, of the National Educational Association.

Dr. Glenn said, among other things: "I extend to you a cordial welcome because you seem to be the forward looking of your people. I will not paint a picture of what we hope to do, but I wish to point to what we have done. Birmingham believes in the education of all the children of the people. The educational authorities of Birmingham believe that no chain can be stronger than its weakest link.

"What have we done to prove that is out faith? Not much for it. But we have done a little. I have confidence in my fellowmen. The worst thing for a teacher is to lose confidence in his pupils. The teacher must believe that in the worst child there is the possible man or woman. I am proud that I have not lost confidence in the colored people.

"We have done practically nothing during the last ten years.

"As an earnest example of what we are trying to do, I invite you to visit the Hudson school building in North Birmingham. That building was designed by a colored architect, and built by a colored contractor. It is an up-to-date, fireproof building.

"I would call your attention to the fact that plans have been drawn for the Birmingham Industrial High School and the building assured.

"Birmingham, for some reasons, should set the pace in educational work for other cities in the state, and we are determined to do so. We need your loyal cooperation."

Miss Luther paid a beautiful compliment to the race for its folks songs and expressed the hope that no intellectual training will ever take away from the race that inimitable power. Her charming message on the elevating influence of the school held the audience spell-bound for thirty miutes. She spoke of putting "pep" into the work of the school room and gave an object lesson by her own address for she put "pep" in it from start to finish.

Miss Luther's familiarity with the scriptures helped her to round her sentences with quotations from Isaiah, Paul and the Master. She closed with a strong appeal to the teachers to help remove illieracy from the South.

In a few graceful words MissLuther introduced Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart of Frankfort, Kentucky, founder of the Moonlight Schools. Mrs. Stewart delivered a strong address on removing illiteracy from the nation. She said there are five million people in the country who can neither read or write. In a short address, remarkable for breadth of vision, she spoke of the progress of the war against illieracy of the land.

Dr. John W. Abersrombie, Montgomery, state superintendent of education, said in part: "The re-organization of the white association on the basis the national has increased the attendance of the white teachers of the state at the annual meeting."

He stated that he is a friend to the race and would not do anything to pull the negro down or hold him down, but he would do anything to lift him up. For weal or woe, he said, the destiny of white and black in the south are inseparably connected. He declared that the happiest service in the world is educational service.

Dr. Abercrombie carefully reviewed the progress of educational work in the south from 1880 to date, and showed the beginning of the rise of public schools in the state. In this connection the state superintendent compared the educational, economic and religious progress of the colored race from 1866 to 1922 and stated the progress was the most remarkable of any race in history.

Dr. Abercrombie was accompanied by Mr. Hugh McGill of the national educational association, who closed the meeting with a strong appeal to give the youth of the land fair play in starting life's career.

The melodies which were enjoyed by the white visitors were led by F. D. White, Birmingham nad Prof. B. H. Barnes, Tuscaloosa.

TWO THOUSAND TEACHERS ENROLL AT STATE MEETING; GREATEST IN HISTORY OF ASSOCIATION

Birmingham Ala Reporter

PROF. W. R. WOOD MADE PRES. OF THE ASSN. THE RETIRING PRESIDENT, WHOSE RECORD IS UNEQUALED, IS MADE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

4/22/22

By A. F. Owens.

The forty-first annual meeting of the Alabama Teachers' Association closed its three-day session Friday night, April 14, after hearing an address by Dr. Hugh S. Magill, field agent of the National Education Association, who spoke by request in place of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, who wired at a late hour that important business would prevent him from filling the appointment.

While all of the sessions of the association were largely attended, the closing services brought out a capacity house, many coming to hear Dr. Moton, but considered themselves amply repaid by the inspiring address delivered by Dr. Magill.

A melody was led by F. D. White. Arnetta White, of Chicago, Ill., with a trained voice of wonderful range, pleased the immense audience with a vocal solo.

Tigert Lectures.

Addresses were delivered by John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C., and Dr. H. S. Magill.

"When President Palmer of the Alabama Educational Association and State Superintendent Abercrombie heard that Dr. Moton could not fill his appointment to address you tonight, they immediately insisted that I should come and speak to you at this hour," said Dr. Magill. "This shows the spirit of harmony existing between the two state organizations of educators, and I felt that I could not disobey the request."

Continuing, the speaker said: "I find that there is practically no difference of opinion among the white people of Alabama that the colored people should have all the advantages that they will use for their development. The sentiment is growing that nothing less than absolute justice should be given to all the races. I heard a county superintendent say that he wanted to remain in his position long enough to give every colored child every possible advantage given the white child. That shows the spirit of the white school officials of the State of Alabama.

"The free public schools are an Ameircan institution, founded on the idea of free government and free schools supported by taxation. This means the symmetrical development of human beings in order that they may be bale to render the largest service in his day and generation." Dr. Magill was frequently interrupted by the applause of the congregation.

Professor Clinton J. Calloway, the retiring president of the association, stated in his annual address, among other things:

Pleased With Co-operation.

"I want to thank the state department of education through Superintendent Abercrombie, for the splendid spirit of helpful co-operation shown by its officers. Every request made by us has been granted. Some of the city and county boards of education are to be thanked for making it possible for their colored teachers to attend these meetings. Where some of the boards have not registered its colored teachers, the superintendents have written letters to teachers urging every one to attend this meeting.

"Last year our enrollment was 1,500, which represented an increase over the previous years of 600 teachers. This was the largest enrollment ever made in any one year of the 41 of our history.

"Our representation in August in the Oklahoma annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, showed the Alabama Teachers' Association as the largest Negro state teachers association in the world. Our progress has not been phenomenal—it has come only in that proportion as we have been able to work together for the purpose of helping to build for our state an organization that would prove to be a powerful factor in making stronger our colored educational system.

"When we observe that there are around 4,000 teachers in Negro schools in this state, we perhaps take courage, not so much for the heights attained in our enrollment, but the depth from which we have come and the difficulties encountered.

"We are glad here to express our

very high appreciation for the new school law, making it possible for our county boards of education to appoint Negro trustees in a recognized, official way, in the management of our small district schools. Already in many counties we find this working well. By reason of this the Negroes are becoming more interested in their own public schools. They are willing to respond most liberally with contributions of money, time or materials in making the community school what it should be."

Exhibits Made Fine Showing.

The basement of the Sixteenth Street Church was literally filled with exhibits from schools showing the variety of industrial branches taught. The display was visited by thousands of teachers and visitors who expressed delight with the work of the industrial teachers.

Following are some of the schools represented: Tuskegee Institute; Calhoun Industrial School; Mobile County Training School; Macon County Egg Show, every child in school contributing an egg; Pipe Shop School, Bessemer; Bibb County Training School; Shannon School; Chambers County Schools, Bullock County, Perry County, Autauga County, Limestone County, Lee County, Pike County, Randolph County Training School, Southern Normal and Industrial School, Brewton; Tuggle Institute, Birmingham; Tuscaloosa County Training School; Johns School, Johns, Ala.; Montgomery rural schools; Trinity Schools, Athens; Mineral Springs School, Watson, Ala.; Parental School, Juvenile Court, Birmingham; Majestic School, Mt. Pinson- Jefferson County; Tuskegee Experiment Station, in charge of Dr. G. W. Carver, Cotton Valley Schools, Fort Davis, Ala., Connecuh County Training School; Hale County Schools, Gorgas, Ala.; Corena Normal and Industrial Institute; Dallas County Schools, Selma University, Tuskegee Institute Nature Show, Jasper School, Walker County.

President Calloway stated that 2,000 teachers had registered, representing 4,000 in the state.

Lectures Commended.

The addresses by Miss M. L. Diggs, of Tuskegee Institute; Prof. C. G. Sharp, of the Montevallo College, Montevallo, and Prof. M. A. Blackwell, of A. and M. Normal College, showing "How the Study of Plant and Animal Life May Vitalize the School Course," were specially commended by the association.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the press of the city for liberal space for the proceedings of the meeting; the citizens of the city for their generous hospitality, the pastor and officers of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church for the use of the building and declaring that the Birmingham meeting was the best in the history of the organization.

Following the example of the miners of Sipsey, who donated Sunday, April 9th, $545 to the Auburn Technical Institute million-dollar rally, the association, after a speech by Prof. U. S. Jones, of Demopolis, raised a good collection for that purpose.

The addresses Friday morning to men and at noon to women on "Social Diseases," delivered by Dr. R. B. Stewart, representing the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., were largely attended and highly commended by leading members of the association.

Officers were elected as follows: For president, Prof. W. R. Woods, Birmingham; vice president, Mrs. A. Wells Henderson, Prattville; recording secretary, Prof. W. H. Dinkins, Selma University, Selma, Ala.; corresponding secretary, Prof. I. J. Whitley, Plateau; treasurer, Mrs. F. A. Morin, Montgomery; historian, Prof. H. C. Hopkins, Anniston.

Education—1922

Teachers' Association, (State).

Delaware.

DEL. STATE COLORED TEACHERS' ASSO.

Wilmington Advocate

Wilmington, Del.

Adopts Resolutions and Elects Officers

11-25-22

PROF. I. W. HOWARD, A. B.,
President D. S. C. T. A.

Delaware State Colored Teachers' Association terminated the most successful session in its history with the election of officers and adoption of resolutions and outlining a legislative program. One hundred and thirty-seven teachers enrolled. Too much credit cannot be given Prof. I. W. Howard, its president, who was unanimously elected to succeed himself, whose efforts were ably seconded by Prof. A. T. Guy, chairman of the executive committee; Prof. S. L. Conwell, Prof. J. B. Aiken, Mrs. Eva L. Raikes, secretary; Miss Frances Bordley, assistant secretary; Mrs. Sadie B. Waters, Mrs. Genevieve Anderson, chairlady of housing committee.

Notable addresses were made by Editor Robert J. Nelson on the "Negro Press," and Dr. W. C. Jason on the "Duty and Responsibility of the Delaware Negro Civic League." At its closing session the president's address outlined a constructive policy the result of his years of intimate contact with educational problems as affecting the race in Delaware.

The social features were under the supervision of Profs. Percy Blackburn and R. W. Thomas and Misses Ruth Colden, Anna M. Rivers, Erma Gibbs and Mrs. Bessie Polk.

This feature was a source of pleasure to the teachers. The place of meeting was ideal, and a revelation to the visitors. Mid-day lunches were served at the building by the P. T. A. of Dover, under the direction of Mrs. Matthews. Mrs. Meta Boddy and Mrs. Augusta Lones were among the teachers from New Castle county who were active.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, I. W. Howard; vice-president, J. M. Coulbourne; secretary, Mrs. Eva L. Raikes; assistant secretary, Miss Frances Bordley; treasurer, S. L. Conwell; executive committee: Chairman, A. T. Guy; Mrs. Ella W. Henson, Mrs. Sadie B. Waters, J. B. Aiken, S. L. Conwell.

We your committee on resolutions, do submit the following:

We adopt a program of service to the State, and service to our profession. Our supereme purpose is the welfare of the children of Delaware, for the accomplishment of this purpose, we affirm our allegiance to the following principles:

1.—To have a well-trained teacher, is the right of every child in the State.

2.—The importance of teaching demands the highest efforts on the part of those engaged therein. Not only that the standard of efficiency may be increased, but as teaching has been recognized as a profession in this state.

3.—We go on record of heartily favoring the consolidation of small rural schools in closely related districts. to be the solution of most problems in Rural Education. We deplore the fact, that more consolidations have not been made instead of a number of one teacher schools in closely relatd districts.

4.—We regret the building committee does not condemn sites where practicable instead of the policy of placing the school far removed from the center of population.

5.—We heartily commend efforts of the Service Citizens, in their program for better school attendance, and pledge them our hearty co-operation.

6.—We recommend, that the State Department of Public Instruction, appoint a colored visiting teacher, (truant official) in each county, same to be paid as the white visiting teachers (truant officials), and duties to be the same.

7.—Ample provisions should be made for the care of teachers who have spent their lives in the service of the State, by a retirement fund based on sound principles.

8.—Maintenance of membership in the State Teachers' Association, should be the aim and duty of every teacher in the State, and we should be willing to pay our annual dues, in order to enhance the work of said association.

Resolved, That the annual dues per teacher be $1.00, and an additional fee of $2.00 per teacher be received from each school district, said teacher to be responsible for the same.

9.—We heartily commend the work of the Delaware State Parent Teacher Association, and the energy, zeal, and untiring efforts of Mrs. J. B. Cleaver, and Miss Etta J. Wilson, in their plan of demonstration work in the interests of our group. And the state department, through Dr. H. V. Holloway, and his able assistants, for their special efforts in our behalf.

10.—Resolved, that we always remember and honor, Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, for what he has done for our group, in securing for us adequate modern school buildings, and also his cousin, Mr. T. Coleman du Pont for furnishing good roads which make it easy for all races of the State to travel throughout the State with ease and comfort.

11.—It seems eminently fitting that we who know him best, and know so well what a force he has been in the uplift of educational standards of teachers of the State, of his untiring zeal of his patience and skill, giving his time and money and the best that is in him, in the interest of the Delaware State Colored Teachers' Association, and the successful and diplomatic manner in which he has conducted our previous sessions, we unite, in urging the committee on nominations to use such means as in their power to continue Prof. Isaac W. Howard, as the president of our association.

12.—With reference to the proposed changes in the State School law, we refer to the following:

13.—That we recommend that Governor W. D. Denney appoint a colored member to the State Board of Education.

Mrs. E. A. Prettyman,
Mrs. S. B. Waters,
Sussex county.
Prof. J. Graham Scott,
Mrs. G. F. Anderson,
Kent county.
Miss Augusta C. Smith,
Prof. Alfred T. Guy,
New Castle county.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.—That the salary schedule for colored teachers, according to rating and certification be so adjusted that there be no difference between salaries paid to colored teachers and salaries paid to white teachers.

2.—That provision be made for an appointment of a representative of the colored race, as an advisory member of the State Board of Education.

3.—For the appointment of colored principals for colored schools in special districts, and also colored supervisors for colored elementary schools.

4.—That a copy of these proposed changes in the State School Law as approved or disapproved by this body with added recommendations and recorded vote, be forwarded to the State Board of Education, and a copy be placed in the hands of the Legislative Committee of the Delaware State Teachers' Association, Colored.

Respectfully submitted,
W. C. Jason,
A. T. Guy,
K. S. Stewart,
S. L. Conwell,
S. B. Waters.

Officers of the Delaware State Colored Teachers Association for 1922-23: President, Prof. I. W. Howard, principal of Laurel, Del.; Vice-President, Mr. James M. Coulbourne, of New Castle, Del.; Secretary, Mrs. Eva L. Raikes, Dover, Del.; Assistant Secretary, Miss M. Frances Bordley; Treasurer, Prof. S. L. Conwell.

Executive Committee—Mr. A. T. Guy, Clayton; Mrs. Ella W. Henson, Ellendale, Del.; Mrs. Sadie B. Waters, Bridgeville; Mr. J. B. Aiken, State College, Dover; Mrs. G. F. Anderson.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922 Delaware

Teachers' Association, State

Delaware State Colored Teachers' Association Sends Memorial to State Board

Wilmington Advocate 8-19-22

Dover, Delaware, August 11, 1922.

To the State Board of Education,

Greeting: We the Executive Committee of the "Delaware State Colored Teachers' Association," have been authorizd by the said association to present the following memorial for your consideration:

First, that Colored visiting teachers be appointed, in the counties, for colored schools.

Second, that Colored principals be designated to supervise the work of colored schools.

Third, that High Schools be established in the counties, for colored pupils.

Fourth, that the salary schedule for colored teachers be made identical with the salary schedule for white teachers.

Fifth, we urge upon you the necessity of the appointment of a colored member to the State Board of Education.

Signed:

I. W. Howard, Chairman.
Alfred J. Guy,
S. L. Connell,
J. B. Aiken.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of The Delaware State Teachers' Association Convenes in the Auditorium of the New Du Pont School Building

Wilmington Advocate
Wilmington, Del. — 11-18-22

DOVER, DEL., Nov. 9.—Thursday a. m., Nov. 9.—The meeting was called to order by the president, Prof. I. W. Howard, principal of the Laurel school. After singing "America" followed by invocation by the Rev. S. H. Hammond, of Dover, the following business was transacted: The enrollment of teachers; the payment of dues and the assignment of teachers to their temporary boarding places. Adjournment was taken until 1.30 p. m.

At 1.30 p. m., the meeting reconvened. Rev. L. S. Moore, of Whatcoat M. E. Church, Dover, was introduced and delivered the address of welcome. He cordially extended the hospitality of their homes to teachers and welcomed them in a most friendly spirit, emphasizing the need of a greater moral, intellectual, spiritual and religious training.

This address was followed by a response by Prof. Oscar N. Frey, principal of the Smyrna public school. His address was highly literary and educational from start to finish. Dwelling principally upon democracy and the principles of the acid test and its application it brought forth many favorable comments from the large body of teachers who had assembled on this most auspicious occasion.

This was followed by an address by Dr. H. V. Holloway, State Superintendent of Public Instructions, who emphasized the importance of seizing opportunities and carrying obligations as a duty. This address was timely and well received by the audience. Dr. Holloway manifested in his address no little zeal and interest in the cause of education.

President Wallace W. Attwood, of Clark University, Worchester, Mass., gave an interesting and instructive talk on "How to Teach Geography in the Primary Grades."

Mr. J. O. Adams, representative of the business department of the State Board of Education, carefully explained the process of making out all bills to be paid by the State Treasurer.

Prof. W. H. Jump, Supt. of Elementary Schools, spoke on "Citizenship."

President I. W. Howard made an explicit address which was cordially received by the teachers.

Among the social events of the evening were the oral readings by Mrs. B. Smith of New Castle County; Miss A. Brown, of Kent County, and Mrs. Coldea of Sussex County.

Prof. J. M. Colbourne and his Glee Club furnished the music for the evening after which the teachers spent an enjoyable social hour at Matthews' Hall.

Friday A. M.—Session opened with the song, "Come Thou Almighty King" The Supervisor of Kent County, Mrs. J. E. Robertson, gave a few remarks on the success of industrial work, showing the importance of using the material at hand. As did also Mrs. N. L. Marshall, Supervisor of New Castle County. Demonstrations of the work were given by other teachers.

Miss Blanche Pepple, Supervisor of Sussex County, gave a very interesting address on language correllated with other studies.

Miss Ina G. Barnes' address on "How Hot Lunches Can Be Managed in Rural Schools," met the hearty approval of the teachers. This address was followed by a "Round Table" talk in which Miss S. G. Lones, Miss Irma Gibbs and Mrs. M. S. Boddy took part.

Miss Stella A. Carter, of N. Y., gave a very interesting and an instructive demonstration of the "Palmer Method of Penmanship."

Friday, P. M., Nov. 10.—The convention assembled at the appointed hour. After the formal opening, Mr. Charles A. Wagner, A. M., Ph. D., Supt. Chester Public Schools, was introduced and gave the principal address of the afternoon. His subject being, "How Can We Help Children to Study?" It is needless to say that his address was listened to with wrapped attention and at its conclusion brought forth the hearty applause of the teachers.

The address of Mr. George E. Haynes, Ph. D., of N. Y. City, "The Mutual Interest of the Two Races in America," was highly interesting and appreciative as he discussed the different phases which go to make up the mutual interest of the two races.

This address was followed by Mrs. Emily B. Cleaver, president of the Delaware State Parent-Teachers' Association who made an eloquent appeal to the teachers in the interest of the association.

At the conclusion of this address the different committees submitted their reports. The officers of the association were re-elected for the following year.

The committee on resolutions was: Alfred J. Guy, chairman; Miss Augusta C. Smith, secretary; Mrs. Geneve F. Anderson, Mrs. Sadie B. Waters, Mrs. Effie Prettyman, Prof. J. Graham Scott.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922

District of Columbia.

Teachers' Association, State

COLORED TEACHERS FORM COLUMBIAN ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON D. C. STAR

FEBRUARY 11, 1922

"Section B" Causes Disagreement at Dunbar High School Yesterday.

Severing their connection with the Education Association of the District, several hundred colored public school teachers at a meeting yesterday afternoon at Dunbar High School organized the Columbian Education Association of Washington.

This organization was formed to take the place of section B of the Education Association of the District which was projected last year for all the teachers in the local public school system and which was affiliated with the National Education Association under two sections, namely, section A, "white," and section B, "colored," in similarity to the arrangement of the school system.

Three hundred and twenty-nine of the colored teachers joined section B, but by a vote of that body their initiation fees were returned on account of the dissatisfaction which arose over the designations "white" and "colored" and because the president of section B was not eligible to the presidency of the general association.

Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University, who was president of section B, declined nomination to the presidency of the new organization and several others who were nominated also declined. Miss Lucy Slowe, principal of the Shaw Junior High School, subsequently was elected president. Other officers chosen are: Arthur C. Newman, principal of Armstrong Manual Training School, vice president; A. G. Knorl, secretary, and Miss M. E. Gibbs, treasurer.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922.

Georgia

Teachers' Association, State

40TH SESSION TEACHERS ASSN.

Meeting At Columbus April 20-22

7/13/22 Savannah Tribune

Columbus, Ga., April 12—Everything is in readiness for the fortieth annual session of the Georgia Association of Teachers in Colored Schools which will be held April 20-22, at St. James A. M. E. church, this city. Indications are that the attendance will be the largest in years and that the program will be unusually interesting. Several speakers of national prominence will address the gathering, among them Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute.

The program for the three days' session will be as follows:

Thursday, April 20

Registration of teachers
Inspection of the Columbus and Muscogee County School Exhibits
Round Table Conferences

Thursday 8 p. m.

Welcome Exercises, by the Columbus Teachers
Music
Welcome Address—Hon J. H. Dimon, Mayor of Columbus
Music
Response—President J. W. Holley, Albany
Address—Dr. John T. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

Friday 9 a. m.

Addresses—Supt. Roland B. Daniel, Columbus; State Supt. of Schools, Prof. M. L. Brittain; Supt. Carlton B. Gibson, Savannah.
Addresses—Vocational High Schools—Prof. W. B. Hill, Supervisor, Colored Schools
A Demonstration of Peanut Products—Mrs. Lydia Thornton, State Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers.
A School Program for Georgia—President A. B. Cooper, Payne College Cuthbert.
Co-operation, and Antidote for Failure—Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Prin. Ind School Columbus.

Friday 3 p m.

Addresses—Classroom Management—Professor J. D. Davis, Columbus
How the School is Co-operating with the Social and Industrial Activities of the Community—Miss Florence Blount, Albany.
The Importance of Physical Education in the Grammar Schools—Miss Ernestine Bell, Atlanta.
Silent Reading, General Arithmetic Methods, Arithmetic Games—Mrs. Mabel Hunt Bullard, Atlanta
The Need of Christian Teachers in Public Schools—Mrs C. A. Scott, Tifton.
How the Teacher and the Preacher May Unitedly Approach the Problem of Community Uplift—Dr. D. W. Cannon, President National S. S. Association

Friday 8 p. m.

Musical Selection—Miss H. H. Simmons, Plains
Address—The Need of Trained Social Welfare Workers in the South—Prof Jesse O. Thomas, Field Secretary, National Urban League
Address—Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute.

Saturday 9 a. m.

Address—Mrs. Mattie T. Norris, Atlanta.
Addresses—Our Association, Its Past, Its Present, Its Future—Prof. H. H. Thweatt, Albany
Some Subjective Outlines of Rural School Management—Prof W. du Henrie Brown, Savannah.
Addresses—Miss Charl O. Williams, President National Education Association, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. P. P. Claxton, Provos, University of Alabama; Prof. Edgar H. Webster, Atlanta University.

Saturday 2:30 p. m.

Addresses—How the Teachers of Georgia Can Assist the Farmers—Prof E. A. Williams, State Agent of Negro Work
The Agricultural Needs of eGorgia—Prof. A. Floyd, Georgia N. & A. College, Albany
Practical Plans for Introducing Project Methods in our Schools—Miss Arlena L. McCune, Atlanta
The Place of Vocational Agriculture in our Educational System—Prof. L. S. Mollette, Ga. N. & A. College Albany
Closing Address—Supt. Willis A. Sutton, Atlanta

GEORGIA ASSOCIATION HAS GREAT CONVENTION IN COLUMBUS.

Atlanta Independent 5/4/22

The Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education Among Negroes held its annual meeting in Columbus upon the dates of April 19-22 at St. James M. E. Church. The attendance was the largest ever in annual session. We registered upwards of three hundred people in the two meetings—the State Teachers' Association having met with us.

The interest was high. The organization has every right to feel encouraged at the progress of the movement. The association shows that its leaders are getting things better in hand; more definite in effort and are making a critical study of the common school problem in Georgia.

The field secretary, J. A. Martin, had many facts upon the wall of the church. Among the things that they showed were: Small salaries of teachers, insignificant amount given to the State institutions for colored people, and the crowded condition of the class room in Negro schools. It was brought out that of the $1,223,000 appropriated for the State institutions, the schools at Albany and Savannah got only $2,500, or 2 per cent of the amount; Negro children are taught for $3.18 per term; whites are taught for $14.86 per term; Negro teachers have enrolled 54 pupils per room; whites have 31; the whites enroll 95.5 per cent of its school population; Negroes enroll 71.8 per cent. and 29 per cent of the Negro school population is not enrolled or 107,000 of the 361,000 are roving the woods.

The bright side of this, however, was very encouraging. It was shown that the Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education has co-operated with the State Department of Education for the past twelve months, and with the aid and direction of Mr. W. B. Hill, the rural supervisor, more than twenty school houses have been erected at a cost of more than $100,000. In face of a deplorable condition, this is a great showing.

President Hunt's Address.

The address of President Hunt was an outstanding feature of the convention. He urged that the slogan, "The Negro Youth of Georgia Must Be Educated," be emphasized by every religious, fraternal and social body of every kind throughout the State. In his reply to Mayor Dimon, of the City of Columbus, he no less emphasized a square deal for Negro children. He also made it very clear to the mayor and white citizens that: "If much is made of the proverbial 'Black Mammy,' her son is no less loyal to the American nation as a freeman than his mother was to her master. The difference is: his relation is changed. The old-time colored man lived in the back yard and took orders, the new Negro lives on Fourth or Fifth avenue and has his own home, pays his own taxes and takes orders in his own right. The old-time darkey, as he is most favorably known, was never more than 'Uncle Joe or Aunt Jane,; the new Negro is Mr. Jones or Dr. Davis. While these conditions have changed and we have a new relation, we have no less patriotic colored citizens than in former years. Our white citizens must accept this new day with all of its different relationship and meet the new Negro as a real man and we assure you that the Negro will be that same patriot as is expected of any American citizen." This response was clear in statement, normally put, positive, without offense and made with that ease that one could feel it as a part of the soul that uttered it. The convention felt that Mr. Hunt fully represented the sentiment of the entire race. Many of the white friends never stop to think that we are living in a new day and the Negro in common with other citizens expects none other than American citizenship and its privileges.

The Whites Visit the Convention.

Many addresses with the right ring were made by the white delegates who visited the convention.

Among them were the talks of Dr. Abercrombie, Auburn, Ala.; Dr. P. P. Claxton, former Commissioner of Education; Mr. W. B. Hill, Rural Supervisor of Education, and Mr. Sutton, Superintendent Public Schools of Atlanta.

The Georgia Association sent a delegation to wait upon the white school officials in session. The organization has more than 150 white superintendents. The committee urged that the Negro teacher be paid a better salary; that longer and uninterrupted terms be given black children; better school houses and closer supervision be given to Negro schools. The committee also urged that this body help to see to it that the Georgia legislature do more for the establishment and maintenance of higher institutions for Negro youth. The special request was that Forsyth Normal be made one of the Agricultural and Mechanical schools.

Two Organizations Agree to Combine in the Annual Meeting of 1923.

One of the very biggest achievements was the agreement of the organizations—Georgia and the State Teachers' Associations to get together and form one big organization with departments. This was done through a committee and the agreement was perfected without any wrangle whatever. It resulted in a very peaceful understanding. Next year will witness one big meeting. Its object will be the same and the ends sought will mean more interest and better results.

Dr. Moton Speaks to Meeting.

Dr. Moton, of Tuskegee, spoke to the meeting on Friday night. It was pointed, plain, manly and in every respect what the times demand. He urged peaceful relations upon manly terms. Each race must do its duty along this line said he and God will take care of the situation. Mr. Jesse O. Thomas and Dr. D. W. Cannon spoke that night and their addresses were what all expected of these strong men.

The leading women of the state were well represented. Among them were: Mesdames John Hope, Atlanta; F. J. Hunt, Fort Valley; G. E. Williams, Savannah; G. W. Smith, Savannah; B. S. Taylor, and A. O. Whitmire, Savannah; H. R. Green, Atlanta; S. F. Brown, Newnan; A. L. Stephens, Fort Valley.

Mrs. G. S. Williams was on the program She spoke upon the subject: "The Place of Negro Women's Clubs in the Common Schools," was great. Mrs. W. G. Hill, of Savannah, who is so very favorably known, was among the women also and was a very valuable asset. She is one of the foremost women in the state in getting results.

The officers of the Georgia Association were all re-elected. Each had done his duty well, as thought by the convention.

The finance committee asked the churches, fraternities and women's

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

organizations to raise $10,000.00 next year to support the cause of common school education. This resolution was very enthusiastically passed.

The leading institutions of the state, the churches, fraternities, and Women organizations are taking to the work of the association as never before and the evidences are that the common schools in the state must be improved with such leaders as M. W. Reddick, H. A. Hunt, John Hope, W. M. Hubbard, Bishops Williams and Flipper, B. J. Davis, H. R. Butler, G. R. Hutto, W. M. Bivins, J. H. Watson, L. A. Townsley, B. H. Hannah, C. L. Harper, Mrs. G. S. Williams, Miss Lucy Laney, Pres. J. H. Lewis and hundreds of others. The sentiment is increasing by leaps and bounds.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education — 1922.

Louisiana.

Teachers' Association, State.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
APRIL 10, 1922

OFFICERS OF NEGRO TEACHERS QUIT MEET

Bolt After Contention on Method of Choosing Successors.

Expressing opposition to a motion adopted by the Louisiana State Negro Teachers' Association to nominate officers from the floor and vote by ballot, officers of the association bolted the meeting at the closing session of the convention in New Orleans.

After two years of contention regarding the method of electing officers the motion was adopted at the suggestion of T. H. Harris, state superintendent of public education. When it was proposed to put the new motion into operation the chairman surrendered the meeting. During the debate that followed a communication alleged to be a proclamation from the president of the association adjourning the convention subject to call of the executive committee was read. A temporary chairman was elected, however, and the election was continued.

Officers elected were: A. E. Perkins, president; H. C. Ross, Crowley, first vice-president; J. L. Jones, De Ridder, second vice-president; R. J. Brown, Shreveport, third vice-president; Maggie Nance Ringgold, Baton Rouge, secretary; R. P. Player, Shreveport, corresponding secretary; J. S. Jones, Southern University, treasurer; M. J. Foster, Monroe, auditor; Ephriham D. Taylor, Shreveport, poet, and R. C. Reynaud, Lake Charles, statistician.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
APRIL 7, 1922

NEGRO EDUCATORS OPEN CONVENTION

Need Is Stressed for Teachers in Rural Schools of State.

Addresses by negro educators, demonstrations of modern teaching methods, and departmental meeting marked the opening Thursday of the annual convention of the negro State Teachers' Association at the negro Pythian Temple.

Fully 1000 negro educators and teachers attended the opening meeting when O. L. Coleman, president of Coleman College, Gibsland, La., emphasized the need for education in Louisiana. He advocated the establishment of a state normal to prepare negro teachers for work in rural schools.

The value of geography in the grammar grades was discussed by S. S. Taylor, and L. M. Channell spoke on the value and use of crayon in the primary grades. Lucille Hutton gave demonstrations of silent reading. The influence of moving pictures on children was discussed by Maggie Nance Ringgold.

At the night session F. M. Boley presided and H. Theodore Tatum was master of ceremonies. The visting teachers were welcomed by S. C. Williams, representing the New Orleans association, and the program was given by the choral class of McDonogh High School No. 35.

Superintendent of Public Schools J. M. Gwinn, in his welcome address, said the future of the negro lies in the hands of the teachers. "Ignorance hangs as a great cloud over Louisiana, but is being rapidly dispersed," he said, "and credit is due the negro educators."

Entertainment of the delegates Thursday included a style show by the girl students of McDonogh High School No. 35, and a special invitation has been sent to the delegates to attend the daily Lenten services at Central Congregational Church, Liberty and Gasquet streets.

The convention will remain in session until noon Saturday.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education — 1922

Teachers' Association, State.

TEACHERS WORK A HOLY MISSION

COLORED INSTRUCTORS ARE TOLD

ASBURY PARK N J EVE PRESS

MAY 14 1922

Must Feel Call to Teach, Otherwise They Have No Place In School Room, Dr. Cannon Declares at Session Here.

The New Jersey organization o colored teachers held its eighth annual meeting here yesterday at the Bang's avenue school. The organization is composed of the colored teachers of the public schools of this state and numbers in its membership over nine-tenths of the 220 color teachers of New Jersey. At the opening of the morning session nearly 100 members were registered as present. Morgan F. Dickerson, principal of the Liberty street school, Freehold, presided at the morning session, at which reports of the various study centers, or local bodies of the parent organization, were read. J. R. Brock, principal of the Indiana avenue school, Atlantic City, read the report of the committee on information, and gave among other facts the information that there are at present 19,500 colored students in the public schools of New Jersey. In the spelling match, which is an annual feature of these meetings, the centers of Salem and Camden won the two first prizes.

The afternoon session was opened by President W. R. Valentine, principal of the Bordentown industrial school, who introduced Supt. A. E. Kraybill of Asbury Park, Commissioner Enright, New Jersey state board of education, and Dr. George E. Cannon, president of the North Jersey Medical association, as the principal speakers.

In his address Dr. Cannon declared that in the hands of the teachers of youth today lies the solution of the so-called race problems. Just as prohibition was evolved after years of teaching in the public schools, he continued, so must the problem of race prejudice be solved. Because of this, teachers ought to be competent and efficient, well-poised and strong of character. Teachers ought to have felt the call to teach, otherwise they have no place in the school room, he said at another point. The teacher who takes up the work of instruction for financial gain lacks the necessary enthusiam and ambition which she ought to have to make the right kind of impression on her pupils. Teachers have a holy mission in life, he said in conclusion, and are the molders of the men and women of tomorrow. Teach the boys and girls that race and color are not a bar to success and that they are not necessarily inferior because they belong to the negro race. Teach them to go to the limit of their ability, for success is no respector of race or color.

Mr. Enright spoke somewhat along the same lines as he did at the Lincoln day dinner of the Monmouth County Supervisors' Round Table, when he declarcd that the three R's, the mere mechanics of education, are no longer considered the great fundamentals of education. The three great fundamentals recognized today, he said, are good health, good government and the English language. At another point in his talk he said that altho it is hard to define education, altogether too much time has been given over to talking of the processes, methods and projects of education and very little thought been given to its real purpose.

Public school teachers really do not teach, he said at another point. They set the table each day to a small multitude which comes to partake of what has been prepared. It does not matter so much what you are teaching, he told the organization's members, if you can have the spirit of the multitude react on the individuals so that they will catch up the common thought. The important thing is to so attune the children that they will catch this thought.

In his welcome address Mr. Kraybill said that it is the business of teachers to prepare the children to live worth-while lives. To serve intelligently and efficiently, he said, and to give loyal service, is the high aim of every good teacher.

Reporting on the day's registration President Valentine gave the following attendance from the five centers represented: Asbury Park, 26; Trenton, 24; Camden, 13; Atlantic City, six and Salem, two, making a total registration of 70. Next year's meeting, which will be the ninth annual, will be held at Bordentown, the second Saturday in May. Last evening the teachers enjoyed a reception in Marrow's hall from 8 until 12 o'clock, this feature concluding the day's session.

During yesterday's afternoon session members of the seventh and eighth grades, under the direction of Mrs. Estelle Billington, instructor of music in the local schools, sang several groups of songs. Their selections included Gounod's "Send Out Thy Light"; "Cast Thy Burden on the Lord", Mendelssohn; "Hymn of Peace", Beethoven; an Indian melody, son of the fire-worshippers; and two negro melodies, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" and "Steal Away to Jesus". Miss Mildred Burrell also played a cornet solo at this session.

Among other resolutions the meeting approved and adoption the motion that $25 be appropriated as a reward to that member of a senior or junior class in a colored college who shall contribute a story calculated to bring out the charms of the colored child and to enlist sympathy for the colored child from the reading public. The meeting adjourned with the election of officers as follows: President, W. R. Valentine, Bordentown Industrial school; vice president, Morgan F. Dickerson, Freehold; treasurer, William F. Brown, Camden; secretary, E. C. Quander, Atlantic City; corresponding secretray, H. F. Lane, Bordentown Industrial school; field agent, Lester B. Granger, Bordentown Industrial school.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education—1922

South Carolina

Teachers' Association, State

NEGRO TEACHERS HAD GOOD MEETING

SPARTANBURG S C JOURNAL
MARCH 27, 1922

R. W. Mance, of Columbia, Elcted President of Association at Closing Session Saturday Afternoon.

The state association for negro teachers, which was in session here Thursday, Friday and Saturday, closed Saturday afternoon, after the election and finishing the routine work in the business session. They elected R. W. Mance, president of Allen university of Columbia, president for a term of two years according to the provisions in the constitution, which was adopted Friday afternoon. J. L. Cain, who has been president for 11 years, offered again for re-election. J. B. Beck, prncipal of the Georgetown school, was also nominated. Mance was elected by a large majority. The other officers elected at this session were: First vice president, C. A. Johnson, Columbia; second vice president, C. A. Lawson, Sumter; executive secretary, I. M. A. Myers, Columbia; recording secretary, S. L. Finley, Chester; treasurer, C. D. Saxon, Columbia. They elected the following to the executive committee: R. S. Wilkinson, Orangeburg; C. M. Young, Irmo; D. H. Sims, Columbia; G. W. Pegues, Florence; J. P. Burgess, Marion; J. L. Cain Darlington; Asa Thompson, Spartanburg; Elise McLester, Camden; sub-committee: R. S. Wilkinson, C. M. Young, D. H. Sims, I. M. A. Myers, C. D. Saxon, G. W. Pegues and J. L. Cain.

Five hundred out of town teachers attended the convention here according to the record of the secretary. His report showed that nearly 100 more teachers were registered at the close of the session this year than last year nothwithstanding that the meeting was not held at a central point. The negro citizens of Spartanburg gave a reception for members of the association in the basement of Mr. Mariah Baptist church Friday night. The banquet was a happy feature and was served in good style. They served 600 plates ,it was said.

The negro teachers heard some good talks during the meetings in Spartanburg. All speakers aimed at betterment of negro schools as a means of further developing the state along educational lines. In talking with I. M. A. Myers, secretary of the association and with President Mance, they said that the group meetings with Jeanes supervisors, conducted by J. B. Felton, was beneficial the sections for all others were good and teachers were helped, but from what the heads of schools had to say after leaving, the conference of college presidents and school principals conducted by J. E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education, had a greater meaning than any other section of the convention. In this meeting Mr. Swearingen had a talk with the heads of negro schools, and pointed out what he would like to have them assist in accomplishing if these schools must continue to grow and be recognized as accredited schools.

Superintendent Swearingen paid Allen university at Columbia quite a compliment in his talk. He said this school furnishes more teachers for the state than any other school.

Mr. Swearingen spoke principally o the principals of high schools and o the presidents of colleges. After giving the school heads a full outline of his desires he appointed a committee of three principals to regulate college entrance requirements from accredited high schools. The committee is as follows: C. A. Johnson, J. L. Cain and C. A. Lawson. To standardize the work in the negro colleges, he appointed as a committee: R. S. Wilkenson, J. J. Starks, R. W. Mance and C. M. Young.

These men will study conditions and submit a report to Superintendent Swearigen, who will submit the matter to the state board of education The plan is to correlate the literary work in the schools. The ideas, the plans and the suggestions of Mr. Swearingen seemed to meet the approval of the negro advocators generally. They see that he has a desire to better conditions of the negro schools throughout the state.

The following principals and presidents of schools made statements regarding the work that their schools are doing: D. W. Bythewood, of Beaufort; C. A. Johnson, of Columbia; R. S. Wilkenson, of Orangeburg; B. F. Cox, of Charleston ;Henry Pearson, of Orangeburg; Dr. R. W. Mance, president of Allen university, Columbia; President Ballentine, of Benedict college, at Columbia; A. W. Nicholson, of Bettis academy, Edgefield, and W. T. Williams, of Tuskegee, Alabama. The last speaker told of the work that is being done in that school. He spoke of the methods followed in Tuskegee along educational lines.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education - 1922.

Teachers' Association. (State)

Tennessee

Association Of Teachers To Meet Here

East Tennessee News
Knoxville, Tenn
7-27-22

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 24—The East Tennessee Association of Teachers will hold its annual meeting at Knoxville in October. Hundreds of teachers are looking forward with happy anticipation of meeting the educational workers of this part of the state.

Much interest has been manifested by the teachers in the plan outlined by President McAllister in the Campaign for a larger interest in the work of the Association. Prof. C. L. McAllister had the following to say in addressing the teachers of East Tennessee at the State Normal Summer School. "While reading the statistical record on education in the census reports for 1920. I was amazed, as I am sure any other thinking man would be. The census just mentioned informs us that there are 82,739,000 people about the age of ten years in the United States, and of this number some five millions can neither read nor write. Tests made on drafted men in military camps lead to the conclusion that in addition to this five million there are another fifteen million, who can write their names, but cannot write a letter or read a newspaper."

"Just think of it! And this is a country where every hill—as we have often been told by the Fourth of July orator—is crowned by a little red school house, a country which leads the world in industrial, commercial and financial achievements, but which shows a greater lack o feducation than some of our neighbors across the sea.

Napoleon first said that a man who could read and write was worth twice as much as the man who lacked these accomplishments. The late Hon. Franklin K. Lane estimated that an illerate was worth fifty cents less a day than a literate, and if we accept Mr. Lane's estimate as a fact, then the United States is losing through its neglect of universal education the enormous sum of $825,000,000 each year.

As teachers we must feel that this responsibility is ours.

As teachers we must feel that this responsibility is ours. It is our duty to interest the boys and girls of our several communities to the extent that they will prepare themselves to lead useful lives."

Prof. McAllister who is president of the Association, will tour East August in interest of the Associa- Tennessee during the month of tion. He will be ably assisted by Editor W. L. Porter of the East Tennessee News, who is an eloquent as well as an able speaker.n speaker.

Messrs. John Watts and Rench Kingsport.

er Shelley were visitors in Bluefield, W. Va., last week.

Mr. Fred Rawley and wife of Kingsport were visitors here Sunday.

Miss M. Simon spent Monday at Mountain, Va., with friends.

Mr. Jessie Rhea and Mr. H. Clay spent Sunday in Johnson Ctiy.

Miss Harriett Harris, of Portsmouth, Va., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Seals Sunday.

Complimentary to Miss Catherleen Jenkins, Mrs. U. L. Saunders was the pleasant dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs Wm. Brown, Sunday.

Mr. Jessie Seals and two sisters Misses Aldolphus and Mary Seals of Marrion, Va., are the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Seals on Washington St.

Mrs. Garfield Pender and children of Maberry, W. Va., were here last week to attend the funeral and burial of their aunt, Mrs. Hester Teeters.

Miss M. Whiteside returned to her home in Knoxville Saturday.
N. B. B.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education -1922

Virginia.

Teachers' Association, (State).

NEGRO STATE TEACHERS WILL MEET HERE NOVEMBER 29-30 AND DECEMBER 1, 1922.

Richmond, Va, 10/27/22,

We are by this method calling the attention of every teacher of Negro Youths in Virginia to the fact that our State Teachers' Association will convene on the above date, at 8:00 P. M. and have a three days session, closing Friday night with an executive session Saturday morning, December 2, 1922. Richmond Plant

There are a number of important subjects for every progressive teacher, thus none can afford to be absent.

Such subjects as "Better Equipped Teachers, where can we find them?" "Longer terms and every boy and girl in school between the ages of 7-16." "Is the Present Pension Schedule Satisfactory to teachers?" "The necessity for College prepared teachers by the State in our schools." "The necessity for closer Supervision in Rural Schools." "Are Tests and Measurements for Mental Efficiency making better schools?"

Aside from the discussion of the above named subjects by prominent educators of our state, we are expecting to appear on our program, Commissioner of Education, Hon. J. J. Tigert, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Harris Hart; Mr. W. D. Gresham, Supervisor of Negro Education; Miss Rachel E. Gregg, Supervisor Teacher Training; President J. M. Gandy. State Normal, Petersburg; Dr. J. E. Gregg, Hampton Institute; Mr. James H. Dillard, General Educational Board and many others.

Remember our slogan. "Better Preparation: Better Service; Better Salary."

We have selected also one county superintendent and one city superintendent to address our meeting.

Supt. James Hurst of Norfolk County Schools will speak for county superintendents and we are expecting the superintendent of Petersburg, Va., to represent city superintendents.

All trustees.superintendents, teachers and visitors are welcome to all our meetings.

Fees for membership—Annual individuals fifty (50) cents. Local Association one and one half ($1.50) dollars per year. District convention three ($3.00) dollars.

Teachers who can not come are requested to forward your dues to Executive Secretary and a receipt will be returned at once. The charges for board and lodging will be two ($2) per day. Send your names to Mr. Nelson Williams, Jr., 501 N. Second St., Richmond, Va. Buy your ticket, ask for certificate and be sure to bring it with you.

W. F. GRASTY, Pres.
D. G. JACOX,
Executive Secretary.
B. T. Washington High School,
Norfolk, Va.

ROSCOE C. BRUCE HEADS WEST VIRGINIA TEACHERS.

Washington Eagle 12/23/22 Washington D.C.

Prof. Roscoe Conkling Bruce has been elected president of the State Teachers' Association of the State of West Virginia. He and Mrs. Carrie Bruce were on the program at the recent convention which the State Association held recently at Charleston. In addition the general promotion of educational interests in the state which the association stands for, Mr. Bruce will publish an educational journal. With his well known ability the appearance of a professional publication will be awaited with interest.

The next convention will be held in the high school auditorium in McDowell County, over whose school system Mr. Bruce presides. The governor of the state and the leading white and colored educators will appear on the program.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education – 1922

Teachers' Salaries

BOWIE NOR. SCHOOL CLOSED FOR SEASON

Baltimore Afro-American

Principal and State Superintendent "Pass Buck" About Teachers' Salary

4/21/22

Bowie, Md., Apr. 20—Bowie Normal School has closed for this year.

This is not the official notice of the Principal or Supervisor Huffington in charge of Colored Schools, but is the plain evidence of facts borne in on the observer here.

The School was closed more than a month ago because of crowded dormitory facilities and lack of water supply, both of which endangered the pupils' health. Since that time no one has appeared on the scene to drill the new artesian well or to make any arrangements for a new dormitory.

Those around the school when interviewed declared it was their belief that the school was closed until next fall, but that the Principal and State authorities were concealing this fact from the public. Teachers have not received any salary for two months.

Reporters from the AFRO-AMERICAN were unable to get any stataement about Bowie from Superintendent Cook or Supervisor Huffington. Principal James was also seen in Baltimore Thursday.

He referred the AFRO reporter to Superintendent Cook. A clerk in Superintendent Cook's office referred the reporter back to Principal James, but admitted that the school was closed for this school year.

WOULD EQUALIZE TEACHERS' SALARIES

Afro-American

Seventeen white women filed a petition in the court of Common Pleas last week asking that a writ of mandamus be issued to the Board of School Commissioners compelling them to pay out a sum of $40,525.80 provided by the Board of Estimates in last year's budget for the equalization of salaries of secondary teachers.

Baltimore, Md.

The petition asks that there be equal pay for equal work without regard to sex or color. The petition is signed by such high type women as Elizabeth Gilman of the Democratic Women's Club, Mamie Santora, secretary of the Amalgamated Clothers of Baltimore, Kathryn Thomas, president ofthe Democratic Women's Club of the Twelfth Ward, Edith Espeath, Bessie Bloomburg, wife of [illegible] Bloomburg, a labor offi-

7-7-22

cial, Minna H. Pagenstacker, vice-president of the Baltimore Federation of Republican Women, Blanche Hubert, Pauline Freaden, Nellie Watts, Emily Owings, Fannie Mazor, Augusta Meyer, Anna Costrilla, Meta Doyle, Margaret Strow, Louisa Wall and Margaret Lewis.

$3,000 SALARY TOO LITTLE FOR A SUPERVISOR

Educators Point Out That High School Teachers In Most Cities Get Even More

Afro-American

BROCK MAKES STATEMENT

Baltimore, Md.

Admits Being Approached By Local Authorities, But Likes Atlantic City

8-11-22

Is $3,000 the amount set aside by the Board of Education sufficiently large enough to attract a first class educator to take charge of all the colored schools in this city?

This is the question taken up by the AFRO-AMERICAN with a number of educators, and altho they did not care to have their names used, they were unanimous in declaring that the amount is far to small for the work and the responsibility entailed. Moreover, the AFRO discovered that experienced and worth while educators are already getting more than this in the places they now occupy.

One Washington school teacher laughed when the salary of $3,000 was mentioned for the supervisor of colored schools in Baltimore, saying: "The District pays its high school teachers that much."

The Principal of the Baltimore Colored High school gets a salary of $3,800 and the Principal of the training school $3,400. Principals of the white high schools get $4,000 and under the new salary schedule will go to $5,000.

When these facts were made known, not a single person interviewed would say that the salary should be under $5,000. This was the figure set also by Miss Lucy Slowe, formerly a Baltimore High School teacher, lately principal of the Junior High School in Washington and now a dean at Howard University. "Not a cent less" she added.

Others point out that the responsibility of directing 27 schools, 389 teachers and 14,876 pupils properly is the responsibility that no ordinary person would assume at a low rate of pay. The position is a new one, there would be criticism, and there must also be developed the vocational and junior high schools. To take up this work with a low salary would be risk that few persons are willing to assume.

J. R. Paul Brock, supervising principal of Atlantic City Colored schools admitted this week before leaving for his home that the recent statement in the **Afro-American** that he had been approached concerning the work in Baltimore was correct. However, he would not say anything further except that he is in love with his [illegible] in the City-By-The-Sea.

The $3,000 salary offered by Baltimore School Board would attract Mr. Brock, who it is [illegible]ts already receives a thousand dollars more than this every year. Mr. Brock was assistant director of summer school at Morgan College during the summer. He taught one time in the Colored School.

The Greatest Crime.

The Dallas Express

9-9-22

The greatest crime of which an American can now be guilty is ignorance.

In bygone days when schools and colleges did not so readily open their doors for the reception and enlightenment of the masses, illiteracy was not so justly blamable as it now is. But now it is justly blamable. And, when one realizes that from it and because of it brutality, intolerance, disease, rapine and many of the less commendable traits of humanity spring the feels justified in calling it "The Greatest Crime."

It is particularly fitting now that this truth be borne home to the citizens of Dallas and of Texas now that another school year is about to begin.

Texas schools are improved and have reached a high degree of efficiency. They welcome all comers who are seeking light and knowledge. Their call should not be denied by any person young or old who is now illiterate.

Ignorance is costly now and will prove more so as time goes on.

In Dallas, particularly there is no need for any person to be without education. The public school system alone represents an investment of almost $4,500,000 and offers day and night courses free to the public which it serves.

"There are 1,002 persons on the pay rolls of the Dallas Board of Education including 849 classroom teachers, forty-six principals, two superintendents and twenty-eight supervisors, reserves and special teachers for the day schools, with seventy-seven instructors in the night schools.

"In the elementary schools there are only thirty-three white teachers who have not graduated from any school and four Negro teachers who are not school graduates. There are 160 white teachers who have graduated from high school and seven Negro teachers holding only high school diplomas. State normal certificates are held by 288 white teachers and fifty-nine Negro teachers and college or university diplomas are held by eighty-one white teachers and eleven Negro teachers.

"In the high schools there are no teachers who have not graduated from high school. There are twelve white teachers and no Negro teachers who are only high school graduates. Six white teachers were graduated from the State normals, but no Negro teachers hold these certificates. College or university graduates number 173 in the white high schools and fifteen in the Negro schools.

"The aggregate of the salaries of the supervisors and principals and all officers of the school not in charge of classes is $113,210. The total of all the teachers and officers' salaries each year is $1,494,214. Of this amount $1,384,604 is expended for white teachers and officers and $109,610 is expended in salaries for Negro teachers and officers. The white teachers alone receive $1,259,054 and the Negro teachers draw annually the sum of 99,350, with a total of both Negro and white teachers of $1,358,404.

"It will be seen from these figures that the Dallas public schools represent an investment of almost $4,500,000, with an annual operating expense of $1,500,000.

The Dallas Rotary Club is now conducting a "Back to School"

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

campaign urging that parent with children of scholastic age put them in school at its beginning. It has as its slogan "Dallas wants you to go to school."

Every means of publicity is being used to convey this message to mothers, fathers and children.

It should be heeded with the result that on September 18th when schools open, every child of scholastic age will be entered.

To us particularly should this call mean much.

We, as well as our children need education in greater abundance. Struggling to attain a greater degree of perfection to attain a greater hope lies in the generations which are to come.

Children of the present day will perform the tasks and do the bigger work which their times will demand of them only in proportion as the basis for their culture and education is laid by the parents and children of today.

Back to School? Certainly, and this applies as much to our illterate grown-ups as to our children. Let us appreciate to the full the generous provision which Dallas has made for the education of her citizenry and crowd the schools both day and night preparing for better service to ourselves and the times in which we live.

To fail to take advantage of such opportunities as Dallas school system affords is to sin greatly against ourselves, our fellows and the future.

Let us not be sinners. Ignorance is criminal.

It is the duty of every citizen to do his share in getting every child of school age in school and keeping it there and of encouraging the ignorant and illiterate grown-ups to do likewise.

Dallas expects it of us all.

$5,000 Salary Asked By Negroes Sought For Colored School Post

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN
SEPTEMBER 5, 1922

After Great Activity In Behalf Of Local Candidates, School Board Now Is Negotiating With Man In The West.

Five thousand dollars a year for the position of supervisor of colored schools is said to be the salary demanded by negro educators who are willing to come to Baltimore to fill this position.

The two highest salaries now paid to negroes in the city public school system are $3,800 a year and $3,500 a year, drawn by Mason A. Hawkins, principal of the Colored High School, and Joseph H. Lockerman, principal of the Colored Training School, respectively.

Some time ago, in response to an insistant demand on the part of the negroes of the city and in line with the recommendation of the Strayer Survey, the School Board determined to create the position of supervisor of colored schools. It was announced at that time that a negro would be appointed to the position and the board immediately was importuned to give the position to a local man.

Many Local Candidates.

Difficulties arose immediately. Qualifications offered by the local candidates were such that the board was unable to make a selection. Friends of each candidate immediately became extremely active in advocacy of their choice. The School Board met the situation by a decision not to name any of the local aspirants, but began casting about for an outsider to fill the post.

Local negroes, finding that none of their number would get the job, immediately became active in behalf of friends elsewhere. Paul Brock, now supervisor of negro schools at Atlantic City, was mentioned, as was James Bruce, holding a corresponding post in Washington. Neither of these men, it is said, would be willing to come to Baltimore for anything like the salary the School Board would pay him.

Man In West Now Sought.

Negotiations now are going on with a man in the West whom Superintendent Henry S. West considers eminently fitted for the job. Dr. West expects from the man this morning a reply definitely accepting or declining the post. He will not disclose the name of the man, however, until he has presented the results of his negotiations to the board.

Asked last night to name the maximum salary the School Board would be willing to pay to the man getting the position, Dr. West said:

"It all depends. One man might have qualifications that another would not, and you cannot name a salary until you get your man. If he were to be placed over Hawkins and Lockerman it would be obvious that his salary would be larger than theirs. However, it is not expected that the man will be in charge of the high schools, so his salary will not necessarily have any relation to the money paid to these principals."

PROFESSORS AT $10,000 A YEAR.

Montgomery Advertiser
12-5-22

Columbia University's committee on education proposes to create ten professorial chairs at $10,000 a year, and twenty-five at $7,500, the salary of a member of Congress. The New York Evening Post thinks the proposal may find place in the future history of university education beside the decision of President Harper, when Chicago University was opened, in the early 90's to pay $6,000 to some professors. A $10,000 professor is something new, for even few presidents of colleges receive so much.

The Evening Post recalls that the General Education Board last year published a report covering 259 endowed colleges and universities, with 8,540 faculty members, "which showed the general salary level to be still deplorably low." It stated that only ninety-two teachers or 1.1 per cent. of the whole body, were receiving more than $6,000. Only 2.6 per cent. received salaries above $5,000.

The Evening Post says in its comment: "So far as mere grinding hardship goes, it has not been the upper salary scales which needed attention. All the many voices of academic complaint have agreed that the pinch is worst for the instructors and assistant professors, trying to found homes and rear families on incomes that are pitifully meagre."

We ought not to pay our educators so little that they can not buy books and travel. But we do. One of these days—it may be a long time off—the people who instruct the young will be paid adequately, and made correspondingly happier and more useful thereby.

PROTEST SALARY DISCRIMINATION IN SCHOOLS

Washington Tribune
12-30-22

White Teachers Get More For Doing Same Work As Colored

In a letter to Chairman Martin B. Madden of the House Appropriations Committee, calling his attention to the discrepencies in the salary of the colored teachers as compared with the whites for the same work and calling for the same requirements, Mr. Neval Thomas said that—

"The white director of primary instruction receives a maximum salary $2,900 per year and an allowance of $360 per year for an automobile. The colored director of this same work in the colored schools receives but $2,290 an no allowance for transportation, which makes a difference of $970 per year.

"Second, the white directors of music, drawing, physical culture, domestic science, domestic art, kindergartens and penmanship receive a maximum salary of $2,740; and the colored directors of these same subjects but $2,290, making a difference of $450 per annum. Both colored and white directors must meet the same educational and professional requirements for appointment, render identical service, and cover the same wide areas of supervision. The salaries of the white and colored directors of manual training are as unequal as those of the white and colored directors of primary instruction."

Whether this discrimination in salary is intentional or not, is not known, but Mr. Thomas has served otice that he will fight to the end for a correction of it.

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Education—1922
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on

Booker T. Washington Has Left Fine Example To The Men Of His Race

He Won His Way Into College With Broom And First Taught In Rented Shanty Church

Birmingham News 4/9/22

BY FRANK WILLIS BARNETT.

"Oh, mother Tuskegee, thou shinest today
As a gem in the fairest of lands;
Thou gavest the heav'n-blessed power to see
The worth of our minds and our hands.
We thank thee, we bless thee, we pray for thee years
Imploring with grateful accord.
Full fruit for thy striving, time longer to strive,
Sweet love and true labor's reward."

* * *

IT has been truly said that a fatal word in the English language is the word "if." "I would accomplish great things in the world, if—" If I had better opportunities, or if I had a better education, or if I had a brighter mind, or if I had more money, or if I had a good opening, or if I was white.

Many a negro has let the word get in his way but this is to be the story of one who actually obliterated "it," and a Southern white man paid eloquent tribute to the member of the race who did it in his Founder's Day address, delivered at Tuskegee, April 12, 1921 Here is what the great Baptist preacher, Dr. Ashby Jones, a Rotarian said on that occasion:

F. W. BARNETT.

"Hitherto men were saying, 'A negro is one incapable of self-development.' And then came Booker Washington, and so lived that his life said, "To be a negro is no barrier to any accomplishment,' so lived that today he stands out silhouetted against the background of the past, saying by his very personality, 'A negro can be a Booker Washington, and to be a Booker Washington is to demand that the world give to the negro a definition in terms of manhood unbiased by the limitations of race.

The writer is here at Tuskegee Institute, sitting at a desk writing this on which there is a bust in bronze of Booker Taliaferro Washington. The secretary to the present president of the great negro college has just shown me two telegrams, one from President Harding reading:

"The White House,
"Washington.

"My Dear Dr. Moton,

"I want to contribute my little part to the satisfaction I know you and your associates of the institute will feel, on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to Booker T. Washington.

"I think there will be little divergence from the opinion that he was one of the most useful Americans of his time, and that the work which he inaugurated and so long directed is already demonstrating the wisdom of his attitude toward one of the great public questions of the nation. My own views on this subject, which have been expressed heretofore with all the earnestness I could command, were in no small part the result of my observation of Mr. Washington's work and its results.

"I have long felt that he has visioned the right way to deal with our national problems of races, in a manner most likely to produce the best effects from the standpoint of the entire national and of all elements of its people. I am glad of the occasion thus to signify my very high esteem for a great leader.

"Very sincerely,
"WARREN G. HARDING."

The other was from the governor of Alabama, saying:

"Robert R. Moton, Principal, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

"Regret unavoidable circumstances prevent my attendance at unveiling of monument to Booker Washington I hope and believe the day is not far distant when Alabama and other states bearing in mind with proper interpretation his wise and eloquent figure of speech 'In all things purely social separate as as the fingers yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress,' will fully realize the economic advantage and justice of doing more for the education, especially vocational, of their negro citizens. I trust the occasion may furnish inspiration for the spread and universal acceptance of the sentiment so finely expressed by your great leader.

"THOS. E. KILBY."

"The Black Moses."

Readers of the Old Testament know that when God called Moses to the rescue of the oppressed Israelites, he replied with a string of "ifs," but Jehovah cut through his timid hesitancies by saying, "What is that in thine hand?" Moses had been thinking of what he lacked, and the Ruler of Men wanted him to think of what he had. It was nothing but a rod a stick gathered on an Arabiab hillside to shepherd and defend his sheep. Yet it was with that rod that Moses brought the ten plagues upon Egypt, split the Red Sea in two, brought water out of the rock, and delivered his people.

Thousands of years after God spoke to the black Moses, and through His Spirit, asked once more the question, "What is in thine hand?" And out of the depths of his ignorance he cried out, "a 'blue back' speller," and yet with it came not only his own deliverance from the darkness of Egyptian ignorance but that of his people, and the black boy born in slavery will live as long in secular history as the white boy, who came near blocking his great career by piling up a barrier of "ifs," for today he lives enshrined in the hearts of his race and is honored around the world for the work he did before he died in spite of all his handicaps.

In all the range of biography where will you match the story of the negro boy, born in slavery, who having gotten hold of the favorite old speller of our fathers and mothers, went to work all alone to master the alphabet and never let up in his eager search for knowledge until he built for himself a monument greater than any from the sculptors chisel in the magnificent buildings which gave the statue unveiled to him with such impressive ceremonies a proper background.

To give something of the growth of the greatest negro school in the world will be the task yet privilege of this writer who for many years has been interested in and a visitor to Tuskegee Institute. He recalls with genuine pleasure the fact that during the Great War he was asked to preach the commencement sermon, it being one of the ways the institution had of showing its esteem and love for one of its white friends.

If a negro boy can take a common broom and sweep his way into college, and by doing menial tasks stay until graduation in spite of every discouragement, and then go our prepared to become the head of a school in another state, and beginning his work in a dilapidated shanty near a church and by using both build up an institution like the Tuskegee Institute he and his race had a right to believe that education was not to be withheld from "the brother in black," but that the state as well as private philanthropy should both lend a helping hand.

The school was established by an act of the Alabama legislature, session of 1880, as the Tuskegee State Normal Its first session, July 4, 1881, opened in a rented shanty church, and was first taught by the late Booker T. Washington, who remained as the active head of the institution until his death, Nov. 14, 1915. In 1893 the institution was incorporated as the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The school was begun in 1881; shortly afterward it acquired one hundred acres of land and three small buildings. At the close of the term, May 31, 1920, it owned 115 buildings, 2,111 acres of land, about 485 head of livestock, wagons, carriages, farm implements and other equipment, amounting in value to $1,683,821.87. In February, 1899, Congress gave the school 25,000 acres of mineral land, 3,100 acres of which have been sold and the proceeds applied to the endowment fund. The remaining 19,000 acres of this land are now valued at $199,000. This sum, added to the present endowment fund, will give the institution $2,333,992.46 as a permanent endowment. The total value of all property, real and personal, owned by the school, and including the endowment fund, amounts to $4,017,714.33.

Full Wonder Not Conveyed.

But these boiled down facts do not in any way convey the full wonder of the magnificent buildings which have not sprung up but which after years of struggle now are placed here and there advantageously in the picturesque grounds, laid out with such care by the landscape artists and planted with such taste. It is a veritable "City Beautiful," and shows that the negro is capable of appreciating the aesthetic as well as the practical things of this world. If you have ever doubted the ascent of the negro race since slavery come to Tuskegee and see what he has achieved and your doubts will vanish.

A negro author wrote a volume which he called "The Souls of the Black Folks," but it is not my purpose here to use anything from it save the title, and that only to call attention to the fact that while a corporation in the eye of the law may be souless, yet an institution has a soul, for the Tuskegee Institute is but "the lengthened shadow of a man, and that a black man, Booker Taliaferro Washington, and so in this short study it must not only be taken for granted, but emphasized time and again that "his soul goes marching on."

Any one with money can endow a college and set it up as a place of learning; but it has been found after many costly experiments that it takes more than bricks and mortar to make a real university. There is a spirit which cannot be breathed into an institution over night or ordered by parcel post from a mail order house. Americans can do many things but even they cannot "hustle" the matter of collegiate training or speed up overmuch in the matter of culture.

Tuskegee Institute aims to provide an opportunity for young colored men and women to acquire a sound vocational training so that upon graduation they may be thoroughly equipped for active leadership in improving moral, educational, industrial and civic conditions in the communities in which they may thereafter live. This is a high and worthy purpose but just because it has been doing tuis through the years is the reason it has grown as it has not only in the matter of buildings, but in the matter of students.

On July 4, 1881, and it has always seemed a propitious day for the opening of a school whose purpose was to make better citizens, 30 students reported for admission, the sexes being about equally divided. Most of them lived in Macon County. A great many more wanted to enter but it had been thought wise to receive only those who were over 15 years of age and had received some previous training. Now comes the remarkable fact, as the greater part of the number were public schools teachers, and some of them were nearly 40 years old.

There is a bit of pathos to learn that quite a few of the teachers brought their old pupils with them, and when they were examined in several cases the scholars entered a higher class than did their former instructors. Some had studied Latin, and one or two Greek The founder of Tuskegee Institute quaintly remarking that "the bigger the book and the longer the name of the subject, the prouder they felt of their accomplishment."

Washington Criticized.

A negro writer criticised Booker Washington for penning the following paragraph: "In fact, one of the saddest things I saw during the month of travel which I have described was a young man, who had attended some high school, sitting down in a one-room cabin, with grease on his clothing, filth all around him, and weeds in the yard and garden, engaged in studying a French grammar." But it was his good sense which made him see that if ever he got state aid or any material help from the community in which Tuskegee Institute was situated he would have to in some way related the education of the negro to the life around him.

And so the methods of instruction employed here so correlate and combine academic studies with industrial training that special emphasis is given to the value of skilled labor as a constructive social and moral force. The more or less abstract teaching of the class room is supplemented and illustrated by practical lessons in field and shop. These lessons, based on facts of the student's daily observation and experience, enable him to make the classroom instruction a real part of his mental equipment. By such methods the institution strives to produce citizens capable of contributing something of genuine service to their fellows. Tuskegee is based on the good Rotarian motto, "He profits most who serves best."

If you question the accuracy of this aim, just spend three days as the writer has done at Tuskegee and day by day look into the faces of 1,800 negro boys and girls; go to their wood shops, blacksmith shops, shoe shops, tailor shops, plumbing shops, electrical shops, furniture shops, baker shops, auto plant, millinery establishment, dairy barns, poultry yards, orchards, vegetable gardens, flower yards, power plant and steam engineering, painting department, tinsmithing, printing establishment, photographic studio, architectural drawing, farm shop work, domestic science, home crafts, field crops, etc. These are just some of the varied activities as there are 40 trades and vocations taught, 29 for boys and 11 for girls. To see hundreds of both sexes busy over their work will put to rest the oft misstatement that "Tuskegee is ruining negroes with a classical education."

The writer has some knowledge of machine shops, garages, printing establishments, and other allied trades and he unhesitatingly states that the equipment and the instruction and the work being turned out at Tuskegee is really of a high order. He saw well tailored suits and overcoats, serviceable dresses and pretty hats, beautiful photographic work, fine architectural designs of public buildings and comfortable cottages, well made shoes both for men and women, excellent samples of comercial as well as newspaper work, attractive articles of furniture, brick and masonry structures strictly on the line, wagons and buggies to stand the wear and tear of the roads.

The writer witnessed a performance which was unique. It was called "A Day in a Rural Home." The stage set up was most realistic, in fact, it was so life like as to rob the pay of anything like a surprise for there was a vegetable garden with a dozen varieties of growing vegetables in it, and several fruit trees. There was a large hen coop, a brooder, and both had chickens in them. There was a cow tied in the stall. The kitchen was completely furnished, the dining room was ready for use, while the bedroom was arranged to receive its occupants, and in one corner of the yard was a country forge.

Realism.

Talk about realism, it was just the latest thing in the realistic. It was a far jump from the days of Shakespeare's stage when so much was left to the imagination to a scene in which nothing was taken for granted. If the setup was true to life the dialogue was just as natural as though the actors were a real family instead of charac-

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tes in a play. It opened with the [illegible] tress of the home getting a meal, but all the time she was about it she was giving a reason for everything she did. It was just a lesson in cooking.

Then in came the maid to clean up and as she went from piece of furniture to picture or rug or what not she explained each act, from the wetting of the broom to keep the dust down to why she made up the bed in a certain way or raised the window as she finished. It was just [illegible] onstration of how house cleaning [illegible] the women in the [illegible] North were on [illegible] girl as [illegible]

The [illegible] told [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] aws it all away."
"When did you put in the cow peas?"
"After the last plowing, sir."
"What did you do that for?"
"Because the cow peas get out of the air nitrogen, and put back in the ground about as much as the corn takes out."

The writer used to think this was a kind of a fairy story to boost the work of the good Dr. Knapp, the patron saint of modern agriculture; but he is convinced now that it was an actual occurrence and not something invented to boost a propaganda, as he is sure that any graduate in farming from the Tuskegee Institute can give a reason for every step he takes in making a crop. If you question the worth of the institution in its ability to turn out good mechanics upon investigation you'll have to admit that its farmers are successful not only in Macon County but wherever they take it up.

It is preparing leaders for the farm and country life and is thankful for the work of the Knapp School of Country Life as it is for the Smith-Hughes vocational bill, under the provisions of which the federal government seeks to encourage vocational training in the several states, subject to certain conditions. Aid is extended to the states to train actual workers in agriculture, in the trades and industries and in home economics, and to train teachers of those subjects. Alabama having met the requirements the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has been designated as one of the institutions in the state to carry on the work under the act for the training of negroes.

Work Done Intelligently.

If you think the work is not being done intelligently a look over the more than 2,000 acre farm, a walk through the orchards, a peep into the gardens, and a visit to the new dairy barn will be convincing. The large and commodious barn, built in the shape of a Greek cross, has its main front wing devoted to cement stalls with up-to-date stanchions, cement food basins, and every possible convenience for feeding the animals while being milked, etc. This wing accommodates 72 spaces for individual cows; and overhead manure carrier system is installed in this wing, and, in fact throughout the whole structure.

The central wing of the barn consists of stalls for various purposes, such as for calves, individual nursing cows, stalls for three bulls, storage rooms for feed of various kinds, dressing rooms, and lavatory arrangements complete. The last wing of the barn, which completes the cross, is the part used by the cattle during the Winter time, providing them protection from the cold, also serving the general purpose of caring for the "dry" portion of the dairy herd. The construction is brick and cement throughout, and abestos roofing. A large capacity cement silo completes the arrangement of this high-class barn. It would do Dr. Dowling's eyes good to see it.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
FEBRUARY 23, 1922

TO UNVEIL MONUMENT TO BOOKER WASHINGTON

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 23.—(Special.)—At the annual memorial exercises for Dr. Booker T. Washington here on Founder's Day, April 5, a bronze monument will be unveiled on the campus of Tuskegee Institute to perpetuate the memory of the famous Negro educator.

Prominent speakers interested in the promotion of Negro education are on the program, including Josephus Daniels, former secretary of the navy, who will represent the South, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, chairman of the general education board, and Dr. George C. Hall of Chicago, representing the Negro.

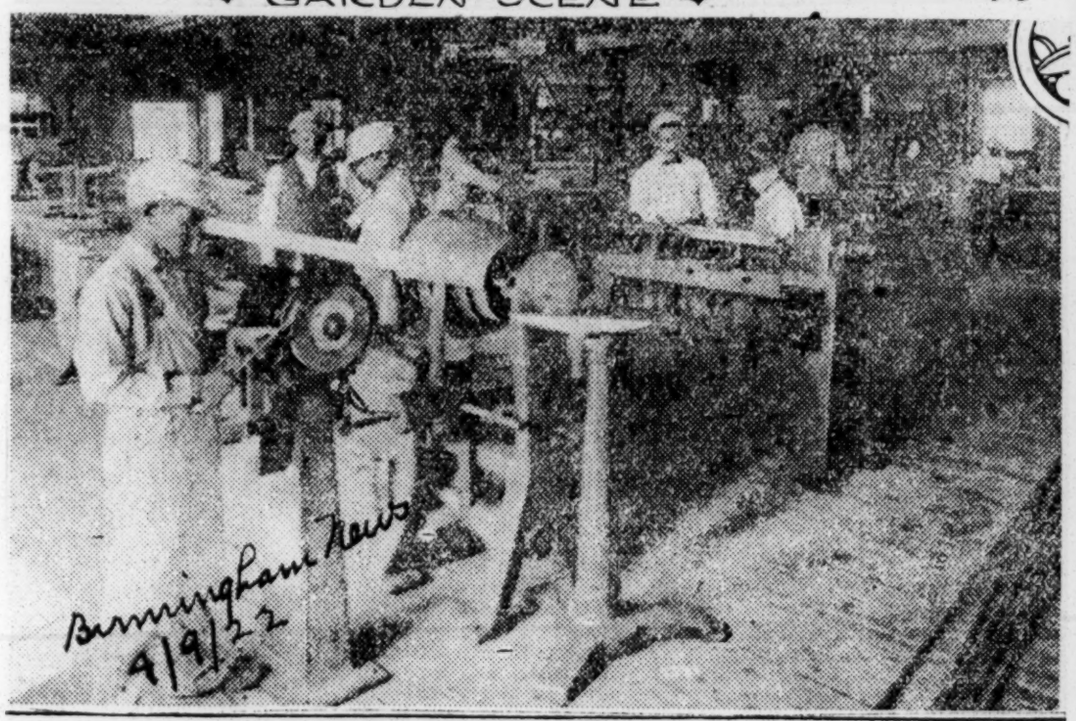
N Y C GLOBE
MARCH 23, 1922

To Unveil Tuskegee Statue.

The outstanding feature of Founder's Day at Tuskeegee Institute, which will be observed on Wednesday, April 5, will be the unveiling of a monument to the late Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskeegee, and its former principal. The monument, which is the work of Charles Keck, the famous New York sculptor, shows Dr. Washington, the famous Negro educator, lifting the veil of ignorance. It will stand in the center of the campus. The institute under the leadership of the present principal, Dr. Robert R. Moton, is making preparations to receive the largest and most significant gathering in the histofy of the Founder's Day exercises.

Birmingham News 4/9/22

GARDEN SCENE



MACHINE SHOP

ENGINEERING DEPT.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education-1922
Tuskegee Institute, Comments

ASKS $5,000 TO AID EDUCATION IN SOUTH

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
SEPTEMBER 4, 1922

Prof. Charles Winter Wood, northern financial secretary of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and professor of English at Tuskegee, addressed the congregation of Plymouth Church, Orange near Henry sts., yesterday morning and made an appeal for $5,000 to further the work of educating the young people of the South.

In introducing the speaker the Rev. Ira W. Henderson, associate minister, who presided, called attention to "the rise of the colored race out of economic servitude and dependency into vast economic independence during the past 50 years."

He pointed out that the development of the negro has been greater than that of the Chinese, Japanese or the German Empire during the past 50 years in spite of the fact that these nations had history, aristocracy and culture, while the colored race came from a dark continent with no opportunity to build up a complete morale, and were not treated as persons, but bought and sold as property.

He further pointed out that it is only during the past 25 years that anything on a large scale has been done for the colored race, and said "there are no Bolsheviks among the colored in this country."

Prof. Wood paid tribute to Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee, and told how Mr. Washington studied the negro problem in the South and decided to help and educate the people in the Black Belt.

The speaker then described the system founded by Washington by which the head, heart and hand of the ignorant blacks were developed, and stated that this system so dignified labor that the black boys and girls of the South became eager to render service.

Prof. Wood declared that there were 2,700 registered students at the institute last year, coming from all parts of the world, and 225 teachers teaching 42 trades. So far there have been 6,000 graduated from the institute and 19,000 boys' and girls' lives have been made better because of Tuskegee.

He closed his remarks by paying high tribute to the white race in America for all it has done for the colored people in this land, and pointed to the fact that it was a white many's money and good heart that made possible the Tuskegee Institute, this man being Samuel Chapman Armstrong, a former teacher of Booker T. Washington.

The Tuskegee Institute Singers, five in number, sang plantation melodies and spirituals before and after the service.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NEGRO

DEEP RIVER, CONN. ERA
SEPTEMBER 29, 1922

Tuskegee Graduate Tells of Progress of His Race.

Last Sunday morning the Baptist ... devoted its usual sermon hour ... an address on the "Work ... ts of Tuskegee Institute." ... Chisholm, a graduate of the Normal and Industrial Institute ... as the speaker. He described ... progress of Tuskegee from its beginning with Booker T. Washington as its first teacher and his 30 students in an old rented church shanty as his school. This was in 1881. Today the institute owns 2500 acres of land, 116 large brick buildings, has a farm of 1200 acres, 600 head of cattle, employs 200 teachers and has an enrollment of 2100 bright and promising students.

The speaker said that last Founder's Day, April 5th, the school unveiled the memorial to Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee's founder. On this occasion 12,000 white and colored people were present from all over the country. The monument itself cost over $25,000 and every dollar was given by colored people. Also on this occasion the graduates of Tuskegee presented to the board of trustees a check for $75,000 towards the expenses of the school.

Prof. Chisholm said that the demand for Tuskegee graduates was five times as great as the supply. "We train negroes," he said, "mainly along industrial and agricultural lines and we cannot supply them fast enough to satisfy the demand. The negroe race is the south's labor foundation and the south is demanding skill and intelligence of its negro workers. Hence the great demand for the Tuskegee trained man." He also stated that largely through the influence of Tuskegee, the negro owns and conducts 72 negro banks in the south, occupies 600,000 homes free of debts and has reduced his illiteracy from 95% in 1866 to 20% in 1922. He said that much encouraging progress had been made but much more remains to be done. The negro can and will be solved through the Christian and industrial education of both whites and blacks in the south.

WHERE TRADE SCHOOLS BEGAN

W. V. C. GLOBE
OCTOBER 3, 1922

Missionaries to Sandwich Isl- and Originators of Unique Scheme.

A little over a century ago when a small and determined band of New England missionaries set sail from Boston for a perilous voyage "around the Horn" and into the then almost uncharted waters of the southern Pacific, little did they reckon that their chosen work of spreading the gospel and its allied activities—sanitation, education, etc.—would prove a monument to their memories to last so long as lasts the spoken or written word.

Descendants of those other missionary pioneers who had bid adieu to the older world to escape religious persecution, this party of men and women was determined to spread the Word to the far corners of the earth.

That their efforts bore the desired fruit is attested by any one who has ever visited the Hawaiian Islands, then known as the Sandwich Islands, writes Will Wayne in the Boston Transcript.

However, it is to be doubted whether the most visionary of this band had the faintest idea that its membership would be responsible for the establishment of the pioneer of all the trade schools of the land, that in those far-away Pacific islands would blossom forth the progenitor of all the public arts and crafts institutions in America.

Located almost in the shadows of the spectacular Kilauea, the always active volcano, the Hilo boarding school in 1836 boasted eight pupils, all Hawaiian youths, as none other was admitted. The Rev. B. D. Lyman and the Rev. Titus Coan, members of the families of those first missionaries ever to set foot on Hawaiian shores, were the founders of that unique institution. A member of the Lyman family always has been affiliated with the school, Levi C. Lyman having retired as principal a few weeks ago on account of advanced age.

According to the records of the school, the enrolment had increased to sixty-five Hawaiians during the first four years, necessitating in 1840 the erection of two new buildings. These were of wood, and their combined cost was $700. In the years that have intervened the school has grown and expanded until, at the present time, it has forty acres of land under cultivation, besides a large school building and numerous shops fully equipped with modern machinery for use in teaching the arts and crafts.

All the boys who have attended this institution have worked their way. They enter the institution penniless and immediately become one of the family.

By far the most important department from the carpenter shop has come a majority of the handsome pieces of furniture of the homes of the principal, of the teaching staff, and the boys' dormitories.

So adept are these youths and so remarkable their workmanship that many homes in Hawaii are furnished almost entirely from the school, while tourists are delighted with the work and are most prolific customers. During the past winter a complete dining room set was purchased by a tourist and shipped to far-away Illinois.

Other trades, including courses in automobiles and gas engines, are taught the young natives. Then comes the farm to be tilled for the benefit of the school dining room and for the purpose of bringing a few dollars into the coffers of the institution. All of the vegetables used in the school are grown on the farm.

A large portion of the livestock for food purposes is purchased, but all the butchering is done on the school grounds. It is from this institution, probably through devious channels, that the Tuskegee Institute was initiated by Booker T. Washington. It is from this institute, in large measure, that the idea of Elbert Hubbard originated. At any rate, this school is a pioneer of the trade schools that now are established all over the world.

...ent to the natives of Hawaii is that ...ealing with the working of wood. ...ere the Hawaiian youth is in his ...lement, largely for the reason, undoubtedly, that for untold generations his forbears have been skilled in the shaping of the beautiful woods of the islands into out-rigger canoes, cups, calabashes, and the various handsome though crude articles of household use. There are no minerals in these fair islands, and the natives have been compelled from time immemorial to depend largely upon wood for their needs.

Gems of Craftsmanship.

From the koa wood, sometimes called Hawaiian mahogany, they fashion many things of beauty and utility. Their forbears were adepts at the polishing of koa so that it took on a lustre like precious metal or gems. The oil of the kukui nut and the rough side of the leaf of the breadfruit tree, together with a goodly amount of brawn, were the agents employed. His offspring, while they have discarded the use of the breadfruit leaf, still persist in hand polishing all their woodwork and endeavor to produce just as fine and lasting a finish as did their forefathers.

HAITI GETS WILLIAMS FOR TUSKEGEE PLAN

The Guardian

U. S. State Department Sends Educator at Request of Pres. Borin for Industrial Schools.

11-4-22

W. T. B. WILLIAMS MAN TO BE SENT BY U. S.

Boston Transcript

Washington, Nov. 2, 1922 The state department announced tonight that W. T. B. Williams will proceed to Haiti on invitation of President Borno to study the possibilities for establishment of vocational schools in Haiti modelled after the Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Williams, on completion of these studies, will submit to the Hatian president a plan for organization of vocational education throughout the republic.

President Borno originally extended an invitation to Dr. Moton, president of Tuskegee, to make the inspection and to submit a plan for organization of the Haitian system. This invitation was submitted on Sept. 8. Dr. Moton, however was unable to go to Haiti at that time on account of his engagements to lecture in Scotland, and therefore recommended Mr. Williams, who is thoroughly familiar with the Tuskegee system, to make the visit in his place. When Dr. Moton's recommendation had been communicated to President Borno, the president extended the invitation to Williams, who has accepted and will leave on the first ship available after Dec. 1.

President Borno also has invited Robert Church of Memphis, Tenn., to go to investigate business and industrial conditions.

Y. C. JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 3, 1922

Trade School for Haiti.

By Universal Service.

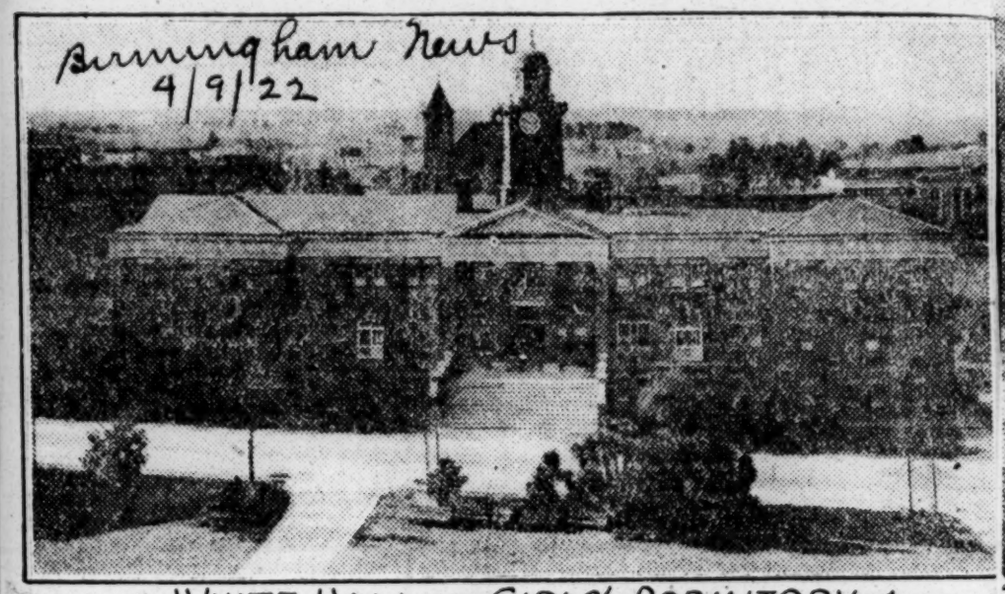
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—W. T. B. Williams, of Tuskegee Institute, will leave for Hayti next month to study conditions, with a view toward establishing vocational schools there on the Tuskegee model, and to work out a plan of organization for vocational education. His trip is being made on the invitation of President Borno, of Haiti.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Education – 1922

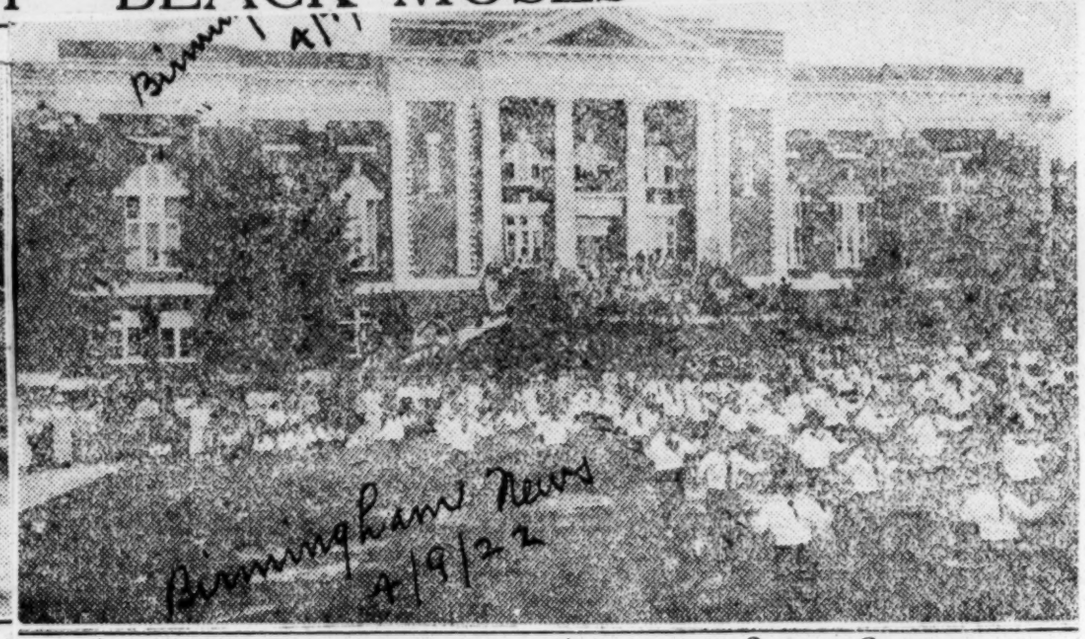
Tuskegee Institute, Com~~munity~~ 22.

HERE IS PART OF DREAM OF "BLACK MOSES" NOW REALIZED



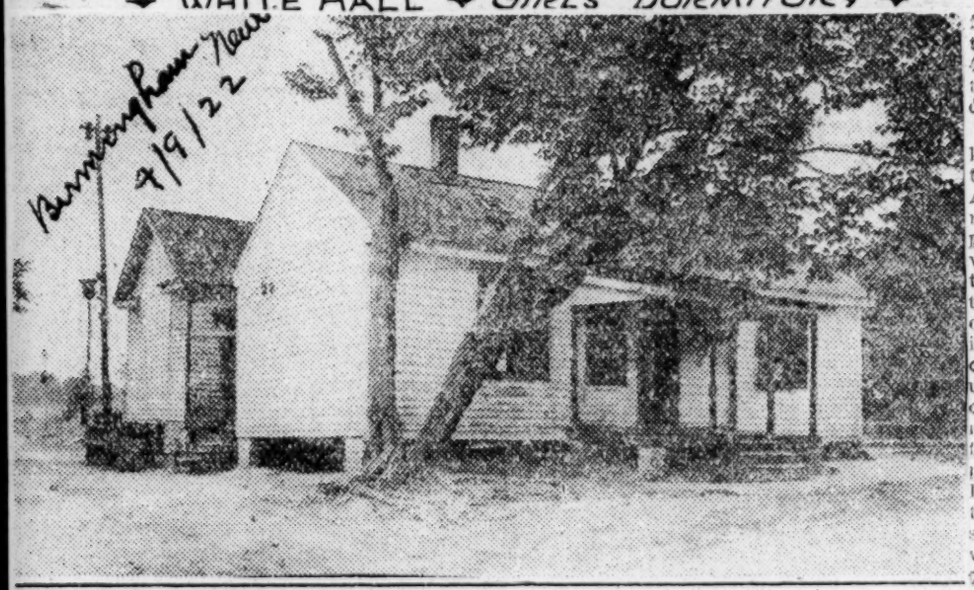
Birmingham News 4/9/22

WHITE HALL — GIRLS' DORMITORY



Birmingham News 4/9/22

TOMPKINS HALL — DINING ROOM



Birmingham News 4/9/22

LAST of OLD BUILDINGS

Negro School At Tuskegee Founded By Legislature In July 41 Years Ago

Birmingham News 4/9/22

Present Head of Institute, Robert Russa Moton, Has Taken High Place As An Educator

The veterinary hospital, recently erected, modern in its construction, is located near the Millbank Agricultural Hall and forms one of the group of buildings which will be centered around it. It is a one-story brick structure, 57x135 feet in its largest dimensions, with cement floors and metal roof. It is well lighted and ventilated. The front portion has office, class room, operating room, laboratory, storage room, serum rooms, drug and instrument and waiting rooms. The rear portion, separated by an 11-foot passage, contains four box stalls, soaking pit, and four tie stalls. The institute owns about 485 head of livestock, so you can see that it needs a well equipped xeterinary department.

The department of agriculture at Tuskegee is comfortably housed and centralized in the three-story Millbank Agricultural Hall. It is flanked by the new dairy barn and the veterinary hospital. Other buildings in contemplation when completed will make the agricultural campus one of the finest agricultural school groups in the country. The department is most comprehensive being divided into six subdivisions: Agricultural administration, agricultural education, farm crops, dairy herd and creamery, management of horses and mules, and forests, grounds and agricultural repairs. And yet some uninformed people ask "Why don't the Tuskegee Institute pay some attention to agriculture, and turn out some farmers instead of flooding the towns and cities with mechanics and teachers and preachers?"

* * *

Eleven years ago, the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperating with the general education board, established what was known as Farmer's Cooperative Demonstration Work in Alabama; but beginning this important work, it was found necessary to embrace a negro division which was launched in Macon County, Nov. 12, 1906, with one negro agent, whose headquarters was at Tuskegee Institute. From the very start it was most helpful.

Extension Bill.

The Smith-Lever extension bill provides for a state-wide system of instruction for the farming population in agriculture and home economics outside the schools and colleges. Since the passing of this act the result obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture, through the Tuskegee Institute and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute have added greatly to the comfort and prosperity of those living on the land, as various extension forces have been most active in carrying out the official work through county agricultural agents, boy's cl[illegible] work, home economic work, and movable schools. Not only this, but at the session of the state legislature of Alabama in 1896, a bill was passed providing for the establishment and location of a state experiment station in connection with Tuskegee Institute. In the station numerous experiments are attempted in the improvement of the soil, cotton and corn breeding, inoculation of the land, experiments with fertilizers, tests of forage plants, various garden vegetables, etc. This information not only reaches the students who are fortunate to be in the institute but gets to others through bulletins, newspaper articles, and the lectures of the various extension agents.

You might think that this would reach the case but it goes still deeper into the problem of the farm through the extension department of the institute organized in 1910 in order to systematize the schools numerous extension activities. Its aim is to teach the people how to improve themselves through the home, farm and the school; and to furnish continuation schools for scholars who have gone out into communities as teachers, a chance to continue their studies under the supervision of the institute. There is a demand for teachers who can teach agriculture in farming communities. The Teachers' Institute is functioning well.

The Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference held two days annually, in January, is a great factor in the life of the negro and always draws crowds. The first day is given over to the farmers who come from all over the South; and the second day is given over to the teachers, workers and others interested in getting first-hand information concerning conditions among the negroes and the methods which are being used to better his surroundings. There is also a local conference conducted in the various communities which have been organized by a special agent whose business it is to encourage and direct in the efforts to build up the local schools and improve the family and the community life. Then under the rural extension service which is aided by the Jeanes Fund and other sources. This department cooperates with county authorities in the supervision of the public colored schools in Macon County and also in Alabama. Through it suggestions are made in the building of rural schools. A model school is conducted in the New Rising Star community, which is just beyond the institute farm, where a combined school and dwelling house has been erected and four graduates of Tuskeegee occupy the "teachage" and conduct a public school.

But the story is not yet complete. Through the generosity of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, a trustee of the institute, provision has been made by which a number of model rural schoolhouses have been and are being built for colored people in Alabama and other Southern states to take the place of the one-room schoolhouse usually found in the country sections. He gives half and the community raises the rest. It is a fifty-fifty proposition as it should be. Usually the community secures its half through their county or state officials and what the colored people themselves raise.

Mr. Aud Mrs. Rosenwald.

Just a word about Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenwald. The writer had the pleasure of seeing them frequently, at table, in the reception rooms, on the grounds, and sat with them at the performance of "A Day in a Rural School." He had ample chance to study them at close range. No one would know from their dress, manner of conduct, or speech that they were rich. They are the most completely camouflaged millionaires in America. Mr. Rosenwald constantly reminded me of the late A. B. Loveman, in the simplicity and genuineness of his talk and bearing, while Mrs. Rosenwald was natural and charming. They were urged to visit Birmingham as the writer wanted his friends to have the pleasure of meeting them. A promise was given that a later date they would gladly accept the invitation.

Now, leaving out all that Julius Rosenwald has given to other worthy causes, let's look for a moment into what he is pouring into the Rosenwald

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

schools in the South. At present there are 1,265 buildings, and the greatest number in any state are in Alaba There are 2,915 teachers, and the b ings have cost $4,190,653. Alabar 235 of them, which are proving i way a blessing to the colored The schoolhouses range from 1 teacher types. The good work h begun. Blessings on Julius Ro and his lovely wife for what doing here and elsewhere to negro boys and girls an opport attend school in livable buildir

There are other agencies in gee for the uplift of the ner mother's meetings, first esta the town of Tuskegee by the w founder, are now found in ne community in the vicinity of The Girl's Club of the 58 co in Macon County meet at Tus stitute annually in August. Th togethers are working wonders i personal and community life of the members. The rural school libraries are circulating libraries sent out by the institute. The sets are made up for teachers and pupils in the country schools. They are for general and professional reading.

One of the most interesting finds to the riter in "Up From Slavery," was how Booker Washington's first book was a Webster's old "blue-back speller," but having got hold of one volume, while a servant in the home of Mrs. Ruffner, he began to gather a library. Hear him; "I secured a dry-goods box, knocked out one side of it, put some shelves in it, and began putting into it every kind of book that I could get my hands upon and called it my 'library.'" Pathetic is it not, and yet the slave boy lived to write a string of books, and one of them is practically in every library in the world and will live as long as men and women of heart are interested in the story of men who have overcome great difficulties and made names for themselves in serving their fellow man.

Here is a curious side light on Andrew Carnegie. His first gift to Booker Washington was $2. It seems that he was neither impressed or interested, but later on a letter written him by the president of Tuskegee urging a contribution for a library building he received a check enclosed in a gracious answer for $20,000. By the labor of the students a handsome building was erected, greatly strengthening the regard in which the institute was held by the "canny" Scot, who used to get great joy out of his visits to Tuskegee. By the way, the writer sat at table here with a double of Andrew Carnegie. Everyone noticed it and commented on the resemblance.

The writer has just touch the fringe of Tuskegee. He has hardly lifted the curtain enough for his readers to even get a glimpse of the great panorama which unfolds itself. They have only been able to get a peep at the outside of the wonderful buildings, each one worth a story by itself. There are 115 buildings here and every one is substantial and scores of them handsome and worthy to adorn the office building, the Tompkins dining hall, the Collis P. Huntington Memorial building, the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, the Vetinary hospital, new laundry, new dairy barn, chapel, nine modern dormitories, library, etc.

Columns could be written about academic department and its through courses, the department of agriculture calls for a pamphlet, the mechanical industries would take pages to set out the multiplied activities, the extension department required a book, the department of women's industries cries for a chapter, the woman's department needs separate treatment, the department of research is a wonder and cannot be compressed in the limits of a news article, the hospital and training school for nurses merits wide publicity, the military department is thorough and of great interest, the campaign and publicity department is well organized and able to handle its own message, the Tuskegee Student, the Southern Letter, the Alumni Bulletin and The Rural Messenger, all reach a wide circle of readers, and the printing department is strictly up-to-date.

There are five voluntary religious organizations maintained by the students; Young Men's Christian Association, Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Edna Cheney Missionary Society. Students are required to attend Sunday School and church services every Sunday. The Bible Training School, since its establishment, has enrolled more than 1,500 students. Phelp's Hall, the building in which it was taught contains the chapel, library, reading room, Y. M. C. A. headquarters, Dean's office and three recitation rooms.

But the most noteworthy thing about Tuskegee is the business like way in which its affairs are conducted. The executive council, the department of administration, the department of research and record, the business agent's department, the treasurer's department, are models of efficiency. Warren Logan, the treasurer, is a man of marked business ability and sterling integrity, and during the trying period between the death of Doctor Washington, the founder and first principal, and the inauguration of Major Moton acted as the head of the institution with credit to himself and honor to it. He is one of the strong men of his race. Albion L. Holsey, secretary to the principal, has a trying job, but handles it with tact and courtesy, and did much to make the exercises go off smoothly. He is a past master in diplomacy in handling his own race and in his courtesy to the white friends who visit the institution.

The writer has come in contact with many heads of the various departments and their assistants and wishes that space allowed him to mention them individually and call special attention to what some of them are doing in their specilties. But that being impossible, he simply groups them and pays a tribute to them as a whole. The faculty is made up of earnest, competent and cultured teachers, and the student body is remarkable for its esprit de corps. There is an unmistabable Tuskegee spirit which is in evidence not only here, but among the alumni.

Just this word about those who took part in the unveiling and other ceremonies. The writer sat on the pulpit at the Founder's Day exercises next to Dr. John W. Abercrombie, who was representing the governor, and juse below was Mrs. Booker Washington and Davidson Washington, the youngest son of the great founder. He noticed that the young man sat unmoved until Dr. George Cleveland Hall, a life time fried of his father, and a leader among the negroes spoke. He had not been speaking long before the tears began to trickle down the cheeks of the son. Then the address of Emmet J. Scott, of Washington, at the presentation was a stirring one, and well delivered; while the closing talk of Alvin J. Neely, president of the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association was loudly cheered. Dr. Moton presided with ease and dignity. The addresses of Honorable Josephus Daniels and Dr. Wallace Buttrick were of high order; but as much as the writer enjoyed them it was the singing that gave him his greatest uplift. If you have never heard a church full of Tuskegee students singing the old plantation melodies and gospel hymns you have something to live for, if you love song.

Much attention is given to music at Tuskegee. Vocal music is required in all classes, and the students are led to an appreciation of good music. Special attention is given to the plantation melodies, which represent an interesting and instructive contribution by American negroes to musical art. These melodies express better than anything else thus far the spiritual and moral struggles of the negro people. The school owns fifteen pianos and two cabinet organs, and more than 700 copies of music used for the students, taking piano lessons. In the Carnegie Library, dictionaries, encyclopedias, musical histories and magazines are found for reading and reference.

The writer has been guest at many conferences where the delegates were entertained either in homes or hotels but he was never treated with more genuine hospitality than during his three days visit to Tuskegee. He only mentions it to tell how the white visitors are cared for. Dorothy Hall, a lovely dormitory, surrounded with flowers and shrubbery and near to beautiful trees is set apart for them. In spite of the large crowds an air of home pervaded the building which was filled with men and women and young people from North, South, East and West. The rooms were models of neatness, as were those in Tantum Hall, which was requisitioned for the overflow at the unveiling. The service was perfect, the tables prettily decorated, the meals dainty, but filling, and the conversation delightful.

The coming together of the white people from the various sections of the country who are interested in their "brother in black" will not only help the negroes but it will bring about a better understanding between those north and south of the Mason and Dixon line. The writer met many charming people, but recalls with particular interest Dr. Charles F. Dole, of Boston, a man getting along in years, but preserving his interest in life. He has been coming to Tuskeegee for years and has also visited Camp Hill and asked the writer about his friends, the Wards. He still takes a keen interest in public affairs and his memory is filled with many interesting events. The writer was sitting out on the balcony of Dorothy Hall with him as supper was being served. A mocking bird began to sing in a near-by tree and Dr. Dole was all attention and inquired the name of the songster and on being told, remarked "It is the first one I ever heard sing."

In front of us was the statue of Booker Washington, backed by the farms. On his right were the mechanical buildings. On the left was the church, and in front the academic, department. It seemed fitting that he should stand in the middle of them all, for he it was who visioned them when the land about him was but a worn out farm. Thousands had gathered to see the unveiling, but now he was out there all alone, save for the slave from whose head he was lifting the veil to let in the glory of the sunset.

Robert Russa Moton.

And now the closing word must be about Robert Russa Moton, upon whose shoulders fell the mantle of Booker Taliaferro Washington, and who is now the recognized leader of the negro race. If you wish to know his full story is to be found in his recent work "Finding A Way Out," a companion volume to "Up From Slavery." He takes pride in tracing his ancestry to pure African lineage, being a direct descendant of a young African prince, who was brought over to this country and was purchased by a Virginia planter.

He graduated from Hampton Institute in 1890 and soon after was made commandant of the cadets, which position he filled with marked ability for more than a score of years.

The writer was amused at Dr. Moton's description of the way in which his friend, W. W. Campbell, a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, and also a banker of Tuskegee, Ala., went about to look up his record before he was offered the presidency of Tuskeege Institute. It seems Mr. Campbell got on the train and made for Virginia and got an opinion from Dr. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia. He then went to Newport News and other places talking with men, high and low and black and white, asking them what they knew about Dr. Moton. 'He did all this before he called on me,' said the doctor, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "and then he looked me up and said: 'Moton, you are all right; everybody in Virginia says so.'"

He has a face that lights up wonderfully just before it breaks out in a smile. He said: "Dr. Barnett, you know I came from one of the first families in Virginia. My folks were owned and waited upon the F. F. V.'s. If you don't believe me just ask Dr. George Denny, president of the University of Alabama." And then he told me how Dr. Denny's father, a presbyterian minister, used to visit the family in which his father served, and that he himself waited on the table, and that after dinner was over he and "George"—please remember we were only boys," used to go fishing together, in fact, played together as only the old-time aristocratic white boys played with colored ones. 'In fact, it was hard to keep him out of the kitchen, as he was always following me about," said Dr. Moton.

The writer knows of no stranger thing in the history of education than that story of the white boy and the black boy, who roamed the fields and fished the streams of old Virginia together, just at the close of the war. The colored boy freed, but handicapped, started an uphill fight to learn how to read and write and made good and is today president of the greatest negro school in the world, while the white lad, though shackled by the awful days of re-construction, yet made his way through college, and is now head of the University of Alabama. Can you beat this story of two boys reared in Virginia; one white the other black, but fast friends, who in the whirligig of time, landed the best educational plums in Alabama? It is stranger than fiction, because truth is stranger than fiction. The writer, for one, takes pride that we have them both in my home state.

TUSKEGEE EXPECTS BIG ENROLLMENT

Montgomery Advertiser

Special Improvements on Grounds Are Now Being Made By Moton

9-7-'22

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Sept. 6.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskeegee Normal Institute, is having the institute grounds prepared for the opening of school on Sept. 14. He is expecting a larger attendance this fall than ever before in the history of the school.

It is expected that eighteen hundred students will arrive on Sept. 12 and 13, and be on hand for the opening on Sept. 14. A large per cent of this number will be composed of new students from the farms and cities of the south. The student body will be met at the depot by representatives of the school, and will be piloted to their dormatories. The coming and the going of the large student body never creates any undue excitement in the white resident part of the city. Every precaution is taken to prevent annoyance, or friction between the races.

The larger part of the normal student body will be here to secure vocational training. They have some literary studies, but along with those hours they have hours in training for a life job. Some are studying to be carpenters, some an expert automobile re-ture, some printing, some milling, etc. ture, somep rinting, some milling, etc. All the trades are represented, and the school is abundantly equipped to give the manual training necessary.

At present there are about fifty buildings on the campus, and something like one hundred and twenty on the school grounds. The resources of the school are beyond that of any other school in the south. The student body is orderly, and courteous. Friction between the school and the white population of the county has been reduced to a minimum. It is known that the institute exists for that which is finest and best among the colored race.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

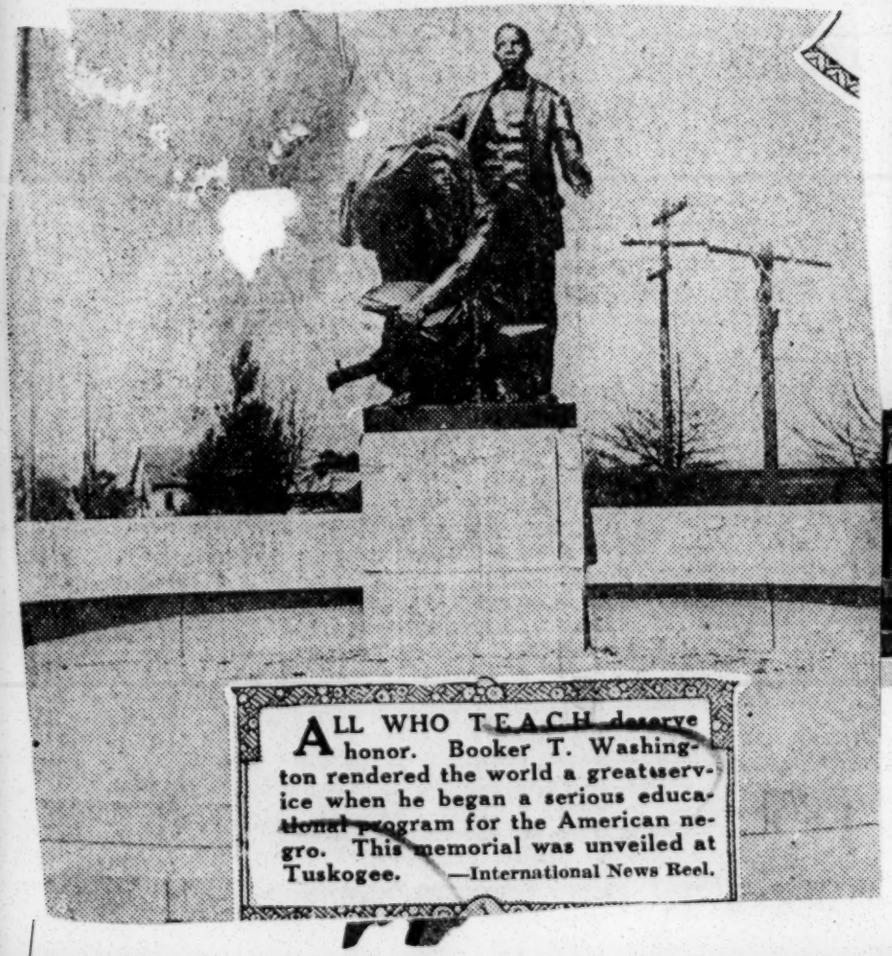
Education — 1922.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on,

WASHINGTON D C FATHFINDI
APRIL 29. 1922

Booker Washington Memorial. At the unveiling in Tuskegee, Ala., of the Charles Keck heroic bronze statue of Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, former Secretary of the Navy Daniels said that white men and black men might well join in honoring such a character. President Harding, in a letter, called the negro educator "one of the most useful Americans of his time." Ten thousand colored persons contributed to the fund for the statue.

LOS ANGELES CAL EXAMINER
APRIL 28. 1922



ALL WHO TEACH deserve honor. Booker T. Washington rendered the world a great service when he began a serious educational program for the American negro. This memorial was unveiled at Tuskogee. —International News Reel.

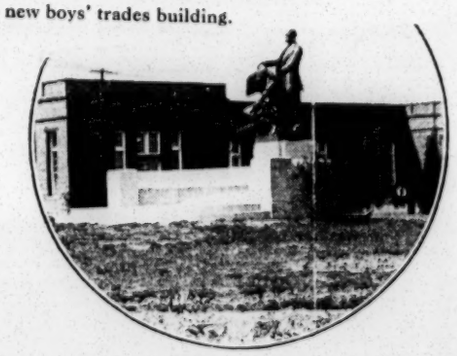
MOTON A MENACE

Robert Russa Moton, President of Tuskegee Institute, President of the National Negro Business League and also holder of many high-sounding titles, arrogated to himself the right to speak for the twelve million black people of America on Memorial Day in Washington upon the occasion of the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial. Moton is a man of sparce and meagre training, and is very poorly lettered in comparison with other men of his race. He cannot be accredited with depth of thought or originality, he has merely followed in the beaten footsteps of his predecessor, Booker T. Washington. He has never raised his voice in a belligerent note to the many insults and crimes perpetrated against his race in this country. He is a man who preaches submission and docility at any price. When he had the opportunity on Memorial Day of expressing himself as a man he afforded nothing more than the old stereotyped line of oratorical effulgence which has made his race the target of world-wide derision and disrespect. He failed to mention the fact that Texas had just burned five men of his own race at the stake. He could only say that he pledged the loyalty of his race to the flag. Major Moton was given authority to pledge nothing and he does not represent the higher type of black people who really feel that they are men and desire nothing short of absolute and unqualified liberty. Imagine De Valera, D. Annuzio, Gandhi or any real men getting up before the public and prostituting the ideals of their down-trodden race in such mein. Moton is a menace to the future of the twelve million black people of America and should be decried by all who have racial respect.

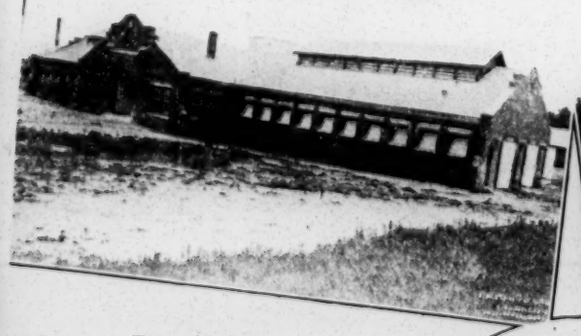
James Hall—girls' dormitory.

The new boys' trades building.

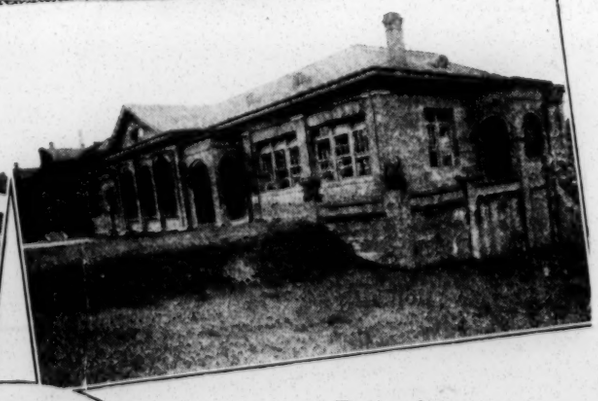
ROBERT R. MOTON



The new boys' trades building and the memorial monument to Booker Washington, recently unveiled, in the foreground.



The dairy barn.



The laundry.

By GUSTAVUS A. STEWARD

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Tuskegee Institute Since Booker Washington

DEARBORN, MICH. INDEPEND
AUGUST 5, 1922

Better Understanding Sought by Founder of School Gradually Takes Form

WHEN one hears the name of Tuskegee, instantly that other name, equally famous and almost synonymous with the great southern educational institution—the name of Booker Washington, comes to mind. So long was he identified with the school which he established that it is difficult to think of it as under the guidance of any other person. But for nearly seven years now Tuskegee Institute has been directed by Robert Russa Moton, a fellow alumnus and close associate of Booker Washington, both having graduated from Hampton.

As the world already knows what surprising progress the institute made under its founder, and what a powerful influence it exerted through his personality, not only on the South, but on the nation, it is natural that there should arise certain questions regarding the administration of his successor. How has the school developed since his death? How are his ideas being carried out? Is the institute increasing in prestige? Is it helping in the solution of the one great problem which harasses this country, and particularly the South? In short, is Dr. Moton's administration a success or a failure?

To step into the shoes of genius is a perilous venture, and while Dr. Moton undertook no light task when he assumed the principalship of Tuskegee Institute, it can be safely said that under his direction the school has gone steadily forward. This is evident in the progress made both in what may be called the "externals," that is, the plant, the equipment, the courses, and so on, and in the "internals," or the ideals of the institution.

When Dr. Washington died in 1915, he left a plant at Tuskegee unequaled for the purposes. Only those who had visited it could realize its magnitude. There were hundreds of acres of rolling land, whose natural beauty had been enhanced by intelligent landscaping. There were several modern dormitories, steam-heated and electric-lighted by the institute's own thoroughly equipped central power plant. There was a unique water system, supplied by a series of artesian wells. There was a well-lighted, well-ventilated recitation building, a boys' trades building somewhat outgrown, and a girls' trades building similarly crowded. A completely appointed hospital cared for the sick of the institute and of the neighborhood, while an extensive farm endeavored to supply the foodstuffs for the school community. In addition, there were teachers' homes, a large chapel, a huge structure housing two capacious dining rooms, a kitchen and a large auditorium, a primary school building, an administration building, storerooms, bathhouses, barns, mills—in fact, almost every sort of equipment a present-day settlement of about 2,000 souls would need. During the past six years, additional buildings have been erected and several improvements and enlargements of equipment made. The more important of the buildings are: James Hall, a dormitory for girls; a laundry, which has relieved the congestion in the girls' trades building where it was formerly located; the boys' trades building, which replaces the old building destroyed by fire, is complete in every detail, and provides space for the various shops; the dairy barn, sanitary and commodious, replacing an old frame structure that stood inconveniently near the hospital; a health station; and about seven teachers' cottages. Of improvements made, the two outstanding are the installation of automatic stokers in the power plant, which in the first year saved about $48,000 in the fuel bill, and the addition of several new artesian wells, made necessary by the increased consumption of the enlarged plant. The outlay in making these extensions has run close to $1,000,000 during the present administration. The result has been a practical doubling of the running expenses of the school in five years. Incidentally, more than $1,000,000 has been added to endowment.

In the matter of courses offered, many changes have been made, enriching, strengthening and advancing the curriculum. But before they are described, some idea of how Tuskegee's schedule operates is in order. Tuskegee is perhaps the only institution in the world that is four schools in one. Booker Washington's idea was that every boy and girl enrolling there should do some kind of work with the hands. And they all work, the entire 1,800 of them. They work everywhere —on the farm, in the kitchen, the laundry, the shops, the offices. And they do everything, from mending the linen on which they sleep to building the substantial dormitories in which they live. To carry out this everybody-work idea, a three-in-one school was at first adopted. The first school consists of those students who go to their academic classes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, and to their work or trade classes on alternate days. The second school is made up of those who go to academic classes on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and to their work on alternate days. The third school includes all those students who, being without sufficient means to continue in school, are obliged to work all day every day and to attend academic classes at night, five nights a week. This was the system as it existed at the time of Dr. Washington's death. A fourth school has now been added and comprises all seniors, who attend academic classes five days in the week and work one day, Saturday. For all this work students are paid and their earnings credited toward their board and lodging and other expenses.

Formerly, the academic department which is the department which cares for all purely scholastic instruction, as distinct from the department of mechanical industries, which teaches the trades, consisted of three preparatory years and three advanced, or high-school years. As it then existed its highest class was just about equivalent to the eighth grade of a standard public school. Students completing this course and desiring to enter elsewhere to continue their education found themselves severely handicapped, and were obliged to spend very valuable time making up this deficiency. To meet this condition a fourth high-school year has been added, several required subjects introduced, other subjects given earlier in the course, while a liberal range of electives has been provided, including many of the pre-college studies. The course as it now stands compares favorably with the average high school, and graduates are entering colleges with less difficulty.

In the trades, which have always included practically all the usual mechanical and industrial crafts, the domestic arts and sciences and farm industries are now listed courses in auto-mechanics, architectural drawing, photography, business training, home economics, teacher training and nursing. The requirements for entering a trade vary in accordance with the trade selected. For example, a student may begin the study of carpentry with no more academic preparation than is essential to enroll as a student of the institution; to take up a course in printing he must be at least in the first year high-school course; in applied electricity he can enter if he is a student in the highest preparatory year; while in home economics, teacher training, nursing and business training—which embraces two "trades," (1) stenographer and typist and (2) bookkeeper—he must have completed the second year high school. Alabama now requires diplomas of nurses, so that they must have three full years of nurse training before they can graduate. Moreover, formerly a student could graduate from his trade before finishing his academic work, or vice versa. Now no student can get a diploma without finishing his entire course, trade and all. If, for example, he is so far advanced when he enters the institute that he is enrolled in the third or fourth high-school year, he must specialize in his trade until he has completed it up to the point at which he would have arrived had he been attending the institute from the first. This enables him to complete both academic work and trade at the same time and to receive his diploma.

So much for "externals." While these are important, for they furnish the mechanics by which thousands of young people have been and will be developed for useful living in this country, yet one likes to believe that it was the "internals," the spiritual side of Tuskegee which its founder considered transcendent, and which its present principal increasingly emphasizes and emulates.

Booker Washington had three compelling ideas. One was so to co-ordinate the individual—that is, place a trained mind and hand under direction of a sound moral discipline. The second was so to link up the trained individual with his community that the community would benefit by the union. The third was that self-helpful, community-building Negroes, scattered here and there, would belie the traditions of the South and bring about a closer mutual understanding between the races.

It is perhaps in the largest aspect of the Tuskegee idea, that is, in the effort to produce interracial good will, that the greatest, best and most helpful work is being done, and, paradoxically, it is precisely of this phase that the public knows the least. For it is a quiet process. It concerns itself with small groups of the South's better-minded men and women. It is a widespread and growing manifestation of the Tuskegee Spirit. In furthering it, Tuskegee and its principal take a leading part. Officially, it is called the Interracial Commission. It has organized groups in 800 southern counties and has frankly faced the primary cause of the South's trouble in a spirit of determination

succeeding in crystallizing sentiment against the worst evil this country endures, granted, better schools planned, and many minor evils blow has been dealt ameliorated. Tuskegee is justifying the millions in- southern women, in vested there and warrants the thought and care ex- en led to believe mob pended upon it by those responsible for its ongoing. in their adopted ad- For in the more efficient, self-respecting lives it pro- spot on America's duces, in the interracial accord which it promotes, ls the record for its as the headlines of tters 'America burns her shame be world- ess the law protects As women, as moth- demn every violation *tter what the crime.*" y public opinion, re- this interracial com- ts: lynchings have rongest Negroes has for black nurses lynching, and no more telling than that given by a group of southern Negroes, whose behalf the public has been led to dress: "Lynching is the black spot on America's violence necessary. Said they in the soul. So long as America holds the illegal taking of life, so long as the foreign papers carry in large letters another Negro,' just so long will her s wide. We have no security unless th us. Mob violence knows no law. As w ers of men, we protest. We condemn of law in the taking of life, *no matter* Aside from arousing a healthy pub ports from local committees of this i mission show concrete achievements: been prevented, legal redress for wrongs been secured, hospital privileges for